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WHOLESALE PRICES, 1890 TO 1908.

INTRODUCTION.

In 1901 the Bureau of Labor collected data relating to the wholesale prices of the principal staple commodities sold in the United States for the period from 1890 to 1901, inclusive. The actual prices for the 12 years and the relative prices computed therefrom were published in Bulletin No. 39, issued in March, 1902. The purpose of the investigation was to furnish a continuous record of wholesale prices and to show the changes in the general price level from year to year. The investigation thus begun has been continued each year and the results published in the March issue of the Bulletin to show actual prices for the year immediately preceding and relative prices for the period since 1890. The present Bulletin contains actual prices for 1908 and relative prices for the 19 years from 1890 to 1908. In these reports wholesale prices have been presented for a large number of carefully selected representative staple articles secured in representative markets of the United States. That it would be impossible to secure prices for all articles in all markets is so apparent that the fact hardly need be stated. In the present report prices are given for 258 articles.

With few exceptions these articles are of the same description as those which have been covered in the preceding reports on this subject, though several commodities shown in the data for 1908 were not included in previous years.

This investigation shows that wholesale prices, considering the 258 commodities as a whole, receded from the high level of 1907, which was the year of highest prices of the 19-year period covered. The recession in 1908 carried prices back approximately to the level of 1906, but, with the exception of 1907 only, prices as shown by the 258 articles here considered are higher than in any other year during the 19-year period. The average for the year 1908 was 5.2 per cent below that for 1907; 0.2 per cent higher than that for 1906; 36.9 per cent higher than for 1897, the year of lowest prices during the 19-year

period, and 22.8 per cent higher than the average for the 10 years from 1890 to 1899. The decline from the prices shown by the October, 1907, data continued without interruption until August of 1908, with the exception of a slight advance in July. Prices were at their lowest point of the year during the month of August, when they were 1.1 per cent below the average for the year 1908 and 7.3 per cent below the average for October, 1907, the highest point of the 19 years covered. The prices in December show an advance of 1.8 per cent over the prices in August, the month of lowest average prices during the year.

PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1908 COMPARED WITH 1907.

Comparing 1908 with 1907, the groups showing the greatest decrease in prices were metals and implements, lumber and building materials, and cloths and clothing. Food, etc., was the only important group of commodities which showed an increase in price.

An examination of the prices of the various articles covered by the investigation shows that while there was a large average decrease for the year taken as a whole, the decrease in price did not extend to all groups nor to all commodities. Of the 258 articles for which wholesale prices were obtained 162 showed a decrease in the average price for 1908 as compared with 1907, 33 showed no change in the average price for the year, and 63 showed an increase in price. The following table divides the articles for which prices were secured into nine groups and shows for each group the number of articles covered, the per cent of decrease in the average price for 1908 as compared with that for 1907 for each group as a whole, and the number of articles that increased or decreased in price.

PER CENT OF DECREASE IN AVERAGE PRICES FOR 1908 AS COMPARED WITH AVERAGE PRICES FOR 1907, AND NUMBER OF ARTICLES THAT INCREASED OR DECREASED IN PRICE, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES.

Group.	Number of commodities.	Per cent of decrease in price.	Number of commodities showing—		
			Increase.	No change in price.	Decrease.
Farm products.....	20	2.9	8	.....	12
Food, etc.....	57	^a 2.4	28	3	26
Cloths and clothing.....	66	7.7	4	8	54
Fuel and lighting.....	13	3.1	5	2	6
Metals and implements.....	38	12.6	1	10	27
Lumber and building materials.....	28	9.4	5	3	20
Drugs and chemicals.....	9	^a .7	5	2	2
House furnishing goods.....	14	3.8	3	3	8
Miscellaneous.....	13	5.7	4	2	7
All commodities.....	258	5.2	63	33	162

^a Increase.

From the above table it is seen that when the commodities are considered by groups, seven of the nine groups showed a decrease in price in 1908 as compared with 1907. In farm products, taken as

a whole, there was a decrease in price of 2.9 per cent in 1908 below the average price for 1907, this decrease being the least of any of the seven groups showing a decrease. There was a decrease in the price of 12 of the 20 articles for which prices were obtained. Among the articles for which prices decreased were hay, sheep, cotton, hogs, and hides. Some articles that increased in price were corn, tobacco, oats, wheat, and cattle.

Food as a whole increased 2.4 per cent in the average price for 1908 as compared with 1907. In this group, 28 articles increased in price, 3 showed no change, and 26 decreased in price.

Among the articles showing an increase in price were beans, beef, flour, meal, sugar, rice, eggs, and fresh vegetables. No change took place in the price of crackers and in one quotation for loaf bread. The principal articles showing a decrease in price were butter, coffee, cheese, pork, mutton, canned peas, canned corn, and canned tomatoes. One of the varieties of fish showed an increase in the average price for the year, while other varieties showed a decrease in price.

Of the 66 articles included under cloths and clothing, 54 showed a decrease in price, 8 showed no change, and 4 showed an increase in price. In the group as a whole there was an average decrease of 7.7 per cent in price, the principal decrease being in the prices of cotton goods and silk.

In fuel and lighting as a group there was a decrease in price of 3.1 per cent. Petroleum increased in price, as did also some kinds of coal; other kinds of coal, and coke, decreased in price.

In the metals and implements group the decrease in the average price for 1908 below 1907 was 12.6 per cent, being the heaviest decline in price of any of the seven groups showing a decrease. Of a total of 38 articles in this group there was a decrease in the price of 27 articles, including copper, iron, lead, steel billets, nails, tin plate, etc. Ten articles, including steel rails, did not change in price, and in only one article, quicksilver, was there an increase in price.

Twenty of the 28 articles included under lumber and building materials decreased in price in 1908 as compared with 1907. Nearly all kinds of timber products showed a marked decrease in price, as did also brick, window glass, tar, turpentine, and plate glass. In this group as a whole there was a decrease in price of 9.4 per cent; 3 of the articles showed no change, and 5 articles increased in price in 1908 compared with 1907.

The increase in the average price of drugs and chemicals in 1908 over 1907 was 0.7 per cent, the articles showing the greatest increase in price being glycerin and alcohol. Quinine showed a marked decrease in price.

House furnishing goods as a whole decreased 3.8 per cent in price. The principal decrease in price was in glassware and cutlery. Three articles did not change in price, while 3 increased in price.

In the miscellaneous group there was a marked decrease in the prices of jute, rope, rubber, cotton-seed oil, and malt. There was no change in the price of tobacco, while there was an increase in the

prices of proof spirits and 3 other articles. Taken together, the group of miscellaneous articles decreased in price 5.7 per cent. The per cent of increase or decrease in the average wholesale price for 1908 in each of the 258 articles as compared with the price for 1907 is shown on pages 224 to 227.

In addition to the classification into the nine groups named above, the 258 articles included in the investigation have been divided into two general groups, designated as raw commodities and manufactured commodities. Of course exact definitions of these classes can not be made, but the commodities here designated as raw may be said to be such as are marketed in their natural state and such as have been subjected to only a preliminary manufacturing process, thus converting them into a marketable condition, but not to a suitable form for final consumption, while the commodities here designated as manufactured are such as have been subjected to more than a preliminary factory manipulation and in which the manufacturing labor cost constitutes an important element in the price. In the group designated as raw are included all farm products, beans, coffee, eggs, milk, rice, pepper, tea, vegetables, raw silk, wool, coal, crude petroleum, copper ingots, pig lead, pig iron, bar silver, spelter, pig tin, brimstone, jute, and rubber—a total of 54 articles. All the other articles are classed as manufactured commodities.

As thus grouped it appears that the average wholesale price of raw commodities for 1908 was 5.9 per cent below that for 1907, and that the average wholesale price of manufactured commodities for 1908 was 5 per cent below that for 1907.

The following table shows the per cent that the average price for each month of the year 1908 was above or below the average price for the year, and in the last column the per cent of increase or decrease of the average December price above or below the average price for each preceding month:

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE PRICE FOR EACH MONTH OF 1908 WITH THE AVERAGE PRICE FOR THE YEAR, AND OF AVERAGE PRICE FOR DECEMBER, 1908, WITH THE AVERAGE PRICE FOR EACH PRECEDING MONTH OF THE YEAR.

Month.	Per cent of price per month—		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (—) in December over each preceding month.
	Above average price for year.	Below average price for year.	
January.....	2.4	.....	—1.7
February.....	1.3	.....	— .6
March.....	1.1	.....	— .5
April.....	1.0	.....	— .3
May.....	.....	0.3	+1.0
June.....	.....	1.1	+1.7
July.....	.....	.9	+1.6
August.....	.....	1.1	+1.8
September.....	.....	.8	+1.5
October.....	.....	.6	+1.2
November.....	.....	.6	+1.2
December.....	.7	.....	.....

The average for wholesale prices in January, 1908, was 2.4 per cent above the average price for the year. In this month prices were at the highest point of the year. Prices declined each month from February to June, with a slight advance in July, followed by another decline in August. Prices reached their lowest point of the year in June and August, being 1.1 per cent below the average for 1908. Prices advanced again in September and October, remaining the same during November, and advanced slightly in December to 0.7 per cent above the average price for the year.

From the figures given in the last column of the table it is seen that the average of wholesale prices in December, 1908, was 1.7 per cent below the average in January and 1.8 per cent above the average in August, the month of lowest prices during the year.

The change that took place in wholesale prices month by month during 1908 in each of the 9 groups already referred to will be seen in the following table:

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE PRICE FOR EACH MONTH OF 1908 WITH AVERAGE PRICE FOR THE YEAR, AND OF AVERAGE PRICE FOR DECEMBER, 1908, WITH AVERAGE PRICE FOR EACH PRECEDING MONTH OF THE YEAR, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES.

Month.	Farm products.			Foods, etc.			Cloths and clothing.		
	Per cent of price for month—		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (–) in December as compared with each preceding month.	Per cent of price for month—		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (–) in December as compared with each preceding month.	Per cent of price for month—		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (–) in December as compared with each preceding month.
	Above average price for year.	Below average price for year.		Above average price for year.	Below average price for year.		Above average price for year.	Below average price for year.	
January.....		2.5	+4.2		0.1	+3.2	6.1		–6.8
February.....		3.2	+5.0		.7	+3.8	3.7		–4.6
March.....	0.8		+ .7		.3	+3.5	2.6		–3.6
April.....	1.4		+ .1	0.6		+2.6	1.4		–2.4
May.....	1.4		+ .2		2.0	+5.2	.6		–1.7
June.....		.2	+1.8		.2	+3.4		1.9	+ .8
July.....	.7		+ .9		.3	+3.5		2.1	+1.0
August.....	.5		+1.0		.5	+3.7		2.1	+1.0
September.....		.3	+1.9	1.1		+2.1		2.3	+1.2
October.....	.6		+1.0	1.7		+1.5		2.3	+1.2
November.....	.3		+1.3	1.1		+2.1		1.8	+ .7
December.....	1.6			3.2				1.1	

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE PRICE FOR EACH MONTH OF 1908 WITH AVERAGE PRICE FOR THE YEAR, AND OF AVERAGE PRICE FOR DECEMBER, 1908, WITH AVERAGE PRICE FOR EACH PRECEDING MONTH OF THE YEAR, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES—Concluded.

Month.	Fuel and lighting.			Metals and implements.			Lumber and building materials.		
	Per cent of price for month—		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (–) in December as compared with each preceding month.	Per cent of price for month—		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (–) in December as compared with each preceding month.	Per cent of price for month—		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (–) in December as compared with each preceding month.
	Above average price for year.	Below average price for year.		Above average price for year.	Below average price for year.		Above average price for year.	Below average price for year.	
January.....	2.7	.....	–1.3	1.6	.....	–1.3	4.4	.....	–1.9
February.....	1.3	.....	(a)	1.0	.....	–.8	3.8	.....	–1.3
March.....	1.6	.....	–.3	.4	.....	–.2	1.6	.....	+ .8
April.....	.....	1.8	+3.1	.4	.....	–.2	2.1	.....	+ .3
May.....	.....	2.3	+3.7	.3	.....	–.1	.....	1.1	+3.6
June.....	.....	1.4	+2.7	.....	0.5	+ .7	.....	3.2	+5.8
July.....	.....	1.2	+2.6	.....	1.1	+1.4	.....	3.2	+5.8
August.....	.....	.5	+1.8	.....	.7	+1.0	.....	2.4	+4.9
September.....	.....	.3	+1.6	.....	.6	+ .8	.....	2.0	+4.5
October.....	.....	.1	+1.4	.....	.5	+ .7	.....	1.5	+4.0
November.....	.8	.....	+ .5	.....	.2	+ .5	.....	.6	+3.0
December.....	1.3	.....	.....	.2	.....	.....	2.4	.....	.....

Month.	Drugs and chemicals.			House furnishing goods.			Miscellaneous.			All commodities.		
	Per cent of price for month—		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (–) in December as compared with each preceding month.	Per cent of price for month—		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (–) in December as compared with each preceding month.	Per cent of price for month—		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (–) in December as compared with each preceding month.	Per cent of price for month—		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (–) in December as compared with each preceding month.
	Above average price for year.	Below average price for year.		Above average price for year.	Below average price for year.		Above average price for year.	Below average price for year.		Above average price for year.	Below average price for year.	
January.....	.....	0.8	+1.3	2.6	.....	–5.6	2.3	.....	–4.5	2.4	.....	–1.7
February.....	0.6	.....	–.2	2.6	.....	–5.6	1.3	.....	–3.5	1.3	.....	–.6
March.....	.5	.....	(a)	2.6	.....	–5.6	.2	.....	–2.5	1.1	.....	–.5
April.....	.....	.2	+ .6	2.6	.....	–5.6	.6	.....	–2.9	1.0	.....	–.3
May.....	.....	3.0	+3.5	2.6	.....	–5.6	1.7	.....	–3.9	.....	0.3	+1.0
June.....	.....	1.8	+2.3	.4	.....	–3.5	1.0	.....	–3.3	.....	1.1	+1.7
July.....	2.1	.....	–1.6	.1	.....	–3.2	1.3	.....	–3.6	.....	.9	+1.6
August.....	1.5	.....	–1.1	.....	2.5	–.6	.....	0.8	–1.5	.....	1.1	+1.8
September.....	.7	.....	–.3	.....	2.5	–.6	.....	1.2	–1.2	.....	.8	+1.5
October.....	.....	.6	+1.1	.....	2.5	–.6	.....	1.4	–.9	.....	.6	+1.2
November.....	.....	.2	+ .6	.....	3.1	(a)	.....	2.7	+ .3	.....	.6	+1.2
December.....	.5	.....	.....	.....	3.1	.....	.....	2.3	.....	.7	.....	.....

a Same as average price for December.

In January, 1908, the wholesale prices of farm products were 2.5 per cent below the average price for the year, and in February they were 3.2 per cent below, this being the lowest point of the year. During the eight months—March, April, May, July, August, October,

November, and December—prices were above the average for the year. Prices for June and September were slightly below the average for the year. The highest point reached during the year was in December, being 5 per cent above the average price for February. The movement in prices during the year for each of the articles that enter into this and the other groups will be found in Table II, pages 300 to 324, or, if desired, the full details of the prices throughout the year may be found in Table I, pages 249 to 299.

Food commodities as a group reached their lowest price in May and attained their highest point in December, when they were 3.2 per cent above the average price for the year.

The increase in price in December as compared with May was 5.2 per cent. Food commodities increased in price each month from August to October, declined slightly in November, and advanced again in December. The December price was higher than that of any other month of the year.

The price of cloths and clothing was above the average for the year during the first five months and below the average for the other seven months. From January to July there was a decrease in price each month. The only months showing an increase in price over the previous month were November and December, when prices advanced slightly. The January price was 6.1 per cent above the average for the year and the December price was 6.8 per cent lower than the price for January.

The fuel and lighting group declined in price each month, with the exception of March, from January to May. The lowest price of this group was reached in May, when the price was 2.3 per cent below the average for the year. From June to December the price advanced each month, being in December 1.3 per cent above the average price for the year. The price in December was 3.7 per cent above the price in May, the month of lowest prices.

The group of metals and implements reached its lowest point of the year in July, when the price was 1.1 per cent below the average price for the year. From January to July, with the exception of April (which remained the same as March), there was a decline in price each month, while from that time to December the price advanced slightly each month. The December price was 0.2 per cent above the average for the year, but 1.3 per cent lower than the price for January.

The price of lumber and building materials in the month of January was 4.4 per cent above the average price for the year. With the exception of a slight advance in April the price declined each month from January to June, continuing at the same price during July. From August the price advanced each month until December, when the price was 2.4 per cent above the average for the year but was 1.9 per cent lower than the January price.

Drugs and chemicals during the months of February, March, July to September, and December were above the average price for the year, but during January, April, May, June, October, and November the price was below the yearly average. In December the price was 3.5 per cent higher than in May, the month of lowest prices, but 1.6 per cent lower than in July, the month of highest prices for this group during the year.

House furnishing goods were above the average price for the first seven months of the year and below the average for the remaining five months. This group reached the lowest point of the year during the months of November and December. The price in December was 5.6 per cent lower than the highest price of the year, which prevailed from January to May.

Miscellaneous articles in January were 2.3 per cent above the average price for the year and 2.7 per cent below the average price for the year in November. From July to November the average price declined each month, advancing slightly in December. With the exception of November the price in December was lower than during any other month of the year.

While 1908 was on the whole a year of declining prices, the price of a number of important articles advanced. Of the 258 articles included in this report, the prices of 107 articles were at the highest point during the year in January while only 20 articles attained their highest price in December.

A few of the articles showing a decline in price from that shown in the early part of the year are here noted. Barley declined from an average of \$0.9960 in January to \$0.6013 in June, this being a decline of 39.6 per cent. Cotton declined 21.1 per cent from January to October; hops declined 58.1 per cent from January to September; mackerel declined 28.6 per cent from January to October; milk declined 43.8 per cent from January to June; print cloths declined 27.3 per cent from January to September; coke declined 29.4 per cent from January to September; Bessemer pig iron declined 17.1 per cent from January to October; rosin declined 30 per cent from February to September; cedar shingles declined 17.8 per cent from January to October; malt declined 39.3 per cent from January to December; and rope declined 22.8 per cent from January to December. The price of 61 articles remained the same throughout the year 1908, and for only 8 articles was the average price for December lower than for any other month of the year. Attention is directed to a few of the articles which advanced in price during the year. Choice to extra steers advanced 32.1 per cent from February to June; corn advanced 37.7 per cent from February to September; hogs advanced 63 per cent from February to September; wheat advanced 16.7 per cent from July to December; eggs advanced 141.6 per cent from April

to December; lard advanced 37.7 per cent from February to September; meal advanced 20.3 per cent from January to September; fresh beef in New York advanced 29.7 per cent from February to June; smoked hams advanced 35.7 per cent from February to July; ingot copper advanced 14.5 per cent from March to December; pig lead advanced 24.3 per cent from January to August; spelter advanced 17.2 per cent from January to December; tar advanced 46.2 per cent from March to October; jute advanced 30.8 per cent from February to August; rubber advanced 70.5 per cent from March to December. The average monthly prices for the several articles are given in Table II, pages 300 to 324.

The following table shows for both raw and manufactured commodities, according to the classification already explained, the per cent that prices in each month in 1908 were above or below the average prices of the year and the per cent of increase or decrease in December above or below each preceding month of the year:

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE PRICES OF RAW AND MANUFACTURED COMMODITIES FOR EACH MONTH OF 1908, WITH THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE YEAR, AND OF AVERAGE PRICES FOR DECEMBER, 1908, WITH THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR EACH PRECEDING MONTH OF THE YEAR.

Month.	Raw commodities.			Manufactured commodities.			All commodities.		
	Per cent of price for month—		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (—) in December as compared with each preceding month.	Per cent of price for month—		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (—) in December as compared with each preceding month.	Per cent of price for month—		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (—) in December as compared with each preceding month.
	Above average price for year.	Below average price for year.		Above average price for year.	Below average price for year.		Above average price for year.	Below average price for year.	
January.....		1.0	+6.4	3.2		—3.6	2.4		—1.7
February.....		1.3	+6.7	2.0		—2.6	1.3		— .6
March.....		.2	+5.6	1.5		—2.0	1.1		— .5
April.....		1.2	+6.6	1.5		—2.0	1.0		— .3
May.....		2.5	+8.0	.2		— .7		0.3	+1.0
June.....		1.4	+6.8		0.9	+ .3		1.1	+1.7
July.....		.6	+5.9		1.1	+ .5		.9	+1.6
August.....		.2	+5.5		1.4	+ .8		1.1	+1.8
September.....	0.1		+5.3		1.1	+ .5		.8	+1.5
October.....	1.3		+4.0		1.1	+ .5		.6	+1.2
November.....	1.8		+3.4		1.1	+ .6		.6	+1.2
December.....	5.3				.6		.7		

From this table it is seen that there was a greater fluctuation in the prices of raw commodities during the year than in the prices of manufactured commodities. In May, the price of raw commodities was 2.5 per cent below the average price for the year, while in December the price was 5.3 per cent above the average price for the year. In manufactured commodities, the lowest prices were in August, when the average was 1.4 per cent below the average price for the year, while in January the average was 3.2 per cent higher than the average

price for the year. Thus, May marked the lowest prices in raw commodities and August marked the lowest prices in manufactured commodities, while December marked the highest prices in raw commodities and January the highest prices in manufactured commodities. Prices of raw commodities in December averaged 6.4 per cent higher than in January and 8 per cent higher than in May. The December prices of manufactured commodities averaged 3.6 per cent lower than those prevailing in January and 0.8 per cent higher than those which prevailed in August.

PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1908 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS BACK TO 1890.

Thus far attention has been directed to the changes that took place in wholesale prices in the year 1908 as compared with 1907 and the movement of wholesale prices month by month during the year 1908. Attention is now directed to the course of wholesale prices from year to year since 1890. The following table shows, by relative prices, the changes in the average wholesale prices of the articles for which prices were secured from 1890 to 1908, inclusive. The relative price used in this table is simply a percentage. The base on which the relative price is computed is not the price in any one year, but the average price for the ten years from 1890 to 1899, inclusive. The reason for adopting this base is fully explained on pages 228 and 229. Relative prices, such as are here shown, are also sometimes spoken of as relative numbers or as index numbers. For explanation of the method used in computing the relative price of all commodities for each year see pages 231 and 239.

To assist in comparing wholesale prices in 1908 with the prices each year back to 1890, another column is given in the table showing the per cent of the increase in prices for 1908 over the prices for each of the preceding years.

RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND PER CENT OF INCREASE IN PRICES FOR 1908 OVER PRICES FOR EACH PRECEDING YEAR.

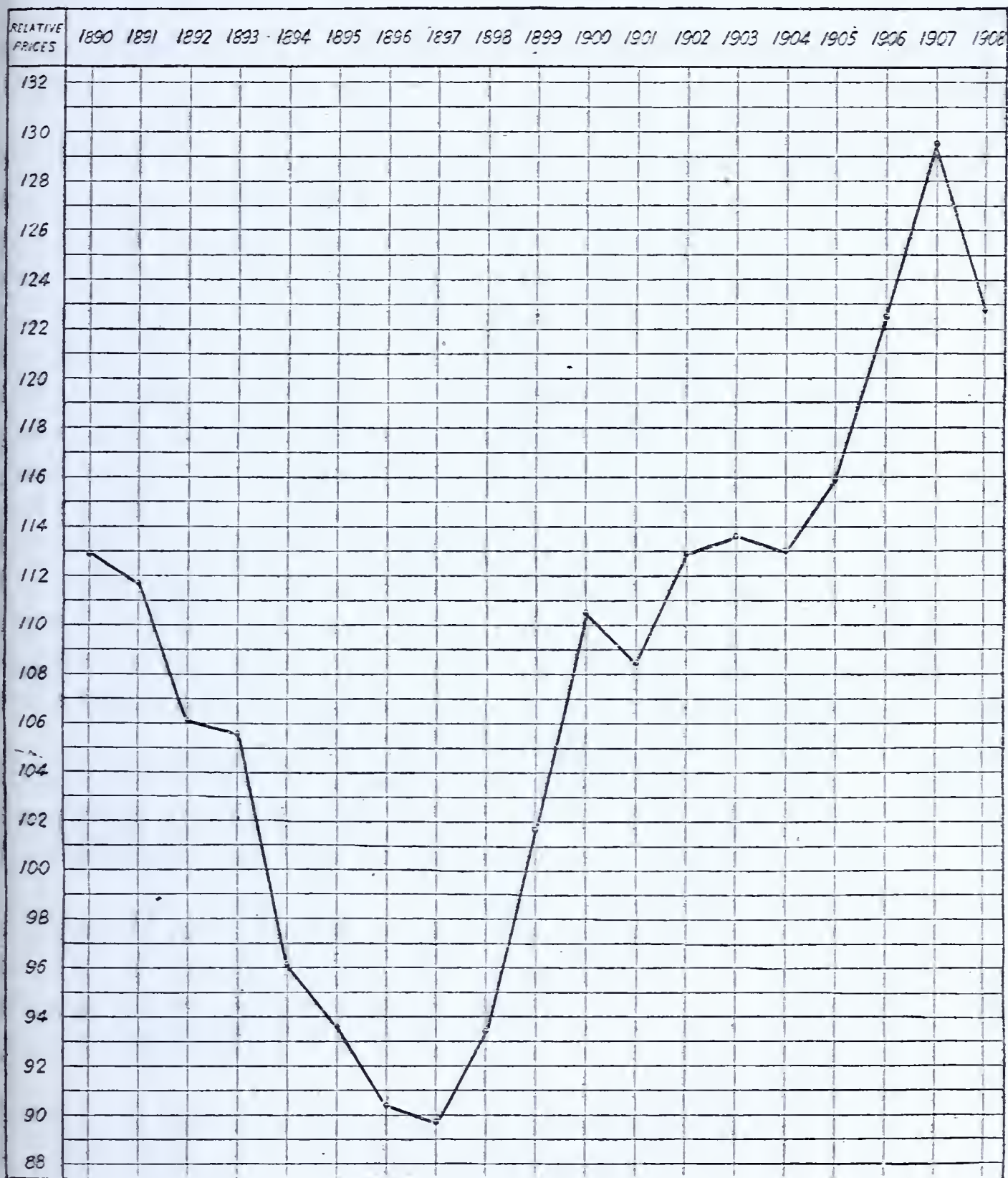
Year.	Relative price of all commodities. (a)	Per cent of increase in 1908 over each preceding year.	Year.	Relative price of all commodities. (a)	Per cent of increase in 1908 over each preceding year.
1890.....	112.9	8.8	1900.....	110.5	11.1
1891.....	111.7	9.9	1901.....	108.5	13.2
1892.....	106.1	15.7	1902.....	112.9	8.8
1893.....	105.6	16.3	1903.....	113.6	8.1
1894.....	96.1	27.8	1904.....	113.0	8.7
1895.....	93.6	31.2	1905.....	115.9	6.0
1896.....	90.4	35.8	1906.....	122.5	.2
1897.....	89.7	36.9	1907.....	129.5	b 5.2
1898.....	93.4	31.5	1908.....	122.8	.....
1899.....	101.7	20.7			

a Average price for 1890-1899=100.0. b Decrease.

The relative wholesale prices during the years from 1890 to 1908 set forth in tabular form in the preceding table, are shown also in the graphic table which follows:

RELATIVE PRICES OF ALL COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908.

[Average price for 1890 to 1899=100.0.]



This table shows that the average wholesale prices declined each year from 1890 to 1897, or 8 years of constantly falling prices. From 1898 to 1908 has been a period of advancing prices with only 3 of the 11 years showing a decrease from the prices of the previous year. These 3 years were 1901, 1904, and 1908, the decline of the 1908 prices from those of 1907 being heavier than the decline in either 1901 or 1904. The lowest year of the 19-year period was 1897 and the high-

est was 1907. The wholesale prices in 1908 were 36.9 per cent higher than those of 1897 and 5.2 per cent below those of 1907.

The average of wholesale prices of all commodities for 1890 was 112.9 per cent of the average of wholesale prices for the years from 1890 to 1899; in other words, the average of wholesale prices in 1890 was 12.9 per cent higher than the average for the 10-year period named.

In 1891 relative wholesale prices declined to 111.7; that is, to a point where the average wholesale price for the year was 11.7 per cent above the average price for the 10 years from 1890 to 1899.

In 1892 relative wholesale prices dropped to 106.1 and in 1893 to 105.6. In the next year, 1894, wholesale prices fell to 96.1, a point 3.9 below the average price for the 10-year base period. In each of the three succeeding years wholesale prices declined until in 1897 they reached 89.7; that is, 10.3 per cent below the average price for the 10-year period. In each of the 3 years next succeeding wholesale prices advanced, in 1900 reaching 110.5. In 1901 wholesale prices dropped back to 108.5. The next year, however, marked an increase, prices in 1902 being on an average a restoration of the prices in 1890, namely, 112.9. In 1903 prices advanced to 113.6. The next year, 1904, showed a slight decline, nearly back to the prices of 1890 and 1902. In 1905 prices advanced to 115.9; in 1906 prices advanced to 122.5; in 1907 prices advanced again, reaching 129.5, a higher level than in any other year of the 19 years covered by the investigation. In 1908 prices declined to 122.8 or 22.8 per cent above the average price for the 10 years from 1890 to 1899.

The last column of the table (page 204) shows that the price in 1908 was 5.2 per cent below the price in 1907, 8.8 per cent above the price in 1890, and 36.9 per cent above the price in 1897, the year of lowest average prices within the last 19 years.

The relative prices appearing in this table are based on 251 articles in 1890 and 1891, on 253 articles in 1892, on 255 articles in 1893, on 256 articles in 1894, on 258 articles from 1906 to 1908, on 259 articles in 1895, 1904, and 1905, on 260 articles in 1896 and from 1899 to 1903, and on 261 articles in 1897 and 1898.

Having shown the movement in wholesale prices for the period from 1890 to 1908 in all commodities taken as a whole, a table is given showing the movement in each of the 9 groups previously referred to. This table gives for each group the relative prices and the per cent of increase or, in a few instances, decrease of prices for 1908, as compared with the prices for each preceding year.

RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND PER CENT OF INCREASE IN PRICES FOR 1908 OVER PRICES FOR EACH PRECEDING YEAR, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES.

Year.	Farm products.		Food, etc.		Cloths and clothing.		Fuel and lighting.		Metals and implements.	
	Relative price. ^(a)	Per cent of increase in 1908 over each preceding year.	Relative price. ^(a)	Per cent of increase in 1908 over each preceding year.	Relative price. ^(a)	Per cent of increase in 1908 over each preceding year.	Relative price. ^(a)	Per cent of increase in 1908 over each preceding year.	Relative price. ^(a)	Per cent of increase in 1908 over each preceding year.
1890.....	110.0	21.0	112.4	7.3	113.5	3.0	104.7	24.9	119.2	5.2
1891.....	121.5	9.5	115.7	4.2	111.3	5.0	102.7	27.4	111.7	12.3
1892.....	111.7	19.2	103.6	16.4	109.0	7.2	101.1	29.4	106.0	18.3
1893.....	107.9	23.4	110.2	9.4	107.2	9.0	100.0	30.8	100.7	24.5
1894.....	95.9	38.8	99.8	20.8	96.1	21.6	92.4	41.6	90.7	38.3
1895.....	93.3	42.7	94.6	27.5	92.7	26.1	98.1	33.3	92.0	36.3
1896.....	78.3	70.0	83.8	43.9	91.3	28.0	104.3	25.4	93.7	33.8
1897.....	85.2	56.2	87.7	37.5	91.1	28.3	96.4	35.7	86.6	44.8
1898.....	96.1	38.5	94.4	27.8	93.4	25.2	95.4	37.1	86.4	45.1
1899.....	100.0	33.1	98.3	22.7	96.7	20.9	105.0	24.6	114.7	9.3
1900.....	109.5	21.6	104.2	15.7	106.8	9.5	120.9	8.2	120.5	4.1
1901.....	116.9	13.9	105.9	13.9	101.0	15.7	119.5	9.5	111.9	12.1
1902.....	130.5	2.0	111.3	8.4	102.0	14.6	134.3	^b 2.6	117.2	7.0
1903.....	118.8	12.0	107.1	12.6	106.6	9.7	149.3	^b 12.4	117.6	6.6
1904.....	126.2	5.5	107.2	12.5	109.8	6.5	132.6	^b 1.4	109.6	14.4
1905.....	124.2	7.2	108.7	10.9	112.0	4.4	128.8	1.6	122.5	2.4
1906.....	123.6	7.7	112.6	7.1	120.0	^b 2.6	131.9	^b .8	135.2	^b 7.2
1907.....	137.1	^b 2.9	117.8	2.4	126.7	^b 7.7	135.0	^b 3.1	143.4	^b 12.6
1908.....	133.1	.....	120.6	.....	116.9	.....	130.8	.....	125.4	.....

Year.	Lumber and building materials.		Drugs and chemicals.		House furnishing goods.		Miscellaneous.		All commodities.	
	Relative price. ^(a)	Per cent of increase in 1908 over each preceding year.	Relative price. ^(a)	Per cent of increase in 1908 over each preceding year.	Relative price. ^(a)	Per cent of increase in 1908 over each preceding year.	Relative price. ^(a)	Per cent of increase in 1908 over each preceding year.	Relative price. ^(a)	Per cent of increase in 1908 over each preceding year.
1890.....	111.8	19.1	110.2	0.2	111.1	2.6	110.3	8.7	112.9	8.8
1891.....	108.4	22.8	103.6	6.6	110.2	3.4	109.4	9.6	111.7	9.9
1892.....	102.8	29.5	102.9	7.3	106.5	7.0	106.2	12.9	106.1	15.7
1893.....	101.9	30.6	100.5	9.9	104.9	8.7	105.9	13.2	105.6	16.3
1894.....	96.3	38.2	89.8	22.9	100.1	13.9	99.8	20.1	96.1	27.8
1895.....	94.1	41.4	87.9	25.6	96.5	18.1	94.5	26.9	93.6	31.2
1896.....	93.4	42.5	92.6	19.2	94.0	21.3	91.4	31.2	90.4	35.8
1897.....	90.4	47.2	94.4	16.9	89.8	26.9	92.1	30.2	89.7	36.9
1898.....	95.8	38.9	106.6	3.6	92.0	23.9	92.4	29.8	93.4	31.5
1899.....	105.8	25.8	111.3	^b .8	95.1	19.9	97.7	22.7	101.7	20.7
1900.....	115.7	15.0	115.7	^b 4.6	106.1	7.4	109.8	9.2	110.5	11.1
1901.....	116.7	14.1	115.2	^b 4.2	110.9	2.8	107.4	11.6	108.5	13.2
1902.....	118.8	12.0	114.2	^b 3.3	112.2	1.6	114.1	5.1	112.9	8.8
1903.....	121.4	9.6	112.6	^b 2.0	113.0	.9	113.6	5.5	113.6	8.1
1904.....	122.7	8.5	110.0	.4	111.7	2.1	111.7	7.3	113.0	8.7
1905.....	127.7	4.2	109.1	1.2	109.1	4.5	112.8	6.3	115.9	6.0
1906.....	140.1	^b 5.0	101.2	9.1	111.0	2.7	121.1	^b 1.0	122.5	.2
1907.....	146.9	^b 9.4	109.6	.7	118.5	^b 3.8	127.1	^b 5.7	129.5	^b 5.2
1908.....	133.1	.....	110.4	.....	114.0	.....	119.9	.....	122.8	.....

^a Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.

^b Decrease.

In this table the average relative prices of farm products are based on 16 articles from 1890 to 1907 and on 20 articles in 1908; of food, etc., on 53 articles from 1890 to 1892 and from 1904 to 1907, 54 from 1893 to 1903 and on 57 in 1908; of cloths and clothing, on 66 in 1908, on 70 articles in 1890 and 1891, 72 in 1892, 73 in 1893 and 1894, 75 in 1895, 1896, 1906, and 1907, and 76 from 1897 to 1905; of fuel and lighting, on 13 articles; of metals and implements, on 37 articles from 1890 to 1893, 38 in 1894 and 1895 and from 1899 to 1908, and 39 from 1896 to 1898; of lumber and building materials, on 26 articles from 1890 to 1894, 27 from 1895 to 1907 and on 28 in 1908; of drugs and chemicals, on 9 articles; of house furnishing goods, on 14 articles, and of miscellaneous, on 13 articles.

A study of the table shows that the group of farm products reached the lowest average in 1896 and the highest in 1907; that of food, etc., the lowest in 1896 and the highest in 1908; that of cloths and clothing, the lowest in 1897 and the highest in 1907; that of fuel and lighting, the lowest in 1894 and the highest in 1903; that of metals and implements, the lowest in 1898 and the highest in 1907; that of lumber and building materials, the lowest in 1897 and the highest in 1907; that of drugs and chemicals, the lowest in 1895 and the highest in 1900; that of house furnishing goods, the lowest in 1897 and the highest in 1907, while in the miscellaneous group the lowest average was reached in 1896 and the highest in 1907. The average for all commodities combined, as before stated, was lowest in 1897 and highest in 1907. Of the nine groups, it is seen that one reached its lowest point in 1894, one in 1895, three in 1896, three in 1897, and one in 1898. The highest point was reached by one group in 1900, by one in 1903, by six in 1907, and by one group in 1908.

In order to follow the movement in the two great classes—raw and manufactured commodities—the following table has been prepared. The articles included under each of the two groups are indicated on page 198.

RELATIVE PRICES OF RAW AND OF MANUFACTURED COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND PER CENT OF INCREASE IN PRICES FOR 1908 OVER PRICES FOR EACH PRECEDING YEAR.

Year.	Raw commodities.		Manufactured commodities.		All commodities.	
	Relative price. (a)	Per cent of increase in 1908 over each preceding year.	Relative price. (a)	Per cent of increase in 1908 over each preceding year.	Relative price. (a)	Per cent of increase in 1908 over each preceding year.
890.....	115.0	9.1	112.3	8.8	112.9	8.8
891.....	116.3	7.9	110.6	10.5	111.7	9.9
892.....	107.9	16.3	105.6	15.7	106.1	15.7
893.....	104.4	20.2	105.9	15.4	105.6	16.3
894.....	93.2	34.7	96.8	26.2	96.1	27.8
895.....	91.7	33.9	94.0	30.0	93.6	31.2
896.....	84.0	49.4	91.9	33.0	90.4	35.8
897.....	87.6	43.3	90.1	35.6	89.7	36.9
898.....	94.0	33.5	93.3	31.0	93.4	31.5
899.....	105.9	18.5	100.7	21.4	101.7	20.7
900.....	111.9	12.2	110.2	10.9	110.5	11.1
901.....	111.4	12.7	107.8	13.4	108.5	13.2
902.....	122.4	2.5	110.6	10.5	112.9	8.8
903.....	122.7	2.3	111.5	9.6	113.6	8.1
904.....	119.7	4.8	111.3	9.8	113.0	8.7
905.....	121.2	3.5	114.6	6.6	115.9	6.0
906.....	126.5	b 8	121.6	.5	122.5	.2
907.....	133.4	b 5.9	128.6	b 5.0	129.5	b 5.2
908.....	125.5	.....	122.2	.....	122.8	.....

a Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.

b Decrease.

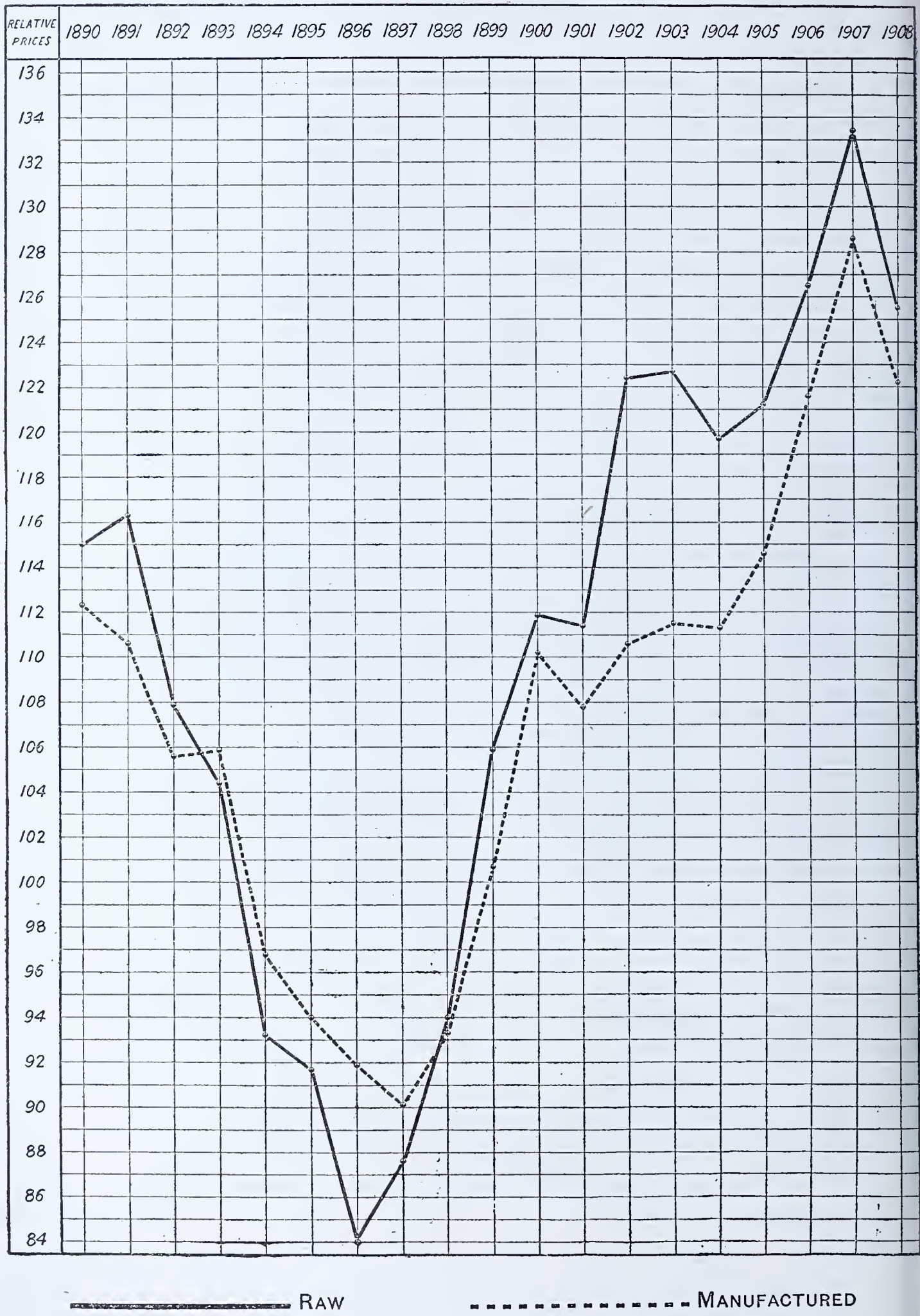
In 1890, when prices in general were high, the relative prices of raw commodities were higher than those of manufactured commodities and remained so until 1893, when prices of raw commodities declined and those of manufactured commodities were slightly above the prices of 1892. From 1894 to 1896 there was a marked decline in both groups, the raw commodities being lower than the manufactured in each of these years. In 1897 raw commodities advanced and manufactured declined. From 1898 to 1900 there was a decided advance in both groups each year, raw commodities advancing to a higher point than manufactured. In 1901 there was a very slight decline in raw and a more marked decline in manufactured commodities. In 1902 both raw and manufactured commodities made a decided advance, raw commodities much the greater, and in 1903 both slightly advanced. In 1904 both raw and manufactured commodities declined slightly, but in 1905 both raw and manufactured commodities advanced. In 1906 both raw and manufactured commodities made a sharp advance, and another advance, equally great, was made in both groups in 1907, when both raw and manufactured commodities reached the highest point during the 19 years considered. In 1908 both raw and manufactured commodities declined.

For the 19 years included in this table, with the single exception of 1893, it will be seen that during the years of high prices raw commodities were higher than manufactured commodities, and during the years of low prices, with the exception of 1898, raw commodities

were lower than manufactured commodities. This is clearly shown in the graphic table which follows:

RELATIVE PRICES OF RAW AND MANUFACTURED COMMODITIES
1890 TO 1908.

[Average price for 1890 to 1899=100.0.]



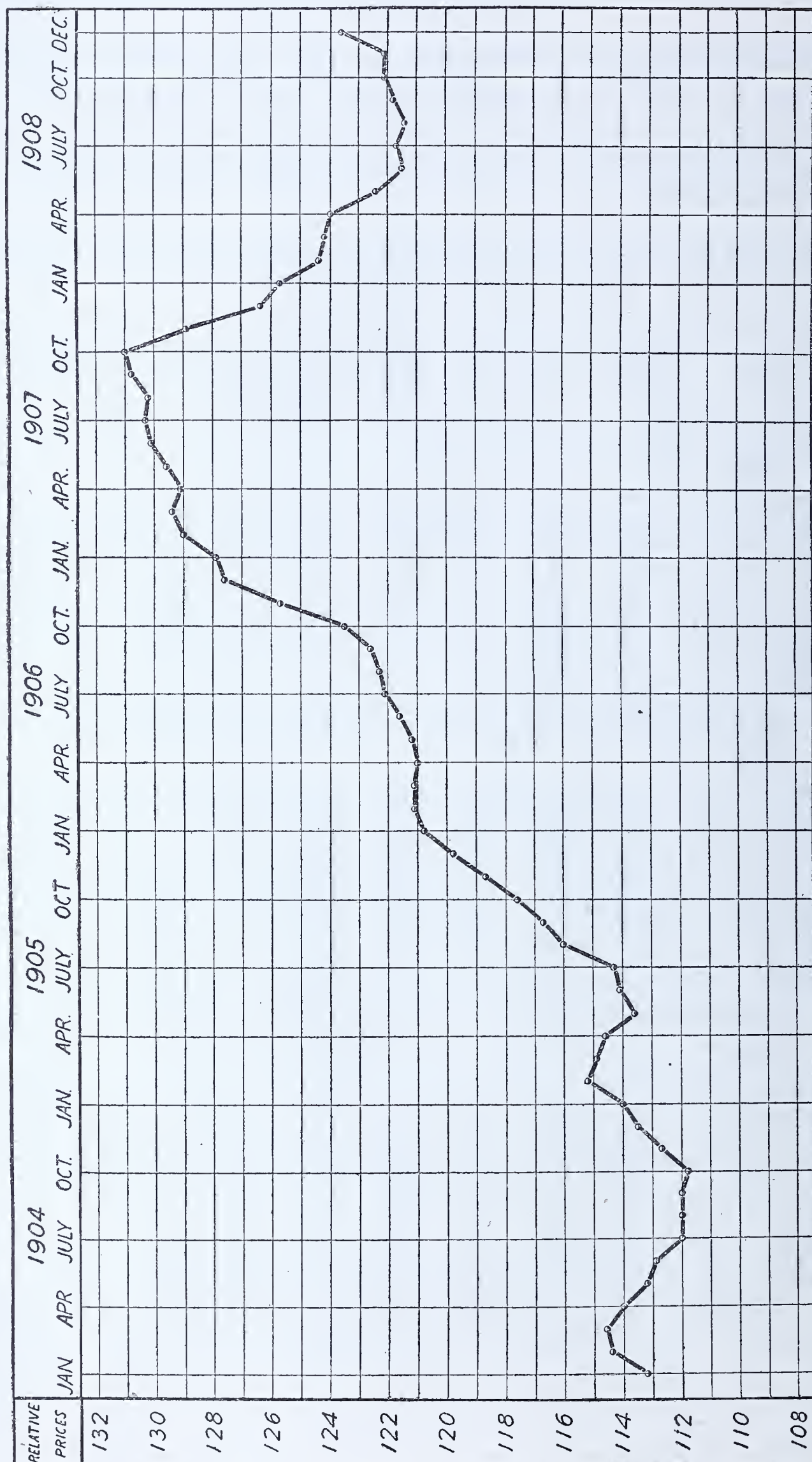
PRICES OF COMMODITIES, BY MONTHS, JANUARY, 1904, TO DECEMBER, 1908.

An opportunity is given below to study the movement in prices in each of the 9 groups before named, month by month for a few years back, in a table showing the relative prices in each group and for all commodities for each month from January, 1904, to December, 1908, inclusive:

RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FOR EACH MONTH, 1904 TO 1908, BY GROUPS.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Date.	Farm products.	Food, etc.	Cloths and clothing.	Fuel and lighting.	Metals and implements.	Lumber and building materials.	Drugs and chemicals.	House furnishing goods.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.
1904.										
January.....	120.8	106.3	110.4	143.6	108.9	123.6	111.7	111.9	110.2	113.2
February.....	127.2	108.3	112.1	141.9	109.0	124.4	110.4	111.5	111.2	114.4
March.....	130.3	108.7	111.9	138.7	109.6	123.5	110.6	111.5	112.9	114.6
April.....	129.2	107.4	111.7	130.6	111.0	123.6	111.8	111.5	112.6	114.0
May.....	127.6	105.2	110.9	129.1	110.6	123.9	112.3	111.8	112.7	113.2
June.....	126.8	105.1	110.5	129.4	109.3	125.5	110.6	111.8	111.6	112.9
July.....	125.2	105.2	108.8	127.8	108.6	124.4	109.9	111.8	112.9	112.0
August.....	125.3	106.3	108.6	128.2	108.3	123.6	109.6	111.8	111.6	112.0
September.....	126.0	108.5	108.4	128.8	107.6	120.4	108.5	111.8	111.2	112.0
October.....	125.4	107.8	108.4	129.1	107.7	119.5	108.2	111.8	111.6	111.8
November.....	126.4	110.2	108.3	130.8	110.7	119.4	107.7	111.8	109.7	112.7
December.....	122.2	111.4	108.6	133.9	113.4	120.1	109.1	111.8	111.5	113.5
Average, 1904..	126.2	107.2	109.8	132.6	109.6	122.7	110.0	111.7	111.7	113.0
1905.										
January.....	124.1	112.2	109.6	130.8	115.2	120.1	108.9	109.1	111.2	114.0
February.....	125.9	113.6	108.5	132.8	119.7	121.9	109.4	109.1	113.8	115.2
March.....	127.1	110.3	108.7	130.5	122.6	120.7	110.0	109.1	114.6	114.9
April.....	127.0	109.0	108.8	125.8	122.5	122.8	110.5	109.1	113.9	114.6
May.....	125.2	104.6	109.0	124.0	122.3	124.5	109.0	109.1	112.1	113.6
June.....	126.2	102.7	110.1	124.4	121.2	130.7	108.8	109.1	112.9	114.1
July.....	128.9	103.2	111.5	124.3	120.8	128.0	106.4	109.1	110.6	114.3
August.....	125.3	105.9	113.8	125.3	122.3	131.6	108.1	109.1	111.6	116.0
September.....	120.4	108.3	114.5	126.5	123.2	131.9	110.0	109.1	111.8	116.7
October.....	120.1	108.8	115.2	132.2	124.2	133.4	110.2	109.1	112.5	117.6
November.....	119.7	110.2	116.1	134.5	126.3	134.2	109.5	109.1	113.3	118.7
December.....	121.8	112.1	117.1	134.7	129.3	132.1	108.8	109.1	115.1	119.8
Average, 1905..	124.2	108.7	112.0	128.8	122.5	127.7	109.1	109.1	112.8	115.9
1906.										
January.....	119.5	112.3	119.4	134.0	131.0	135.0	102.9	108.8	118.6	120.
February.....	118.7	112.2	119.5	131.3	131.6	138.4	101.5	108.8	118.9	121.
March.....	119.4	111.7	119.6	130.9	131.5	139.6	101.2	108.8	118.1	121.
April.....	122.5	111.0	119.3	131.7	131.3	139.2	101.0	108.8	117.6	121.
May.....	124.2	109.8	119.5	129.9	132.3	140.4	100.2	108.8	121.3	121.
June.....	126.2	111.1	119.4	128.6	133.2	139.8	100.3	108.8	122.2	121.
July.....	124.0	112.3	119.3	129.7	133.1	141.5	100.3	112.1	122.6	122.
August.....	122.8	113.2	119.3	131.3	133.2	139.9	101.6	112.1	123.0	122.3
September.....	123.8	112.4	119.7	131.9	135.4	141.0	100.9	112.1	121.4	122.6
October.....	125.2	112.7	120.3	132.2	139.3	141.1	100.7	112.7	120.3	123.5
November.....	126.9	115.8	121.6	134.5	143.6	141.6	100.7	115.0	123.4	125.7
December.....	130.0	118.2	122.2	136.5	146.9	143.3	102.9	115.0	125.8	127.6
Average, 1906..	123.6	112.6	120.0	131.9	135.2	140.1	101.2	111.0	121.1	122.5



RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FOR EACH MONTH, 1904 TO 1908, BY GROUPS—
Concluded.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Date.	Farm prod- ucts.	Food, etc.	Cloths and cloth- ing.	Fuel and light- ing.	Metals and imple- ments.	Lum- ber and build- ing ma- terials.	Drugs and chem- icals.	House fur- nishing goods.	Mis- cella- neous.	All com- modi- ties.
1907.										
January.....	129.0	117.0	123.2	135.8	147.9	145.9	102.1	115.0	126.0	127.9
February.....	134.6	118.2	123.9	136.6	149.1	147.3	103.5	115.0	123.8	129.0
March.....	135.4	116.7	124.6	135.5	148.8	149.1	103.4	117.2	128.5	129.4
April.....	136.5	113.9	125.3	132.1	148.6	150.5	105.0	117.5	128.9	129.1
May.....	139.9	113.8	125.9	132.6	148.8	150.4	104.8	117.5	129.5	129.6
June.....	144.2	115.2	126.9	131.2	148.1	149.8	104.4	118.5	128.8	130.1
July.....	140.5	114.9	128.0	132.9	146.9	149.2	108.1	119.6	130.3	130.3
August.....	141.0	115.3	128.3	134.1	142.7	149.0	119.1	120.5	127.5	130.2
September.....	145.5	117.4	129.2	135.2	140.8	147.2	119.1	120.5	127.8	130.8
October.....	144.4	123.5	128.8	139.9	135.4	144.9	116.7	120.5	129.5	131.0
November.....	128.9	122.8	128.2	139.9	133.3	142.2	115.8	120.2	124.3	128.9
December.....	128.3	120.8	127.1	133.6	129.8	137.2	112.4	120.2	120.6	126.4
Average, 1907..	137.1	117.8	126.7	135.0	143.4	146.9	109.6	118.5	127.1	129.5
1908.										
January.....	129.8	120.5	124.0	134.3	127.4	138.9	109.5	117.0	122.6	125.7
February.....	128.8	119.8	121.2	132.5	126.7	138.1	111.1	117.0	121.4	124.4
March.....	134.2	120.2	119.9	132.9	125.9	135.2	110.9	117.0	120.1	124.2
April.....	135.0	121.3	118.5	128.5	125.9	135.9	110.2	117.0	120.6	124.0
May.....	134.9	118.2	117.6	127.8	125.8	131.6	107.1	117.0	121.9	122.4
June.....	132.8	120.3	114.7	129.0	124.8	128.8	108.4	114.5	121.1	121.5
July.....	134.0	120.2	114.5	129.2	124.0	128.8	112.7	114.1	121.5	121.7
August.....	133.8	120.0	114.4	130.2	124.5	129.9	112.1	111.2	118.9	121.4
September.....	132.7	121.9	114.2	130.4	124.7	130.4	111.2	111.2	118.5	121.8
October.....	133.9	122.6	114.2	130.7	124.8	131.1	109.7	111.2	118.2	122.1
November.....	133.5	121.9	114.8	131.9	125.1	132.3	110.2	110.5	116.7	122.1
December.....	135.2	124.4	115.6	132.5	125.7	136.3	110.9	110.5	117.1	123.6
Average, 1908..	133.1	120.6	116.9	130.8	125.4	133.1	110.4	114.0	119.9	122.8

In this table the average relative prices of farm products are based on 16 articles from 1904 to 1907 and on 20 articles in 1908; of food, etc., on 53 articles from 1904 to 1907 and on 57 articles in 1908; of cloths and clothing, on 76 articles in 1904 and 1905, on 75 articles in 1906 and 1907, and on 66 articles in 1908; of fuel and lighting, on 13 articles; of metals and implements, on 38 articles; of lumber and building materials, on 27 articles from 1904 to 1907, and on 28 articles in 1908; of drugs and chemicals, on 9 articles; of house furnishing goods, on 14 articles, and of miscellaneous, on 13 articles. The average relative prices of all commodities are based on 259 articles in 1904 and 1905, and on 258 articles from 1906 to 1908.

The table shows that in the five-year period the group of farm products reached the lowest average in February, 1906, and the highest in September, 1907; that of food, etc., the lowest in June, 1905, and the highest in December, 1908; that of cloths and clothing, the lowest in November, 1904, and the highest in September, 1907; that of fuel and lighting, the lowest in May, 1905, and the highest in January, 1904; that of metals and implements, the lowest in September, 1904, and the highest in February, 1907; that of lumber and building

materials, the lowest in November, 1904, and the highest in April, 1907; that of drugs and chemicals, the lowest in May, 1906, and the highest in August and September, 1907; that of house furnishing goods, the lowest, January to June, 1906, and the highest in August, September, and October, 1907; while in the miscellaneous group the lowest average was reached in November, 1904, and the highest in July, 1907. It is interesting to see that during the five years the relative price of no single group was as low as the base—that is, the average price for the ten-year period from 1890 to 1899. Farm products were from 18.7 per cent to 45.5 per cent above base (average price for the ten-year period, 1890 to 1899); food, etc., from 2.7 per cent to 24.4 per cent above base; cloths and clothing, from 8.3 per cent to 29.2 per cent above base; fuel and lighting, from 24 per cent to 43.6 per cent above base; metals and implements, from 7.6 per cent to 49.1 per cent above base; lumber and building materials, from 19.4 per cent to 50.5 per cent above base; drugs and chemicals, from 0.2 per cent to 19.1 per cent above base; house furnishing goods, from 8.8 per cent to 20.5 per cent above base; the miscellaneous group, from 9.7 per cent to 30.3 per cent above base; and all commodities combined, from 11.8 per cent to 31.0 per cent above base. All commodities combined reached the lowest average for these years in October, 1904, and the highest in October, 1907.

The course of prices, by months, during the years 1904 to 1908 as represented by all commodities is clearly shown in the graphic table on page 212.

The following table shows the movement in the wholesale prices of raw commodities and of manufactured commodities month by month from January, 1904, to December, 1908. A description of the two classes may be found on page 198.

RELATIVE PRICES OF RAW COMMODITIES, MANUFACTURED COMMODITIES, AND ALL COMMODITIES, FOR EACH MONTH, 1904 TO 1908.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Date.	Raw commodities.	Manufactured commodities.	All commodities.
1904.			
January.....	121.8	111.1	113.2
February.....	123.6	112.2	114.4
March.....	123.2	112.5	114.6
April.....	121.1	112.3	114.0
May.....	119.7	111.6	113.2
June.....	118.5	111.5	112.9
July.....	117.5	110.7	112.0
August.....	118.7	110.4	112.0
September.....	119.1	110.3	112.0
October.....	117.3	110.5	111.8
November.....	120.7	110.8	112.7
December.....	122.1	111.5	113.5
Average, 1904.....	119.7	111.3	113.0

RELATIVE PRICES OF RAW COMMODITIES, MANUFACTURED COMMODITIES, AND ALL COMMODITIES, FOR EACH MONTH, 1904 TO 1908—Concluded.

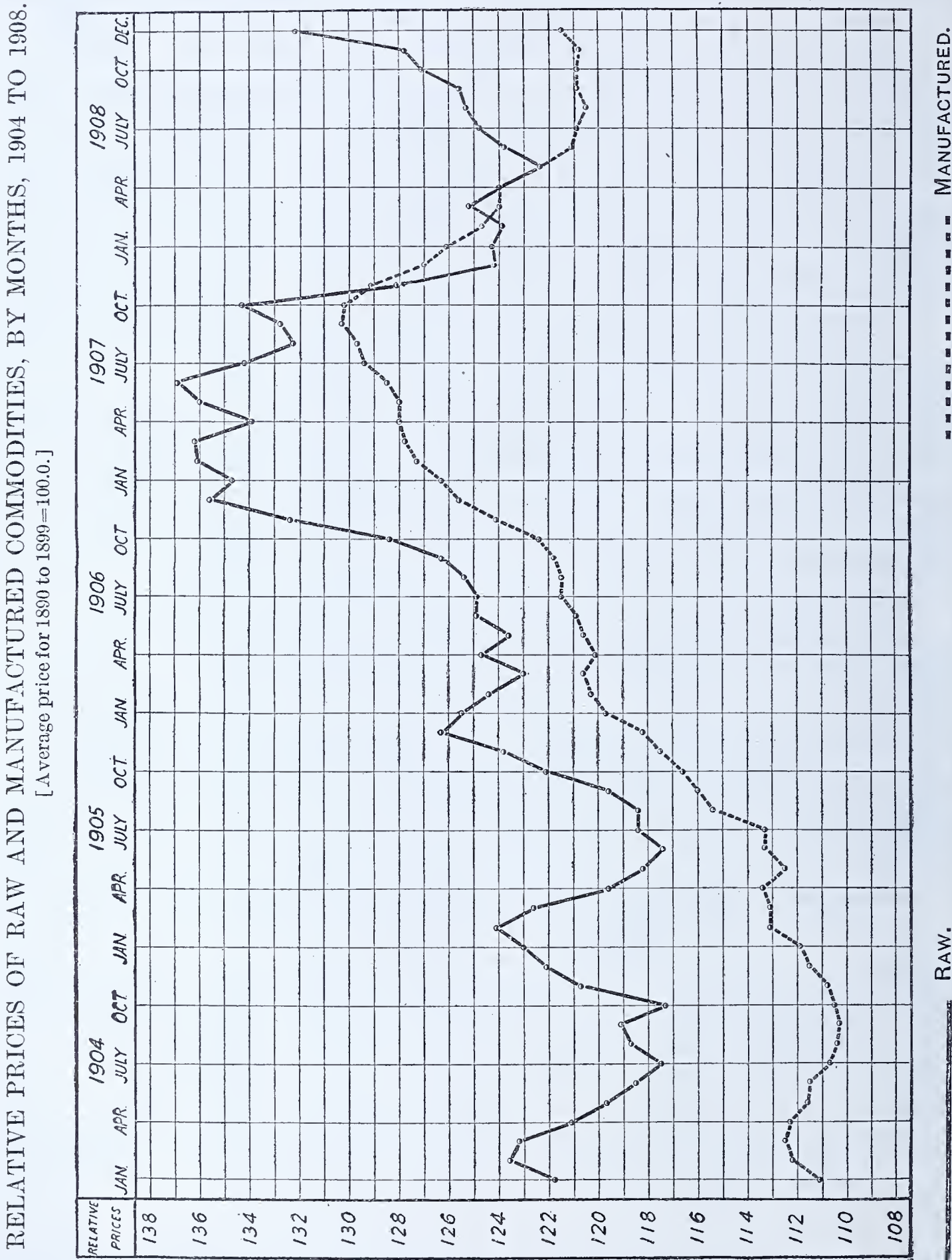
[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Date.	Raw commodities.	Manufactured commodities.	All commodities.
1905.			
January.....	123.0	111.9	114.0
February.....	124.1	113.1	115.2
March.....	122.6	113.1	114.9
April.....	119.6	113.4	114.6
May.....	118.2	112.5	113.6
June.....	117.4	113.3	114.1
July.....	118.4	113.3	114.3
August.....	118.4	115.4	116.0
September.....	119.6	116.0	116.7
October.....	122.1	116.6	117.6
November.....	123.8	117.5	118.7
December.....	126.3	118.2	119.8
Average, 1905.....	121.2	114.6	115.9
1906.			
January.....	125.5	119.7	120.8
February.....	124.4	120.3	121.1
March.....	123.0	120.6	121.1
April.....	124.7	120.1	121.0
May.....	123.6	120.6	121.2
June.....	124.9	120.9	121.6
July.....	124.9	121.5	122.1
August.....	125.4	121.5	122.3
September.....	126.3	121.8	122.6
October.....	128.4	122.4	123.5
November.....	132.4	124.1	125.7
December.....	135.6	125.6	127.6
Average, 1906.....	126.5	121.6	122.5
1907.			
January.....	134.7	126.3	127.9
February.....	136.1	127.3	129.0
March.....	136.2	127.8	129.4
April.....	133.9	128.0	129.1
May.....	136.0	128.0	129.6
June.....	136.9	128.5	130.1
July.....	134.2	129.4	130.3
August.....	132.3	129.7	130.2
September.....	132.8	130.3	130.8
October.....	134.3	130.2	131.0
November.....	128.1	129.1	128.9
December.....	124.2	127.0	126.4
Average, 1907.....	133.4	128.6	129.5
1908.			
January.....	124.3	126.1	125.7
February.....	123.9	124.7	124.4
March.....	125.2	124.0	124.2
April.....	124.0	124.0	124.0
May.....	122.4	122.4	122.4
June.....	123.8	121.1	121.5
July.....	124.8	120.9	121.7
August.....	125.3	120.5	121.4
September.....	125.6	120.9	121.8
October.....	127.1	120.9	122.1
November.....	127.8	120.8	122.1
December.....	132.2	121.5	123.6
Average, 1908.....	125.5	122.2	122.8

The price of raw commodities reached the lowest average for these years in October, 1904, and the highest in June, 1907; manufactured commodities reached the lowest point in September, 1904, and the highest in September, 1907. The average price for raw commodities ranged from 17.3 per cent to 36.9 per cent above the base, while the

average for manufactured commodities ranged from 10.3 per cent to 30.3 per cent above the base price.

The course of prices of raw and manufactured commodities from 1904 to 1908 is shown, by months, in the graphic table which follows:



INFLUENCES AFFECTING PRICES.

No attempt has been made in any way to investigate the causes of the rise and fall of prices. The aim has been to give the prices as they actually prevailed in the market. The causes are too com-

plex, the relative influence of each too uncertain, in some cases involving too many economic questions, to permit their discussion in connection with the present article. It will be sufficient to enumerate some of the influences that cause changes in prices. Such influences include variations in harvest, which not only contract or expand the supply and consequently tend to increase or decrease the price of a commodity, but also decrease or increase, to a greater or less degree, the purchasing power of such communities as are dependent in whole or in part upon such commodity; changes in demand due to changes in fashions, seasons, etc.; legislation altering internal-revenue taxes, import duties, or bounties; inspection as to purity or adulteration; use of other articles as substitutes—as, for instance, an advance in the price of beef will cause an increased consumption of pork and mutton and, it may be added, a probable increase in the price of both pork and mutton; improvements in methods of production which will tend to give either a better article for the same price or an equal article for a lower price; cheapening of transportation or handling; speculative manipulation of the supply or of the raw product; commercial panic or depression; expanding or contracting credit; overproduction; unusual demand owing to steady employment of consumers; short supply owing to disputes between labor and capital in industries of limited producing capacity, as in the anthracite coal industry in 1902; organization or combination of mills or producers, thus enabling, on the one hand, a greater or less control of prices or, on the other hand, economies in production or in transportation charges through the ability to supply the article from the point of production or manufacture nearest the purchaser. So far as individual commodities are concerned, no conclusion can safely be formed as to causes without an examination of the possible influence of several—in some cases, perhaps all—of these causes. For example, the various internal-revenue and tariff acts have, in a marked degree, no doubt affected the prices of proof spirits, of tobacco, and of sugar. But, on the other hand, they have not been alone in their influences, and it probably would not in all cases be accurate to give the change of tax or duty as representing the measure of a certain and definite influence on the prices of those commodities.

EXPLANATION OF TABLES.

The general statistical tables of this report are five in number, entitled as follows:

I.—Wholesale prices of commodities in 1908.

II.—Monthly actual and relative prices of commodities in 1908 and base prices (average for 1890–1899).,

III.—Monthly relative prices of commodities in 1908.

IV.—Average yearly actual and relative prices of commodities, 1890 to 1908, and base prices (average for 1890–1899).

V.—Yearly relative prices of commodities, 1890 to 1908.

Table I.—Wholesale prices of commodities in 1908, pages 249 to 299.—This table shows in detail the actual prices in 1908, as obtained for the several commodities embraced by this report. There is not space within a bulletin article to republish in full the actual prices for all commodities from 1890 down to 1907. Such prices may be found, however, in preceding March Bulletins of this Bureau, as follows:

Prices from 1890 to 1901 in Bulletin No. 39.

Prices for 1902 in Bulletin No. 45.

Prices for 1903 in Bulletin No. 51.

Prices for 1904 in Bulletin No. 57.

Prices for 1905 in Bulletin No. 63.

Prices for 1906 in Bulletin No. 69.

Prices for 1907 in Bulletin No. 75.

It is important that the greatest care be exercised in the choice of commodities in order that a simple average of their relative prices shall show a general price level. In the present compilation 258 commodities are shown, and it has been the aim of the Bureau to select only important and representative articles in each group. The use of a large number of articles, carefully selected, minimizes the effect on the general price level of an unusual change in the price of any one article or of a few articles. It will be seen that more than one series of prices have been given in the case of articles of great importance. This has been done for the purpose of giving weight to these important commodities, no other method of accomplishing this having been found satisfactory by the Bureau. The same means have been employed by Mr. Sauerbeck in his English prices, as explained in Bulletin No. 39, and the approximate accuracy of the same, as an indication of the variation of prices, has been proved by various tests based on the amount of production, etc.

Various methods of weighting have been attempted in connection with compilations of relative prices. One method employed by European statisticians is to measure the importance of each commodity by its annual consumption by the entire nation, the annual consumption being found by adding to the home production the amount imported and subtracting the amount exported. The method employed by the Bureau of Labor in its publication of Retail Prices of Food in the Eighteenth Annual Report and in Bulletins 59, 65, 71, and 77, consisted in giving to the various articles of food an importance based upon their average consumption in normal families. While it was possible to determine the relative importance as far as the consumption of food is concerned, there are, of course, many commodities the importance of which can not be measured by this method. The

impossibility of securing even approximately accurate figures for annual consumption in the United States of the commodities included in this compilation renders this method unavailable for the Bureau.

It has been thought best in the present series of index numbers, after a careful consideration of all methods of weighting, to use simply a large number of representative staple articles, selecting them in such a manner as to make them, to a large extent, weight themselves. Upon a casual examination it may seem that by this method a comparatively unimportant commodity—such, for instance, as tea—has been given the same weight or importance as one of the more important commodities, such as wheat. A closer examination, however, discloses the fact that tea enters into no other commodity under consideration, while wheat is not only quoted as the raw material, but enters into the two descriptions of wheat flour, the two descriptions of crackers, and the three descriptions of loaf bread.

In securing these prices an effort has been made to include staple commodities only. In a number of instances it was found possible to continue prices for the same commodities that were included in the Report on Wholesale Prices, Wages, and Transportation, submitted by Mr. Aldrich from the Senate Committee on Finance, March 3, 1893. Many articles which were included in that report are no longer manufactured, or, if still manufactured, have ceased to be important factors in the market. On the other hand, a number of articles not shown in that report have become of such importance as to render necessary their inclusion in any study of the course of prices.

Although in the case of commodities of great importance more than one series of quotations have been used, in no case has an article of a particular description been represented by more than one series of quotations from the same market. For this reason the terms “series of quotations” and “commodities” have been used interchangeably in this report.

In the record of prices for the nineteen years from 1890 to 1908, 237 series of quotations have been secured for the entire period and an additional 24 for some portion of the period. No quotations are shown for imported tin plate since 1898; none are shown for Ashton's salt since 1903; none are shown for beaver overcoatings since 1905; and none are shown for sun-dried apples, nutmegs, cotton and wool blankets, split boots, men's 84-needle hose, linen thread, all-wool chinchilla overcoatings, shawls, Atlantic brown sheetings, Hope bleached sheetings, and indigo 16-ounce suitings in 1908. Quotations for horses, mules, live poultry, tobacco, canned corn, canned peas, canned tomatoes, fresh beef (Chicago), dressed poultry, cabbage, and yellow-pine flooring are shown for the first time in 1908. In all there are 258 series of quotations for the year 1908.

Material changes in the description of 3 articles were made in 1902, of 2 articles in 1903, of 1 article in 1904, of 5 articles in 1905, of 7 articles in 1906, of 3 articles in 1907, and of 19 articles in 1908. For 7 of these articles the trade journals no longer supply satisfactory quotations, the manufacture of the particular grades of 10 previously quoted has been discontinued by the establishments heretofore furnishing quotations, and for 23 articles the substituted descriptions more nearly represent the present demands of the trade.

In making these substitutions, with few exceptions articles were supplied corresponding as closely as possible to those which were previously used.

The prices quoted in every instance are wholesale prices. Wholesale prices have invariably been used in compilations which have been made for the purpose of showing changes in the general price level of all commodities. They are more sensitive than retail prices and more quickly reflect changes in conditions, and, too, it is much more difficult to follow the changes in quality of commodities quoted in retail prices than in wholesale prices. Retail prices usually follow the wholesale, but not always in the same proportion. The margin between them in the case of some commodities is so great that slight changes in the wholesale price do not affect the retail price. Changes in the wholesale price, which last for a short time only, do not usually result in corresponding changes in the retail price.

The net cash prices are shown for textiles and all articles whose list prices are subject to large and varying discounts. In the case of a number of articles, such as white pine, nails, etc., however, whose prices are subject to a small discount for cash, no deduction has been made.

The prices have been collected from the best available sources, such as standard trade journals, officials of boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and produce exchanges, and leading manufacturers or their selling agents.

The prices quoted are usually the prices in the New York market, except for such articles as have their primary market in some other locality. For grains, live stock, etc., for example, Chicago prices are quoted; for fish, except salmon, Boston prices; for tar, Wilmington, N. C., prices; for Elgin creamery butter, Elgin, Ill., prices, etc. The prices for textiles are the prices in the general distributing markets, such as New York, Boston, and Philadelphia; and where no market is mentioned in the prefatory note to Table I it should be understood that the prices are for the general market.

The following table shows the different markets and the number of articles quoted for each market:

NUMBER OF COMMODITIES OR SERIES OF QUOTATIONS IN 1908, CLASSIFIED BY MARKETS FOR WHICH SECURED.

Market.	Farm prod- ucts.	Food, etc.	Cloths and cloth- ing.	Fuel and light- ing.	Metals and im- ple- ments.	Lum- ber and build- ing ma- terials.	Drugs and chem- icals.	House- fur- nishing goods.	Mis- cella- neous.	Total.
New York.....	3	46	2	9	21	23	9	6	12	131
Chicago.....	15	6			1	1				23
Factory, mine, wells, etc.....				3	1	3		3		10
Pittsburg.....					7					7
Philadelphia.....					4					4
Boston.....		3								3
Trenton, N. J.....								3		3
Cincinnati.....				1	1					2
Eastern markets (Balt., Boston, N. Y., Phila.).....			2							2
East St. Louis, Ill.....	1									1
Elgin, Ill.....		1								1
La Salle, Ill.....					1					1
Louisville, Ky.....	1									1
Peoria, Ill.....									1	1
Washington, D. C.....		1								1
Wilmington, N. C.....						1				1
General market.....			62		2			2		66
Total.....	20	57	66	13	38	28	9	14	13	258

As regards the description of the commodity it should be stated that the greatest care has been taken to secure prices throughout the period from 1890 to 1908 for a commodity of precisely the same description. Changes in quality are, of course, reflected in prices, and for this reason note has been made of any important changes which have occurred. In the case of certain commodities, such as butter, eggs, etc., prices for the best quality have been taken in order to avoid frequent changes in grade. It should also be stated in this connection that in the case of commodities for which prices were secured from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter the lowest quotations were taken where a range of prices was found, because of the fact that in that publication these represent the prices of large lots, while the high quotations represent the prices of smaller lots.

Weekly quotations have been secured in the case of all articles which are subject to frequent fluctuations in price, such as butter, cheese, eggs, grain, live stock, meats, etc. In the case of articles whose prices are more stable, monthly or yearly quotations have been taken. The following table shows the number of series of weekly, monthly, and yearly price quotations:

NUMBER OF COMMODITIES OR SERIES OF QUOTATIONS, CLASSIFIED AS TO THEIR FREQUENCY OF QUOTATION IN 1908.

Frequency of quotation.	Farm prod- ucts.	Food, etc.	Cloths and cloth- ing.	Fuel and light- ing.	Metals and im- ple- ments.	Lum- ber and build- ing ma- terials.	Drugs and chem- icals.	House- fur- nishing goods.	Mis- cella- neous.	Total.
Weekly.....	17	25	1	1					1	45
Monthly.....	3	32	61	12	38	28	9	14	12	209
Yearly.....			4							4
Total.....	20	57	66	13	38	28	9	14	13	258

The character of each series of quotations as regards frequency is shown in all cases in Table I in a prefatory note which states fully the date of the quotations and, if weekly, whether the quotations are for some particular day of the week, the average for the week, or the range for the week. The majority of the weekly quotations show the price on Tuesday, and if for any reason Tuesday's price was not obtainable the first price in the week has been taken. The quotations from trade and other journals, when credited to the first of each month, are not in all instances the price for the exact day stated, as it is a common practice of the daily papers which make a specialty of market reports to devote certain days to the review of the market of certain articles. For example, the Boston Herald quotes fish on Saturday only. The prices are, however, the earliest prices quoted in the journal to which the article is credited. It should also be stated that the monthly prices credited to weekly publications are the earliest quotations shown in such publications for each month.

In many localities the price of bread per loaf is not affected by changes in the price of flour, yet the weight of the loaf is changed from time to time. During 1904, with the advance in the price of flour, the weight of the loaf was decreased in some localities. For this reason the relative prices of bread are computed on the price per pound and not per loaf. Table I shows the price per loaf, the price per pound, and the weight each month during 1908.

The average price for the year was obtained by dividing the sum of the quotations for a given commodity by the number of quotations shown. For example, the sum of the Tuesday's prices of cotton for 1908 (shown on page 250) was \$5.4405, and the number of quotations 52. The former figure divided by the latter gives \$0.10463 as the average price for the year. When a range was shown the mean price for each date was found, and this was used in computing the yearly average as above described. The reader will understand that, in order to secure for any commodity a strictly scientific average price for the year, one must know the quantity marketed and the price for which each unit of quantity was sold. It is manifestly impossible to secure such detail, and even if it were possible the labor and cost involved in such a compilation would be almost prohibitive. It is believed that the method adopted here, which is also that used in the construction of other index numbers, secures results which are quite as valuable for all practical purposes.

Owing to the unusual method of fixing the scale of prices of cut and wire nails and the difficulties encountered in securing satisfactory quotations of prices, it was thought best to enter into a somewhat lengthy explanation in Bulletin No. 39, and the reader is referred to pages 226 to 231 of that number.

The base prices of nails are the prices quoted by the trade, and while, for reasons explained in Bulletin No. 39, they could not be used in computing relative prices, they form the basis from which are calculated the actual prices for 8-penny nails, as given in Table I, and therefore the base prices of both cut and wire nails during 1908 are given in the following tables:

NAILS: CUT, BASE SIZES, 1908.

[Price per 100-pound keg, f. o. b. Pittsburg, on the first of each month; quotations from the Iron Age.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$2.00-\$2.05	Apr.....	\$1.90-\$1.95	July.....	\$1.75	Oct.....	\$1.75
Feb.....	2.00- 2.05	May.....	1.90- 1.95	Aug.....	\$1.75-1.80	Nov.....	1.75
Mar.....	1.90- 1.95	June.....	1.85	Sept.....	1.75	Dec.....	1.75
						Average...	\$1.85

NAILS: WIRE, BASE SIZES, 1908.

[Price per 100-pound keg, f. o. b. Pittsburg, on the first of each month; quotations from the Iron Age.]

Jan.....	\$2.05	Apr.....	\$2.05	July.....	\$1.95	Oct.....	\$1.95
Feb.....	2.05	May.....	2.05	Aug.....	1.95	Nov.....	1.95
Mar.....	2.05	June.....	2.05	Sept.....	1.95	Dec.....	1.95
						Average...	\$2.00

In previous Bulletins quotations were published for two descriptions of scoured wool, but in view of the fact that a large proportion of wool is marketed unwashed, monthly price quotations for a standard grade of unwashed wool have also been secured. For purposes of comparison the quotations on the scoured basis are continued in Table I. No relative prices were computed from the quotations of unwashed wool. It may be necessary at some future time to use these quotations in the index number, and it was considered advisable to secure them from year to year.

The quotations of actual prices of unwashed wool on the first of each month for 1890 to 1903 were shown in Bulletin No. 51 (page 237); for 1904, in Bulletin No. 57 (page 405); for 1905, in Bulletin No. 63 (page 352); for 1906, in Bulletin No. 69 (page 264); and for 1907, in Bulletin No. 75 (page 311).

The prices for 1908 follow:

WHOLESALE PRICE OF UNWASHED OHIO MEDIUM FLEECE WOOL (ONE-FOURTH AND THREE-EIGHTHS GRADE), 1908.

Price per pound in the eastern markets (Baltimore, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia) on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.31	Apr.....	\$0.28	July.....	\$0.23	Oct.....	\$0.26
Feb.....	.30	May.....	.27	Aug.....	.25	Nov.....	.27
Mar.....	.29	June.....	.22	Sept.....	.26	Dec.....	.27
						Average...	\$0.2675

On preceding pages of this report an opportunity has been afforded to note the extent of the change in wholesale prices between 1907 and 1908, by groups of commodities. The following table shows the per cent of increase or decrease in the average wholesale price in 1908 for each individual article as compared with the price in 1907:

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908, COMPARED WITH 1907.

[For a more detailed description of the articles see page 249 et seq.]

Farm products, 20 articles.

Article.	Per cent of in-crease or decrease.	Article.	Per cent of in-crease or decrease.
PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE DECREASED—concluded.	
Flaxseed: No. 1.....	1.8	Hogs: heavy.....	4.6
Rye: No. 2, cash.....	1.8	Poultry: live, fowls.....	5.8
Cattle: steers, good to choiee.....	3.2	Horses: draft, good to choice.....	7.1
Cattle: steers, choice to fancy.....	4.2	Mules: 16 hands high, medium to good.....	7.2
Wheat: regular grades, cash.....	9.1	Hides: green, salted, packers', heavy na- tive steers.....	8.2
Oats: contract grades, cash.....	13.2	Hogs: light.....	9.4
Tobacco: Burley, dark red, good leaf....	21.1	Sheep: wethers, plain to choice.....	11.2
Corn: contract, cash.....	29.6	Cotton: upland, middling.....	11.9
PRICE DECREASED.		Sheep: wethers, good to faney.....	13.9
Barley: choice to faney malting, by sam- ple.....	4.3	Hay: timothy, No. 1.....	27.2
		Hops: New York State, prime to choiee.....	31.7

Food, etc., 57 articles.

PRICE SAME AS IN 1907.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Bread: crackers, oyster.....		Beans: medium, choiee.....	30.5
Bread: eraekers, soda.....		Meat: beef, salt, extra mess.....	34.3
Bread: loaf, Washington market.....		Vegetables, fresh: potatoes, white.....	44.9
PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE DECREASED.	
Poultry: dressed, fowls, western, dry picked.....	0.4	Salt: American, medium.....	1.0
Eggs: new-laid, fancy, near-by.....	.6	Lard: prime, contraet.....	1.3
Fruit: prunes, California, 60's to 70's....	.8	Meat: mutton, dressed.....	1.4
Vegetables, fresh: onions.....	1.0	Fish: herring, large, Nova Scotia split..	1.7
Fruit: apples, evaporated, choice.....	2.4	Milk: fresh.....	1.8
Flour: rye.....	2.9	Butter: creamery, Elgin.....	2.5
Bread: loaf, Vienna.....	3.3	Cheese: New York State, full eream.....	3.5
Meat: beef, fresh, native sides (N. Y. market).....	5.7	Starch: pure corn.....	4.2
Sugar: granulated.....	6.2	Butter: creamery, extra.....	4.2
Meat: beef, salt, hams, western.....	6.4	Coffee: Rio No. 7.....	4.6
Bread: loaf, homemade.....	6.4	Canned goods: corn, Republic No. 2....	4.8
Vinegar: cider, Monarch.....	6.8	Meat: bacon, short rib sides.....	5.3
Flour: wheat, winter straights.....	7.6	Meat: bacon, short clear sides.....	5.6
Sugar: 96° centrifugal.....	8.3	Fish: cod, dry, bank, large.....	5.7
Sugar: 89° fair refining.....	9.6	Tea: Formosa, fine.....	7.3
Flour: wheat, spring patents.....	11.1	Butter: dairy, New York State.....	8.3
Fruit: raisins, California, London layer.	11.2	Meat: pork, salt, mess, old to new.....	9.1
Fish: salmon, canned.....	15.2	Tallow.....	11.3
Glucose.....	16.8	Molasses: New Orleans, open kettle.....	13.2
Rice: domestic, choice, head.....	16.9	Fruit: currants, Amalia's.....	13.4
Flour: buckwheat.....	18.0	Meat: hams, smoked, loose.....	13.7
Meal: corn, fine white.....	18.9	Canned goods: peas, Republic No. 2....	14.0
Meal: corn, fine yellow.....	18.9	Canned goods: tomatoes, standard New Jersey No. 3.....	14.2
Meat: beef, fresh, carcass, good native steers (Chicago market).....	20.2	Soda: bicarbonate of, American.....	15.4
Vegetables, fresh: cabbage.....	26.0	Fish: mackerel, salt, large No. 3s.....	18.4
		Spices: pepper, Singapore.....	28.1

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES
OF COMMODITIES IN 1908, COMPARED WITH 1907—Continued.*Cloths and clothing, 66 articles.*

Article.	Per cent of in- crease or decrease.	Article.	Per cent of in- crease or decrease.
PRICE SAME AS IN 1907.		PRICE DECREASED—concluded.	
Boots and shoes: men's vici calf shoes, Blucher bal., vici calf top, single sole.....		Wool: Ohio, medium fleece ($\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ grade), scoured.....	5.0
Boots and shoes: men's vici kid shoes, Goodyear welt.....		Leather: sole, hemlock.....	5.1
Linen shoe thread: 10s, Barbour.....		Worsted yarns: 2-40's, Australian fine..	5.1
Overcoatings: covert cloth.....		Suitings: serge, Washington Mills 6700..	5.4
Underwear: shirts and drawers, white, all wool.....		Women's dress goods: cashmere, cotton warp, Atlantic Mills F.....	5.7
Underwear: shirts and drawers, white, merino, full-fashioned, 60 per cent wool, etc.....		Women's dress goods: cashmere, all wool, Atlantic Mills.....	5.8
Women's dress goods: Sicilian cloth.....		Hosiery: women's cotton hose, seamless, fast black.....	5.9
Women's dress goods: Panama cloth.....		Overcoatings: kersey.....	6.1
PRICE INCREASED.		Leather: harness, oak.....	6.2
Shirtings: bleached, Wamsutta $\begin{smallmatrix} < o > \\ XX \end{smallmatrix}$	1.7	Hosiery: men's cotton half hose, seam- less, fast black, 160 needles.....	6.3
Trouserings: fancy worsted.....	1.9	Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Indian Head.....	6.7
Women's dress goods: Poplar cloth.....	3.1	Suitings: indigo blue, all wool, 14-ounce, Middlesex.....	7.9
Sheetings: bleached, 9-4, Atlantic.....	3.2	Drillings: 30-inch, Stark A.....	8.2
PRICE DECREASED.		Sheetings: bleached, 10-4, Wamsutta S. T.....	8.4
Wool: Ohio, fine fleece (X and XX grade), scoured.....	.3	Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Pepperell R.....	8.5
Leather: sole, oak, scoured backs, heavy No. 1.....	.6	Boots and shoes: men's brogans, split....	10.8
Flannels: white, 4-4, Ballard Vale No. 3.....	.6	Worsted yarns: 2-32's, crossbred stock, white.....	10.9
Broadcloths: first quality, black, 54-inch.....	.8	Overcoatings: chinchilla, cotton warp...	11.5
Cotton thread: J. & P. Coats.....	2.3	Hosiery: women's cotton hose, high spliced heel, combed peeler yarn.....	12.4
Women's dress goods: cashmere, 36-inch, Hamilton.....	2.5	Cotton flannels: 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards to the pound..	13.0
Carpets: Wilton, 5-frame, Bigelow.....	2.8	Calico: American standard prints, 64 x 64	13.8
Leather: chrome calf.....	3.0	Drillings: brown, Pepperell.....	14.4
Bags: 2-bushel, Amoskeag.....	3.0	Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Lonsdale.....	14.8
Horse blankets: 6 pounds each.....	3.3	Sheetings: bleached, 10-4, Pepperell.....	15.3
Boots and shoes: women's solid grain shoes.....	3.7	Denims: Amoskeag.....	16.0
Blankets, cotton: 10-4, 2 pounds to the pair.....	3.8	Cotton flannels: 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards to the pound ..	16.1
Carpets: ingrain, 2-ply, Lowell.....	3.8	Ginghams: Amoskeag.....	16.7
Carpets: Brussels, 5-frame, Bigelow.....	3.9	Ginghams: Lancaster.....	17.0
Suitings: clay worsted diagonal, 16-ounce	4.5	Tickings: Amoskeag A. C. A.....	18.1
Suitings: clay worsted diagonal, 12-ounce	4.8	Cotton yarns: northern, cones, 22/1.....	18.2
Blankets: 11-4, 5 pounds to the pair, all wool.....	5.0	Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Fruit of the Loom.....	18.3
		Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Williamsville A1.....	19.4
		Cotton yarns: northern, cones, 10/1	19.4
		Sheetings: brown, 4-4 Lawrence L. L....	19.8
		Suk: raw, Japan.....	23.1
		Suk: raw, Italian.....	25.1
		Print cloths: 28-inch, 64 x 64.....	29.5

Fuel and lighting, 13 articles.

PRICE SAME AS IN 1907.		PRICE DECREASED.	
Coal: anthracite, chestnut.....		Coal: anthracite, egg.....	0.1
Matches: parlor, domestic.....		Coal: anthracite, broken.....	.1
PRICE INCREASED.		Candles: adamantine.....	1.4
Coal: anthracite, stove.....	0.1	Coal: bituminous, Georges Creek (f. o. b. New York Harbor).....	4.9
Petroleum: refined, 150° fire test, water white.....	.3	Coal: bituminous, Georges Creek (at the mine).....	6.2
Petroleum: crude, Pennsylvania.....	2.6	Coke: Connellsville, furnace.....	39.5
Coal: bituminous, Pittsburg (Yough- iogheny), lump.....	3.3		
Petroleum: refined, for export.....	5.5		

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908, COMPARED WITH 1907—Continued.

Metals and implements, 38 articles.

Article.	Per cent of in-crease or decrease.	Article.	Per cent of in-crease or decrease.
PRICE SAME AS IN 1907.		PRICE DECREASED—concluded.	
Augers: extra, 1-inch.....		Tin plates: domestic.....	4.9
Axes: M. C. O., Yankee.....		Nails: cut, 8-penny, fence and common..	9.8
Butts: loose pin, wrought steel, 3½ by 3½ inches.....		Steel billets.....	10.1
Hammers: Maydole No. 1½.....		Doorknobs: steel, bronze plated.....	11.1
Planes: Bailey No. 5, jack plane.....		Zinc: sheet.....	14.0
Saws: crosscut, Disston No. 2.....		Chisels: extra, socket firmer.....	15.5
Saws: hand, Disston No. 7.....		Bar iron: common to best refined, from mill.....	16.6
Steel rails.....		Locks: common mortise.....	17.0
Trowels: M. C. O.....		Wood screws: 1-inch.....	18.0
Vises: solid box, 50-pound.....		Silver: bar, fine.....	18.9
PRICE INCREASED.		Bar iron: best refined, from store.....	19.4
Quicksilver.....	12.4	Spelter: western.....	23.0
PRICE DECREASED.		Lead: pig.....	23.6
Shovels: Ames No. 2.....	.2	Tin: pig.....	24.1
Barb wire: galvanized.....	.5	Pig iron: Bessemer.....	25.3
Nails: wire, 8-penny, fence and common.....	.8	Pig iron: foundry No. 1.....	25.9
Steel sheets: black, No. 27.....	4.0	Lead pipe.....	29.3
Files: 8-inch mill bastard.....	4.3	Pig iron: gray forge, southern.....	31.5
		Pig iron: foundry No. 2.....	31.9
		Copper: ingot, electrolytic.....	35.8
		Copper: sheet, hot-rolled.....	35.8
		Copper wire: bare.....	36.8

Lumber and building materials, 28 articles.

PRICE SAME AS IN 1907.		PRICE DECREASED—concluded.	
Cement: Rosendale.....		Oxide of zinc.....	4.7
Pine: yellow, siding, long leaf.....		Hemlock.....	6.2
Putty: bulk.....		Carbonate of lead: American.....	6.7
PRICE INCREASED.		Oak: white, plain.....	10.7
Oak: white, quartered.....	0.2	Cement: Portland, domestic.....	11.3
Poplar.....	.4	Spruce.....	13.4
Linseed oil: raw.....	.8	Window glass: American, single, firsts..	16.1
Pine: yellow, flooring, B, heart face.....	8.0	Window glass: American, single, thirds..	16.1
Lime: common.....	10.1	Shingles: cypress.....	16.3
PRICE DECREASED.		Brick: common domestic.....	17.1
Pine: white, boards, uppers.....	1.0	Plate glass: polished, glazing, 5 to 10 square feet.....	19.1
Maple: hard.....	1.9	Plate glass: polished, glazing, 3 to 5 square feet.....	24.7
Pine: white, boards, No. 2 barn.....	2.8	Rosin: common to good, strained.....	25.0
Doors: western white pine.....	3.7	Shingles: red cedar.....	25.4
		Turpentine: spirits of.....	28.6
		Tar.....	31.3

Drugs and chemicals, 9 articles.

PRICE SAME AS IN 1907.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Alum: lump.....		Alcohol: wood, refined.....	7.1
Muriatic acid.....		Glycerin: refined.....	7.9
PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE DECREASED.	
Brimstone: crude.....	1.4	Opium: natural, in cases.....	4.7
Sulphuric acid.....	2.0	Quinine: American.....	11.7
Alcohol: grain.....	4.5		

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES
OF COMMODITIES IN 1908, COMPARED WITH 1907—Concluded.*House furnishing goods, 14 articles.*

Article.	Per cent of in- crease or decrease.	Article.	Per cent of in- crease or decrease.
PRICE SAME AS IN 1907.		PRICE DECREASED.	
Earthenware: plates, white granite.....		Furniture: bedroom sets, hard wood....	2.2
Earthenware: teacups and saucers, white granite.....		Earthenware: plates, cream-colored....	2.5
Furniture: tables, kitchen.....		Furniture: chairs, bedroom, maple.....	5.8
PRICE INCREASED.		Table cutlery: carvers.....	6.3
Wooden ware: tubs, oak-grained.....	3.1	Glassware: pitchers, common.....	8.3
Furniture: chairs, kitchen.....	3.6	Glassware: tumblers.....	11.7
Wooden ware: pails, oak-grained.....	6.6	Glassware: nappies.....	12.9
		Table cutlery: knives and forks.....	16.5

Miscellaneous, 13 articles.

Article.	Per cent of in- crease or decrease.	Article.	Per cent of in- crease or decrease.
PRICE SAME AS IN 1907.		PRICE DECREASED.	
Tobacco: plug.....		Paper: news, wood.....	0.4
Tobacco: smoking, granulated, Seal of North Carolina.....		Paper: wrapping, manila.....	1.2
PRICE INCREASED.		Malt: western made.....	9.9
Cotton-seed meal.....	2.4	Cotton-seed oil: summer yellow, prime..	16.0
Proof spirits.....	3.3	Rubber: Para Island, new.....	18.1
Soap: castile, mottled, pure.....	4.3	Rope: manila.....	21.3
Starch: laundry.....	7.2	Jute: raw.....	23.9

The most striking decreases in the average prices for 1908 as compared with 1907 in the group of farm products were for hops, hay, sheep, and cotton. The most important articles showing increased prices were corn, cattle, tobacco, oats, and wheat.

The articles showing the greatest increase in price in food were potatoes, fresh beef, beans, cabbage, flour, meal, rice, and sugar, while the articles showing the greatest decrease were pepper, mackerel, pork, canned peas, canned tomatoes, and molasses. In the group of cloths and clothing there was a decrease of from 10.8 to 29.5 per cent in 22 articles, including most of the cotton products, while only 4 articles showed an increase.

The principal decrease in the price of fuel and lighting was in coke. In metals and implements, there was a marked decrease in the prices of copper, pig iron, lead, bar iron, spelter, pig tin, and silver, with an increase in price of only one article, quicksilver.

In the lumber and building materials group there was a marked decline in the price of tar, turpentine, rosin, glass, shingles, and brick, but an increase in the price of lime and 4 other articles.

In the group of drugs and chemicals there was a decrease in the price of quinine and an increase in the price of glycerin and alcohol.

In the group of house furnishing goods there was a decrease in the price of table cutlery and glassware.

In the miscellaneous group the principal decrease in price was in jute, rope, rubber, and cotton-seed oil, and a slight advance in the price of starch, soap, and proof spirits.

Table II.—Monthly actual and relative prices of commodities in 1908 and base prices (average for 1890–1899), pages 300 to 324.—This table shows for each article the monthly price, which is either the average price for the month or the price on some day of the month. On the line below the December price is given the average price for the year, and on the line above the January price is given the average price during the 10 years from 1890 to 1899, which average price is designated the base price.

The monthly prices for such articles as are quoted weekly in Table I were found by dividing the sum of the quotations in each month as shown in Table I by the number of quotations in each month, except for articles in which a range is quoted, for which articles the average is computed from the mean of the weekly prices. In Table I single quotations for 1908 are shown for 4 articles. The price of two of these is maintained throughout the year, and the prices of two are averages for the year. For each of these four articles the annual price has been shown in Table II as the price during each month.

It was impossible to secure quotations during all of the months of the year for 9 of the 258 articles, viz, horses, wheat, dairy butter, buckwheat flour, raisins, cabbage, onions, Atlantic bleached sheetings, and tar.

The average price for 1908 was obtained, as has already been explained, by dividing the sum of the quotations for the year as shown in Table I by the number of quotations for the year. The average price for the 10-year period, 1890 to 1899, was obtained by dividing the sum of the average prices of the 10 years by 10. This average price for 10 years has been adopted as the base for all relative prices. For the 10 articles which do not show prices for the entire period of 10 years, 1890 to 1899, the base in each case is the average of the years prior to and including 1899.

For the 11 articles quoted in 1908 for the first time, no monthly or yearly relative price could be computed for each individual article because the average for the base period of 10 years was not secured. These articles have been given due weight in the subgroups and general groups to which they belong. See discussion of Table III, p. 231.

In explanation of the term base or standard, as used in connection with relative prices or index numbers, it may be stated that in reducing a series of actual prices to relative prices a base must first be chosen, and this may be either a single quotation, the average price for 1 year, or the average for 2 or more years. If the price for a single year is chosen, it is essential that that year be a normal one, for if prices are high in the year chosen for the base any subsequent fall will be

unduly emphasized, while, on the other hand, if prices are low any subsequent rise will be emphasized. For the reason that all the commodities probably never present a normal condition as regards prices in any one year, it was decided that an average price for a number of years would better reflect average or approximately normal conditions and form a more satisfactory base than would the price for any single year. A base made up of an average of a number of years will include or neutralize the effects alike of speculation and of depression. The period chosen as this base was that from 1890 to 1899—a period of 10 years. The average price of each article for the base period was found, as previously stated, by adding together the average yearly prices of that article for all of the 10 years and dividing by 10.

The relative prices as shown in this and other tables have been calculated in the usual manner and represent simply the percentage which each monthly or yearly price is of the base price. The average price for the first 10 years of the period, that is, the base, always represents 100, and the percentages for each month or year enable the reader to measure readily the rise and fall, from month to month or from year to year, of the prices of each single commodity, of any group of commodities, or of all the 258 commodities involved. These commodities are arranged in alphabetical order under each of the nine general groups, as in Table I.

In order that the method pursued may be more readily understood, the reader is referred to the table itself, as given on pages 300 to 324. Taking up the first commodity shown, barley, we find that the average price per bushel for the base period, 1890 to 1899, inclusive, was 45.34 cents; the average price for January, 1908, was 99.60 cents; that for February was 89.38 cents; that for March 89.13 cents, etc. The relative price for the base period, as heretofore explained, is always placed at 100, and is so given in the table. The relative price for January, 1908, is shown to be 219.7, or 119.7 per cent higher than the base or average for the 10 years. In February the relative price was 197.1, or 97.1 per cent above the base, etc.

The relative price for the year 1908 was 161.8, or 61.8 per cent above the base. The figures in each case were secured according to the method already explained, that for January, 1908, being expressed as follows:

Average price for base period (1890-1899).....	\$0. 4534
Average price for January, 1908.....	\$0. 9960
Relative price for base period (1890-1899).....	100. 0
Relative price for January, 1908.....	219. 7

The remainder of the table may be analyzed in a similar manner.

The value of prices given in this relative form, it will readily be seen, consists in the means afforded for tracing and measuring the

changes from month to month, from year to year, or from period to period, and in the combination of prices of a sufficient number of commodities to show the general price level. It must not be assumed that a system of relative prices of representative commodities will enable one to trace the causes of changes in the general price level or to determine the effect of such changes on any class of consumers or on all consumers. The use of such a system is to show the general course of prices from time to time of one commodity, of a group of commodities, or of all commodities.

It is stated on page 220 that certain articles are no longer quoted and other articles of the same class are substituted.

An explanation of the method of computing the relative price of these articles is necessary, and harness leather will be used as an illustration. It must be understood that during the years when "country middles" were quoted, they were assumed to represent the several grades of oak harness leather—that is, that the course of prices of a standard grade of oak harness leather in an index number of prices fairly represents the course of prices of the various grades of oak harness leather. Therefore, when it became necessary to substitute, in 1902, "packers' hides" for the "country middles," prices were secured for packers' hides for both 1901 and 1902, and it was found that the average price for the year 1902 was the same, or 100 per cent of the average price for the year 1901. The relative price of country middles in 1901, as shown in Table IV, was 114.7 (average price for the ten years, 1890 to 1899, equals 100), and if country middles represented oak harness leather at that time, and packers' hides represented the class in 1902, harness leather (shown by the price of packers' hides) remained the same price in 1902 as in 1901, and the relative price in 1902 was therefore 100 per cent of 114.7, the relative price in 1901, which gives 114.7 as the relative price in 1902. The same method was followed in computing relative prices for each month. The average price of harness leather in 1908 was 93.85 per cent of the average price in 1907; therefore the relative price in 1908 was 93.85 per cent of 129.0, the relative price of 1907, which gives 121.1 as the relative price in 1908. The same method of computing the relative prices was followed for sheep, crackers, herring, blankets, boots and shoes, calico, hosiery, leather, sheetings, women's dress goods, worsted yarns, augers, bar iron, butts, copper, vises, doors, plate glass, white pine, shingles, bedroom sets, and jute. For trouserings and underwear the exact grade quoted for 1903 was not manufactured in 1902. The manufacturer of trouserings, however, estimated that one-half of the advance in price over the price for the grade quoted for previous years was due to the fact that it was a better article and the other half to the advance in price of material and cost of manufacture. The advance was \$0.1125 per yard over the price in 1902; one-half of this,

\$0.05625, was added to the 1902 price of the 22 to 23 ounce trouserings to secure a theoretical 1902 price for the 21 to 22 ounce trouserings, and the 1903 relative price was then computed as above. Underwear was arbitrarily given the same relative price in 1903 as in 1902, as the all-wool underwear manufactured by the same firm showed no change in price. The 1908 relative prices of trouserings and underwear were found in the same way as explained above for harness leather.

Table III.—Monthly relative prices of commodities in 1908, pages 325 to 337.—This table repeats the relative monthly price for each article as given in Table II. In addition, similar commodities have been grouped for convenience in comparison, and averages computed for each subgroup and for each of the nine general groups.

Owing to the fact that in 1908 11 articles are quoted for the first time, that quotations of 11 are discontinued, and that 19 articles are substituted for similar articles formerly quoted, it has not been deemed advisable to compute the averages for groups and subgroups for 1908 upon the simple average basis as heretofore.

The method used in this report is as follows: The actual price for each month in 1908 was divided by the average price for the year 1907, giving a percentage based on 1907. These percentages for the several commodities of a group were added for each month and the sum divided by the number of commodities, giving an average percentage for the group for each month based on 1907. The relative price for the group for the year 1907, as determined in the report for that year, was then multiplied by the average percentage for the group for each month, producing as the product the relative price for the group for each month. The same process was used in computing the relative price for the year 1908. In applying this method to a group to which new articles were added in 1908, it was necessary to secure prices for both 1907 and 1908 for the additional articles.

For example, during the years when 16 articles were quoted in farm products, they were assumed to represent farm products; that is, the course of prices of these 16 articles in an index number of prices was assumed to fairly represent the course of prices for all farm products. Since it was considered advisable to secure prices for 4 additional articles belonging in this group, it became necessary to include these additional prices in computing the average for the group. This table shows under farm products average relative prices for grain, for cattle, for hogs, for sheep, and for all live stock quoted. An average is then given for farm products as a general group. The prices for horses and mules were included in the average relative price of live stock in 1908 by using the method explained above; also the four commodities, horses, mules, poultry, and tobacco, were included in the general group average for farm products by this method. Relative prices can not be shown separately for horses, mules, poultry,

and tobacco, because the prices from 1890 to 1899, the common base for all articles, were not secured.

As explained in the discussion of Table II it was impossible to secure quotations during all of the months of the year for 9 of the 258 articles. In order of arrangement these are: Horses, wheat, dairy butter, buckwheat flour, raisins, cabbage, onions, sheetings, bleached, 9-4, Atlantic, and tar. In presenting monthly relative prices for these articles a nominal relative price (which is the same as the relative price for the month in which the article was last quoted) has been entered in this table for the months for which no price quotation is shown in Table I. This nominal price enters into the average for the subgroup, the general group, and "all commodities" for that month.

In the following table the December, 1908, relative price is compared with the average for 1890 to 1899. The average price for 1890 to 1899 is in every case the base, or 100 per cent. Only the commodities are included below for which the quotations throughout the 19-year period have been for practically the same description of article. In using this table it must be borne in mind that the comparison is between the prices for December, 1908, and the average prices for the base period.

RELATIVE PRICES, DECEMBER, 1908, COMPARED WITH AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1890-1899.

[For a more detailed description of the articles see Table I, page 249 et seq. Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Farm products, 14 articles.

Article.	Relative price, December, 1908.	Article.	Relative price, December, 1908.
PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Hay: timothy, No. 1.....	115.0	Rye: No. 2, cash.....	143.3
Cotton: upland, middling.....	119.2	Corn: contract, cash.....	155.4
Hogs: light.....	123.7	Hides: green, salted, packers', heavy native steers.....	170.8
Flaxseed: No. 1.....	126.2	Oats: contract grades, cash.....	184.3
Hogs: heavy.....	131.6	PRICE DECREASED.	
Cattle: steers, good to choice.....	133.6	Hops: New York State, prime to choice.....	76.2
Cattle: steers, choice to fancy.....	138.2		
Barley: choice to fancy malting, by sample.....	139.2		
Wheat: regular grades, cash.....	140.8		

Food products, 47 articles.

PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE INCREASED—continued.	
Starch: pure corn.....	100.4	Fish: salmon, canned.....	123.9
Bread: loaf (Washington market).....	100.6	Bread: loaf, homemade (New York market).....	126.2
Meat: hams, smoked.....	105.7	Flour: wheat, spring patents.....	127.8
Rice: domestic, choice, head.....	109.3	Fish: cod, dry, bank, large.....	129.8
Vegetables, fresh: onions.....	110.3	Tallow.....	130.6
Molasses: New Orleans, open kettle.....	111.1	Vegetables, fresh: potatoes, white.....	134.7
Bread: loaf, Vienna (New York market).....	117.3	Flour: buckwheat.....	135.1
Flour: wheat, winter straights.....	118.6	Meat: bacon, short rib sides.....	137.0
Meat: beef, fresh, native sides (New York market).....	119.3	Beans: medium, choice.....	137.7
Salt: American, medium.....	120.7	Butter: creamery, extra (New York market).....	139.8
Vinegar: cider, Monarch.....	121.8		

RELATIVE PRICES, DECEMBER, 1908, COMPARED WITH AVERAGE PRICE FOR
1890-1899—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Food products, 47 articles—Concluded.

Article.	Relative price, December, 1908.	Article.	Relative price, December, 1908.
PRICE INCREASED—concluded.		PRICE DECREASED.	
Meat: bacon, short clear sides.....	140.3	Sugar: 96° centrifugal.....	97.6
Butter: creamery, Elgin.....	141.7	Meat: mutton, dressed.....	96.8
Cheese: New York State, full cream.....	141.8	Sugar: 89° fair refining.....	96.5
Meat: pork, salt, mess, old to new.....	142.7	Sugar: granulated.....	96.0
Butter: dairy, New York State.....	143.8	Bread: crackers, soda.....	90.5
Lard: prime, contract.....	146.9	Fruit: apples, evaporated, choice.....	90.1
Meat: beef, salt, hams, western.....	150.3	Spices: pepper, Singapore.....	84.2
Flour: rye.....	152.2	Fruit: prunes, California, 60s to 70s.....	72.7
Milk: fresh.....	156.9	Tea: Formosa, fine.....	72.2
Fruit: currants, Amalia's.....	158.4	Fish: mackerel, salt, large No. 3s.....	70.8
Meal: corn, fine white.....	159.7	Coffee: Rio No. 7.....	50.0
Meal: corn, fine yellow.....	164.7	Soda: bicarbonate of, American.....	47.8
Meat: beef, salt, extra mess.....	165.3		
Eggs: new-laid, fancy, near-by.....	223.1		

Cloths and clothing, 44 articles.

PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Silk: raw, Japan.....	102.0	Suitings: indigo blue, all wool, 14-ounce, Middlesex.....	119.0
Linen shoe thread: 10s, Barbour.....	102.1	Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Fruit of the Loom.....	120.2
Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Williamsville A1.....	102.7	Flannel: white, 4-4, Ballard Vale No. 3..	120.9
Ginghams: Amoskeag.....	103.2	Print cloths: 28-inch, 64 by 64.....	121.1
Cotton yarns: northern, cones, 22/1.....	104.1	Boots and shoes: men's brogans, split...	121.3
Cotton yarns: northern, cones, 10/1.....	105.7	Drillings: brown, Pepperell.....	122.4
Silk: raw, Italian.....	105.8	Worsted yarns: 2-40s, Australian fine.....	122.8
Tickings: Amoskeag A. C. A.....	106.0	Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Indian Head.....	123.8
Cotton flannels: 2½ yards to pound.....	106.2	Boots and shoes: women's solid grain shoes.....	125.4
Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Wamsutta ^o XX.....	108.1	Cotton thread: J. & P. Coats.....	126.4
Boots and shoes: men's vici kid, Good-year welt.....	108.7	Horse blankets: 6 pounds each.....	126.5
Wool: Ohio, medium fleece (¼ and ⅓ grade), scoured.....	109.6	Sheetings: bleached, 10-4, Pepperell.....	127.4
Carpets: ingrain, 2-ply, Lowell.....	111.1	Leather: sole, hemlock.....	131.5
Denims: Amoskeag.....	112.5	Bags: 2-bushel, Amoskeag.....	132.2
Cotton flannels: 3½ yards to pound.....	113.0	Drillings: 30-inch, Stark A.....	132.6
Blankets: 11-4, 5 pounds to pair, all wool.....	113.1	Wool: Ohio, fine fleece (X and XX grade), scoured.....	134.8
Broadcloths: first quality, black, 54-inch.....	114.3	Women's dress goods: cashmere, cotton warp, Atlantic Mills F.....	138.6
Underwear: shirts and drawers, white, all wool, etc.....	115.8		
Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Lonsdale.....	116.9	PRICE DECREASED.	
Carpets: Brussels, 5-frame, Bigelow.....	117.5	Overcoatings: Covert cloth, light weight, staple goods.....	96.9
Leather: sole, oak, scoured backs, heavy No. 1.....	117.5	Ginghams: Lancaster.....	96.0
Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Pepperell R.....	118.0	Sheetings: bleached, 10-4, Wamsutta S. T.....	89.0
Carpets: Wilton, 5-frame, Bigelow.....	118.5	Overcoatings: chinchilla.....	87.0

Fuel and lighting, 13 articles.

PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Coal: bituminous, Georges Creek (f.o. b. New York Harbor).....	113.0	Petroleum: refined, 150° fire test, water white.....	151.7
Coke: Connellsville, furnace.....	117.8	Coal: bituminous, Georges Creek (at the mine).....	163.2
Coal: anthracite, broken.....	124.7	Petroleum: crude, Pennsylvania.....	195.6
Coal: anthracite, stove.....	130.4		
Petroleum: refined, for export.....	131.0	PRICE DECREASED.	
Coal: bituminous, Pittsburg (Youghiogheny), lump.....	132.2	Candles: adamantine.....	92.7
Coal: anthracite, chestnut.....	137.6	Matches: parlor, domestic.....	85.4
Coal: anthracite, egg.....	137.7		

RELATIVE PRICES, DECEMBER, 1908, COMPARED WITH AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1890-1899—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Metals and implements, 31 articles.

Article.	Relative price, December, 1908.	Article.	Relative price, December, 1908.
PRICE SAME AS BASE.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Saws: crosseut, Disston No. 2.....		Zinc: sheet.....	121.3
Trowels, M. C. O., brick.....		Pig iron: foundry No. 2.....	125.6
PRICE INCREASED.		Pig iron: Bessemer.....	126.3
Bar iron: best refined, from store.....	101.2	Hammers: Maydole No. 1½.....	129.0
Nails: eut, 8-penny, fence and common.....	101.2	Pig iron: gray forge, southern.....	135.3
Saws: hand, Disston No. 7.....	101.3	Axes: M. C. O., Yankee.....	144.9
Barb wire: galvanized.....	102.1	Tin: pig.....	160.1
Steel rails.....	107.4	Chisels: extra, socket firmer.....	198.0
Copper wire: bare.....	107.6	Locks: common mortise.....	203.2
Files: 8-inch mill bastard.....	110.2	Doorknobs: steel, bronze plated.....	235.7
Quicksilver.....	111.7	PRICE DECREASED.	
Lead: pig.....	113.9	Lead pipe.....	99.6
Copper: sheet, hot-rolled.....	114.5	Shovels: Ames No. 2.....	96.9
Spelter: western.....	114.8	Nails: wire, 8-penny, fence and common.....	94.8
Planes: Bailey No. 5, jack plane.....	115.7	Wood screws: 1 inch.....	66.2
Steel billets.....	116.1	Silver: bar, fine.....	66.0
Pig iron: foundry No. 1.....	119.9		

Lumber and building materials, 20 articles.

PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Linsced oil: raw.....	105.8	Oak: white, quartered.....	152.8
Cement: Rosendale.....	107.1	Tar.....	157.7
Brick: common domestic.....	110.1	Spruce.....	163.8
Window glass: American, single, thirds..	112.1	Pine: yellow, siding, long leaf.....	165.2
Carbonate of lead: American.....	114.7	Hemlock.....	167.2
Maple: hard.....	117.0	Poplar.....	186.5
Shingles: cypress.....	118.7	Rosin: common to good, strained.....	225.7
Window glass: American, single, firsts...	119.0	PRICE DECREASED.	
Lime: common.....	125.4	Putty: bulk.....	75.9
Oak: white, plain.....	126.9		
Oxide of zinc.....	128.3		
Turpentine: spirits of.....	128.6		

Drugs and chemicals, 9 articles.

PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE DECREASED.	
Alum: lump.....	104.2	Quinine: American.....	61.0
Brimstone: crude.....	106.3	Alcohol: wood, refined.....	49.3
Sulphuric acid.....	112.4		
Glycerin: refined.....	117.9		
Alcohol: grain.....	118.3		
Muriatic acid.....	129.8		
Opium: natural, in cases.....	171.6		

House furnishing goods, 13 articles.

PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE DECREASED.	
Earthenware: plates, white granite.....	102.4	Earthenware: teacups and saucers, white granite.....	98.8
Earthenware: plates, cream-colored.....	104.0	Glassware: nappies.....	98.2
Wooden ware: tubs, oak-grained.....	122.5	Table cutlery: carvers.....	93.8
Furniture: tables, kitchen.....	124.7	Table cutlery: knives and forks.....	82.5
Furniture: chairs, bedroom, maple.....	145.3	Glassware: pitchers.....	71.5
Furniture: chairs, kitchen.....	156.8	Glassware: tumblers.....	67.6
Wooden ware: pails, oak-grained.....	161.7		

RELATIVE PRICES, DECEMBER, 1908, COMPARED WITH AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1890-1899—Concluded.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Miscellaneous, 12 articles.

Article.	Relative price, December, 1908.	Article.	Relative price, December, 1908.
PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE DECREASED.	
Malt: western made.....	104.6	Rope: manila.....	95.1
Tobacco: smoking, granulated.....	117.9	Paper: wrapping, manila.....	85.9
Tobacco: plug.....	118.6	Paper: news, wood..	69.6
Proof spirits.....	119.1		
Soap: castile, mottled, pure.....	123.0		
Cotton-seed oil: summer yellow, prime..	125.7		
Starch: laundry.....	129.3		
Cotton-seed meal.....	134.8		
Rubber: Para Island, new.....	148.0		

Of the farm products group, 13 of the 14 articles were higher in December, 1908, than the average price for 1890 to 1899, and the price of only 1 article was lower in December, 1908, than the average for 1890 to 1899. The December, 1908, price, compared with the average price for 1890 to 1899, shows oats 84.3 per cent above; hides, 70.8 per cent above; corn, 55.4 per cent above, etc. Of the food group in December, 1908, eggs were 123.1 per cent above; mess beef 65.3 per cent above; yellow meal, 64.7 per cent above; lard, 46.9 per cent above; dairy butter, 43.8 per cent above, etc. With these illustrations the reader is referred to the table.

The facts presented in the foregoing table are summarized in the following table, which shows the changes in prices of articles in each group, classified by per cent of change:

CHANGES IN PRICES OF ARTICLES IN EACH GROUP, CLASSIFIED BY PER CENT OF CHANGE, DECEMBER, 1908, COMPARED WITH AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1890-1899.

Group.	Number of articles.	Number of articles for which price—									
		Increased—					Was same as base.	Decreased—			
		100 per cent and more.	50 and under 100 per cent.	25 and under 50 per cent.	10 and under 25 per cent.	Less than 10 per cent.		Less than 10 per cent.	10 and under 25 per cent.	25 and under 50 per cent.	50 per cent and more.
Farm products.....	14	.....	3	7	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Food, etc.....	47	1	7	15	8	4	.....	6	1	3	2
Cloths and clothing.....	44	.....	.....	9	19	12	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Fuel and lighting.....	13	.....	3	5	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Metals and implements.....	31	2	2	5	9	6	2	3	.....	2	.....
Lumber and building materials.....	20	1	6	4	6	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Drugs and chemicals.....	9	.....	1	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
House furnishing goods.....	13	.....	2	1	2	2	.....	3	1	2	.....
Miscellaneous.....	12	.....	.....	4	4	1	.....	1	1	1	.....
Total.....	203	4	24	51	57	29	2	16	8	9	3

It is seen in the above comparison of the prices of December, 1908, with the average for 1890 to 1899, that of the 14 articles in the farm products group, 13 show an increase and 1 a decrease; of the 47 in the foods, etc., group, 35 show an increase and 12 a decrease; of the 44 in the cloths and clothing group, 40 show an increase and 4 a decrease; of the 13 in the fuel and lighting group, 11 show an increase and 2 a decrease; of the 31 in the metals and implements group, 24 show an increase, 2 show the same price as the average for the base period, and 5 show a decrease; of the 20 in the lumber and building materials group, 19 show an increase and 1 a decrease; of the 9 in the drugs and chemicals group, 7 show an increase and 2 a decrease; of the 13 in the house furnishing goods group, 7 show an increase and 6 a decrease; of the 12 in the miscellaneous group, 9 show an increase and 3 a decrease. Of the 203 commodities included in the above table, 165 show an increase, 2 show the same price as the average for the base period, and 36 show a decrease. Of the 165 commodities that showed an increase in December, 1908, over the average for 1890 to 1899, 29 advanced less than 10 per cent, 57 advanced 10 and under 25 per cent, 51 advanced 25 and under 50 per cent, 24 advanced 50 and under 100 per cent, and 4 advanced 100 per cent and more. Of the 36 commodities which showed a decrease, 16 decreased less than 10 per cent, 8 decreased 10 and under 25 per cent, 9 decreased 25 and under 50 per cent, and 3 decreased 50 per cent and more.

The number and per cent of articles which showed each specified increase or decrease are given in the following table:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF ARTICLES, BY CLASSIFIED PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, DECEMBER, 1908, COMPARED WITH AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1890-1899.

	Number of articles.	Per cent of articles.		Number of articles.	Per cent of articles.
Price increased:			Price decreased:		
100 per cent and more.....	4	2.0	Less than 10 per cent.....	16	7.9
50 and under 100 per cent...	24	11.8	10 and under 25 per cent...	8	3.9
25 and under 50 per cent...	51	25.1	25 and under 50 per cent...	9	4.4
10 and under 25 per cent...	57	28.1	50 per cent and more.....	3	1.5
Less than 10 per cent.....	29	14.3			
Total.....	165	81.3	Total.....	36	17.7
Price same as base.....	2	1.0	Grand total.....	203	100.0

Of the 203 articles included in this table, it is seen that 165, or 81.3 per cent, show an increase in price; 2 articles, or 1 per cent, show the same price as the average for the base period; and 36 articles, or 17.7 per cent, show a decrease in price in December, 1908, as compared with the average price for the base period.

Of the 258 commodities considered in the Bureau's compilation of prices, the average price of 142 commodities was lower in December, 1908, than in December, 1907, the average price of 50 was the same in December, 1908, as in December, 1907, and the average price of 63

was higher in December, 1908, than in December, 1907. For two articles there were no quotations in December, 1907, and no quotation for one article in December, 1908.

The following table shows the relative prices of certain related articles, so grouped as to render easy a comparison of the course of their prices during the year 1908:

RELATIVE PRICES OF CERTAIN GROUPS OF RELATED ARTICLES IN 1908.
[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Month.	Cattle and cattle products.						Dairy products.		
	Cattle.	Beef, fresh.	Beef, hams.	Beef, mess.	Tallow.	Hides.	Milk.	Butter.	Cheese.
Jan.....	111.2	117.0	141.0	133.3	126.4	119.1	156.9	140.0	159.6
Feb.....	110.3	117.0	141.0	130.2	120.7	110.7	147.1	145.9	159.6
Mar.....	123.9	119.6	145.9	140.3	119.1	100.7	137.3	134.6	159.6
Apr.....	129.8	135.4	149.2	162.2	124.4	112.1	122.7	130.5	150.1
May.....	131.4	139.1	149.2	171.5	124.4	125.4	102.7	108.6	146.9
June.....	142.0	142.3	153.1	177.0	123.7	141.4	88.2	107.0	128.2
July.....	134.3	139.4	160.3	182.8	126.0	160.1	98.0	102.5	113.4
Aug.....	128.7	128.3	160.3	184.0	124.6	166.8	117.6	107.2	117.5
Sept.....	125.6	126.2	165.8	184.0	129.4	168.1	122.7	109.0	122.6
Oct.....	122.6	128.1	165.8	176.5	137.9	167.0	147.1	124.2	126.6
Nov.....	129.7	129.0	155.5	165.3	133.6	168.7	150.2	133.9	132.7
Dec.....	135.9	133.7	150.3	165.3	130.6	170.8	156.9	141.8	141.8
1908.....	127.4	129.5	153.2	164.5	126.7	142.6	129.0	122.1	138.2

Month.	Hogs and hog products.					Sheep and sheep products.		
	Hogs.	Bacon.	Hams, smoked.	Mess pork.	Lard.	Sheep.	Mutton.	Wool.
Jan.....	99.7	116.3	101.3	127.9	124.5	117.2	117.8	118.3
Feb.....	97.8	106.4	97.2	121.4	115.4	120.8	122.7	116.7
Mar.....	112.3	110.6	99.6	125.7	123.2	139.5	143.9	116.7
Apr.....	130.7	116.8	108.5	128.9	129.4	135.9	150.0	116.7
May.....	124.2	117.9	109.3	128.9	131.7	119.9	136.7	115.1
June.....	131.8	125.7	118.7	134.3	137.0	105.5	123.3	115.1
July.....	148.8	142.2	131.8	151.0	146.5	96.9	107.8	118.5
Aug.....	150.9	147.3	131.2	149.4	147.6	97.2	105.3	118.5
Sept.....	159.6	161.2	129.5	148.5	159.0	93.5	87.5	120.1
Oct.....	136.0	159.5	126.4	145.6	152.9	100.6	92.8	120.1
Nov.....	132.0	153.5	114.0	140.8	148.8	99.2	89.5	121.9
Dec.....	127.7	138.7	105.7	142.7	146.9	106.2	96.8	121.9
1908.....	129.5	133.1	114.3	137.3	138.8	111.0	114.5	118.3

Month.	Corn, etc.			Flaxseed, etc.		Rye and rye flour.		Wheat and wheat flour.		Flour, etc.		
	Corn.	Glucose.	Meal.	Flaxseed.	Linseed oil.	Rye.	Rye flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat flour.	Crackers.	Loaf bread.
Jan.....	156.3	174.9	142.9	104.2	97.0	158.9	154.5	131.7	124.3	124.3	112.1	114.5
Feb.....	152.0	177.7	142.9	102.6	97.0	155.1	152.2	123.8	118.9	118.9	112.1	114.5
Mar.....	167.1	177.7	145.3	102.9	94.8	151.9	152.2	126.8	119.9	119.9	112.1	114.5
Apr.....	175.4	177.7	155.0	101.5	94.8	148.2	146.2	124.6	115.0	115.0	112.1	114.5
May.....	196.2	174.9	145.3	104.7	92.6	154.0	144.7	135.8	118.8	118.8	112.1	114.5
June.....	184.4	174.9	159.8	108.7	97.0	147.4	147.0	127.6	115.4	115.4	112.1	114.5
July.....	196.2	174.9	157.4	106.2	97.0	143.7	141.7	120.6	114.7	114.7	112.1	114.5
Aug.....	206.4	189.0	162.3	110.3	97.0	147.1	130.4	130.3	116.8	116.8	112.1	114.5
Sept.....	209.3	203.1	171.9	110.5	97.0	143.9	135.7	132.7	118.1	118.1	112.1	114.5
Oct.....	193.4	203.1	164.7	106.9	94.8	141.9	131.9	135.2	118.6	118.6	112.1	114.5
Nov.....	167.7	203.1	167.1	110.9	92.6	141.6	125.1	138.8	121.2	121.2	112.1	114.5
Dec.....	155.4	203.1	162.3	126.2	105.8	143.3	152.2	140.8	123.2	123.2	112.1	114.5
1908.....	179.9	186.2	156.4	108.0	96.5	148.0	142.8	131.8	118.8	118.8	112.1	114.5

RELATIVE PRICES OF CERTAIN GROUPS OF RELATED ARTICLES IN 1908—Concluded,
[Average price for 1890-1899 = 100.0.]

Month.	Cotton and cotton goods.									
	Cotton: upland, middling.	Bags: 2-bushel, Amos- keag.	Calico: American standard prints.	Cotton flannels.	Cotton thread.	Cotton yarns.	Denims.	Drill- ings.	Ging- hams.	Hosiery.
Jan.....	150.4	139.4	133.7	128.9	145.4	121.9	119.7	137.3	115.3	89.5
Feb.....	149.1	150.1	114.6	128.9	145.4	115.9	119.7	139.0	110.8	89.5
Mar.....	142.0	132.2	114.6	125.0	129.6	117.6	119.7	134.9	113.1	89.5
Apr.....	129.6	132.2	114.6	125.0	129.6	105.6	114.9	127.2	113.1	89.5
May.....	141.2	132.2	114.6	121.0	129.6	106.0	114.9	130.8	113.1	89.5
June.....	149.3	132.2	90.6	121.0	129.6	103.1	105.4	127.7	90.6	89.5
July.....	144.9	132.2	90.6	117.1	129.6	103.7	105.4	129.9	90.6	89.5
Aug.....	133.8	132.2	95.5	117.1	129.6	107.6	105.4	128.2	90.6	89.5
Sept.....	120.1	132.2	95.5	113.6	129.6	105.6	105.4	127.9	90.6	89.5
Oct.....	118.7	132.2	95.5	113.6	129.6	106.2	105.4	128.8	90.6	89.5
Nov.....	121.3	132.2	95.5	109.6	126.4	107.1	105.4	128.2	99.6	89.5
Dec.....	119.2	132.2	95.5	109.6	126.4	105.0	112.5	127.5	99.6	89.5
1908.....	134.8	134.3	104.3	119.2	131.7	108.8	111.1	130.6	101.5	89.5

Month.	Cotton and cotton goods.				Wool and woolen goods.					
	Print cloths.	Sheet- ings.	Shirt- ings.	Tick- ings.	Wool.	Blan- kets (all wool).	Broad- cloths.	Carpets.	Flan- nels.	Horse blan- kets.
Jan.....	145.3	137.9	144.9	113.1	118.3	113.1	116.6	123.2	124.4	126.5
Feb.....	133.9	129.9	128.8	113.1	116.7	113.1	116.6	123.2	124.4	126.5
Mar.....	122.2	127.7	128.8	113.1	116.7	113.1	116.6	123.2	124.4	126.5
Apr.....	114.5	124.8	128.8	113.1	116.7	113.1	116.6	123.2	124.4	126.5
May.....	112.8	122.7	125.1	113.1	115.1	113.1	116.6	117.4	124.4	126.5
June.....	114.5	117.8	110.0	99.0	115.1	113.1	116.6	117.4	120.9	126.5
July.....	114.5	117.4	111.6	99.0	118.5	113.1	116.6	117.4	120.9	126.5
Aug.....	108.4	113.4	111.6	99.0	118.5	113.1	114.3	117.4	120.9	126.5
Sept.....	105.7	112.9	111.6	99.0	120.1	113.1	114.3	117.4	120.9	126.5
Oct.....	108.4	112.3	111.6	99.0	120.1	113.1	114.3	115.7	120.9	126.5
Nov.....	116.7	111.5	112.4	106.0	121.9	113.1	114.3	115.7	120.9	126.5
Dec.....	121.1	113.2	114.0	106.0	121.9	113.1	114.3	115.7	120.9	126.5
1908.....	118.0	120.0	120.0	106.0	118.3	113.1	115.6	118.9	122.4	126.5

Month.	Wool and woolen goods.					Hides, leather, and boots and shoes.			Petroleum.	
	Over- coatings (all wool).	Suit- ings.	Under- wear (all wool).	Women's dress goods (all wool).	Worsted yarns.	Hides.	Leather.	Boots and shoes.	Crude.	Re- fined.
Jan.....	122.6	131.4	115.8	127.0	125.2	119.1	123.2	121.9	195.6	143.6
Feb.....	122.6	131.4	115.8	127.0	124.2	110.7	120.2	120.6	195.6	143.6
Mar.....	122.6	131.4	115.8	127.0	122.7	100.7	119.8	119.3	195.6	143.6
Apr.....	122.6	131.4	115.8	127.0	117.0	112.1	118.9	119.3	195.6	143.6
May.....	122.6	131.4	115.8	127.0	117.0	125.4	116.8	119.1	195.6	143.6
June.....	122.6	131.4	115.8	127.0	113.2	141.4	116.8	119.7	195.6	143.6
July.....	122.6	123.2	115.8	127.0	114.2	160.1	116.8	120.5	195.6	143.6
Aug.....	122.6	123.2	115.8	127.0	114.2	166.8	119.0	121.1	195.6	143.6
Sept.....	122.6	123.2	115.8	127.0	114.2	168.1	119.0	121.9	195.6	143.6
Oct.....	122.6	123.2	115.8	127.0	114.2	167.0	120.2	123.3	195.6	141.5
Nov.....	122.6	124.5	115.8	127.0	115.6	168.7	120.2	124.7	195.6	141.5
Dec.....	122.6	125.6	115.8	127.0	119.9	170.8	122.3	124.7	195.6	141.5
1908.....	122.6	127.6	115.8	127.0	117.6	142.6	119.4	121.3	195.6	143.1

The lowest monthly relative price during 1908 for cattle was 110.3 in February, the highest 142.0 in June; the lowest for fresh beef was 117.0 in January and February, the highest 142.3 in June; the low-

est for beef hams was 141.0 in January and February, the highest 165.8 in September and October; the lowest for mess beef was 130.2 in February, the highest 184.0 in August and September; the lowest for tallow was 119.1 in March, the highest 137.9 in October; the lowest for hides was 100.7 in March, the highest 170.8 in December. The facts for the other groups may be seen by reference to the table.

Table IV.—Average yearly actual and relative prices of commodities, 1890 to 1908, and base prices (average for 1890–1899), pages 338 to 364.—This table shows for each commodity the average price for each of the 19 years from 1890 to 1908. In the parallel column following is given the relative price for each year—that is, the per cent that the price in each year is of the average price for the 10 years from 1890 to 1899. In the line above the prices for 1890 are given the average prices for the 10-year period taken as the basis of comparison.

The average price for each year was obtained, as has been explained on page 222, by dividing the sum of the quotations for each year as shown in Table I by the number of quotations for each year. The average price for the 10-year period (1890 to 1899) was obtained by dividing the sum of the average prices of the 10 years by 10. The relative prices for each year were computed in the same way as for each month, as explained in the discussion of Table II. The 11 articles quoted in 1908 for the first time do not appear in Table IV.

Table V.—Yearly relative prices of commodities, 1890 to 1908, pages 365 to 382.—In this table similar commodities have been grouped and the average relative prices have been computed for the various subgroups and each of the 9 general groups. The relative prices of articles in Table IV are included in this table. Relative prices can not be given for the articles quoted for the first time in 1908, since prices for the base period, 1890–1899, were not secured, but these articles enter into the averages for the groups within which they fall. The relative prices from 1890 to 1907 for the groups are simple averages, found by dividing the sum of the relative prices of the several commodities in the group by the number of commodities.

For 1908 the averages for all the groups were computed by the method explained on page 231 in the description of Table III.

The average relative price of each of the 9 general groups for each year of the period and the average relative price of all commodities for each year are shown on page 207.

The average relative prices of the 237 commodities for which quotations were secured for the entire period involved do not differ materially from the average relative price of all commodities shown in a preceding table based on the varying number of commodities in the different years. Eliminating the commodities for which quotations were secured for only a portion of the period, we find that the aver-

age relative price of the 237 commodities remaining was 122.3 in 1908, as against 122.8, the relative price for the 258 articles for which wholesale prices were secured in this investigation.

The following table shows for each of the 9 general groups the relative prices of 1908 compared with the average for 1890 to 1899.

There are included in this table only those commodities which have retained practically the same description throughout the 19-year period. The average price for 1890 to 1899 is in every case the base, or 100 per cent. It should be kept in mind in using the table that the comparison is between the average prices for 1908 and the average prices for the base period.

RELATIVE PRICES, 1908, COMPARED WITH AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1890-1899.

[For a more detailed description of the articles see Table I, page 249 et seq. Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Farm products, 14 articles.

Article.	Relative price, 1908.	Article.	Relative price, 1908.
PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Flaxseed: No. 1.....	108.0	Rye: No. 2, cash.....	148.0
Hay: timothy, No. 1.....	118.3	Barley: choice to fancy malting, by sample.....	161.8
Cattle: steers, good to choice.....	126.7	Corn: contract, cash.....	179.9
Hogs: light.....	127.5	Oats: contract grades, cash.....	189.5
Cattle: steers, choice to fancy.....	128.1		
Hogs: heavy.....	131.4	PRICE DECREASED.	
Wheat: regular grades, cash.....	131.8		
Cotton: upland, middling.....	134.8	Hops: New York State, prime to choice.....	67.1
Hides: green, salted, packers', heavy native steers.....	142.6		

Food products, 48 articles.

PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Bread: loaf (Washington market).....	100.6	Fish: salmon, canned.....	130.4
Fruit: apples, evaporated, choice.....	101.9	Fish: cod, dry, bank, large.....	130.7
Vegetables, fresh: onions.....	104.0	Meat: bacon, short rib sides.....	132.6
Sugar: granulated.....	104.5	Meat: bacon, short clear sides.....	133.5
Starch: pure corn.....	104.9	Meat: pork, salt, mess, old to new.....	137.3
Sugar: 89° fair refining.....	104.9	Cheese: New York State, full cream.....	138.2
Sugar: 96° centrifugal.....	105.0	Lard: prime, contract.....	138.8
Rice: domestic, choice, head.....	111.2	Beans: medium, choice.....	138.9
Salt: American, medium.....	111.5	Eggs: new-laid, fancy, near-by.....	142.0
Flour: wheat, winter straights.....	111.6	Vegetables, fresh: potatoes, white.....	142.6
Molasses: New Orleans, open kettle.....	112.7	Flour: rye.....	142.8
Meat: hams, smoked, loose.....	114.3	Meat: beef, salt, hams, western.....	153.2
Meat: mutton, dressed.....	114.5	Meal: corn, fine white.....	154.0
Bread: loaf, Vienna (New York market).....	117.3	Flour: buckwheat.....	156.1
Fruit: raisins, California, London layer.....	120.6	Meal: corn, fine yellow.....	158.8
Butter: creamery, extra (New York market).....	120.9	Fruit: currants, Amalia's.....	162.4
Butter: dairy, New York State.....	121.0	Meat: beef, salt, extra mess.....	164.5
Meat: beef, fresh, native sides (New York market).....	121.1		
Butter: creamery, Elgin.....	124.1	PRICE DECREASED.	
Vinegar: cider, Monarch.....	124.6		
Flour: wheat, spring patents.....	126.1	Spices: pepper, Singapore.....	95.5
Bread: loaf, homemade (New York market).....	126.2	Bread: crackers, soda.....	90.5
Tallow.....	126.7	Fish: salt, mackerel, large No. 3s.....	80.4
Milk: fresh.....	129.0	Fruit: prunes, California, 60s to 70s.....	77.3
		Tea: Formosa, fine.....	75.1
		Soda: bicarbonate of, American.....	52.6
		Coffee: Rio No. 7.....	47.8

RELATIVE PRICES, 1908, COMPARED WITH AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1890-1899—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0]

Cloths and clothing, 44 articles.

Article.	Relative price, 1908.	Article.	Relative price, 1908.
PRICE SAME AS BASE.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Ginghams: Lancaster.....		Suitings: indigo blue, all wool, 14-ounce, Middlesex.....	119.0
PRICE INCREASED.		Carpets: Brussels, 5-frame, Bigelow.....	119.9
Linen shoe thread: 10s, Barbour.....	102.1	Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Lonsdale.....	120.1
Ginghams: Amoskeag.....	102.8	Carpets: Wilton, 5-frame, Bigelow.....	120.2
Tickings: Amoskeag A. C. A.....	106.0	Worsted yarns: 2-40s, Australian fine....	120.8
Cotton yarns: northern, cones, 22/1.....	106.9	Cotton flannels: 3½ yards to pound.....	121.0
Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Williamsville A1.....	107.1	Flannels: white, 4-4, Ballard Vale No. 3.	122.4
Wool: Ohio, medium fleece, ¼ and ⅜ grade, scoured.....	107.3	Drillings: brown, Pepperell.....	123.4
Boots and shoes: men's vici kid shoes, Goodyear welt.....	108.7	Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Pepperell R.....	124.0
Cotton yarns: northern, cones, 10/1.....	110.5	Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Indian Head.....	124.4
Denims: Amoskeag.....	111.1	Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Fruit of the Loom	125.4
Leather: sole, oak, scoured backs, heavy No. 1.....	113.0	Horse blankets: 6 pounds each.....	126.5
Blankets: 11-4, 5 pounds to pair, all wool.	113.1	Leather: sole, hemlock.....	129.3
Boots and shoes: men's brogans, split....	114.8	Sheetings: bleached, 10-4, Pepperell.....	129.6
Broadcloths: first quality, black, 54-inch.	115.6	Wool: Ohio, fine fleece, X and XX grade, scoured.....	129.6
Underwear: shirts and drawers, white, all wool.....	115.8	Cotton thread: J. & P. Coats.....	131.7
Carpets: ingrain, 2-ply, Lowell.....	116.6	Bags: 2-bushel, Amoskeag.....	134.3
Cotton flannels: 2¼ yards to pound.....	117.4	Drillings: 30-inch, Stark A.....	137.8
Print cloths: 28-inch, 64 by 64.....	118.0	Women's dress goods: cashmere, cotton warp, Atlantic Mills F.....	138.6
Shirtings: bleached, Wamsutta ^{<o>} _{XX}	118.0	PRICE DECREASED.	
Boots and shoes: women's solid grain shoes.....	118.5	Silk: raw, Italian.....	98.2
		Overcoatings: covert cloth.....	96.9
		Silk: raw, Japan.....	96.8
		Sheetings: bleached, 10-4, Wamsutta S.T.	94.7
		Overcoatings: chinchilla.....	89.0

Fuel and lighting, 13 articles.

PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Coke: Connellsville, furnace.....	100.6	Petroleum, refined, 150° fire test, water white.....	151.7
Coal: bituminous, Georges Creek (f. o. b. New York Harbor).....	112.3	Coal: bituminous, Georges Creek (at the mine).....	162.2
Coal; anthracite, broken.....	124.8	Petroleum: crude, Pennsylvania.....	195.6
Coal: anthracite, stove.....	127.1	PRICE DECREASED.	
Coal: bituminous, Pittsburg (Youghiogheny), lump.....	132.3	Candles: adamantine.....	93.5
Petroleum: refined, for export.....	133.9	Matches: parlor, domestic.....	85.4
Coal: anthracite, chestnut.....	134.1		
Coal: anthracite, egg.....	134.1		

Metals and implements, 31 articles.

PRICE SAME AS BASE.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Saws: crosscut, Disston No. 2.....		Steel billets.....	122.2
Trowels: M. C. O., brick.....		Pig iron: Bessemer.....	123.9
PRICE INCREASED.		Pig iron: foundry No. 2.....	124.5
Saws: hand, Disston No. 7.....	101.3	Hammers: Maydole No. 1½.....	129.0
Bar iron: best refined, from store.....	103.7	Pig iron: gray forge, southern.....	129.6
Barb wire: galvanized.....	103.8	Axes: M. C. O., Yankee.....	144.9
Copper wire: bare.....	103.8	Tin: pig.....	160.2
Spelter: western.....	105.1	Chisels: extra, socket firmer.....	198.0
Nails: cut, 8-penny, fence and common.	106.7	Locks: common, mortise.....	203.2
Steel rails.....	107.4	Doorknobs: steel, bronze plated.....	235.7
Copper: sheet, hot-rolled.....	108.0	PRICE DECREASED.	
Quicksilver.....	109.1	Shovels: Ames No. 2.....	99.4
Lead: pig.....	110.8	Lead pipe.....	98.4
Files: 8-inch mill bastard.....	111.9	Nails: wire, 8-penny, fence and common.	97.1
Planes: Bailey No. 5, jack plane.....	115.7	Silver: bar, fine.....	71.4
Pig iron: foundry No. 1.....	119.6	Wood screws: 1-inch.....	66.2
Zinc: sheet.....	121.3		

RELATIVE PRICES, 1908, COMPARED WITH AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1890-1899—Concluded.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Lumber and building materials, 20 articles.

Article.	Relative price, 1908.	Article.	Relative price, 1908.
PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Window glass: American, single, thirds..	103.4	Oak: white, quartered.....	149.3
Cement: Rosendale.....	107.1	Pine: yellow, siding, long leaf.....	165.2
Window glass: American, single, firsts...	109.7	Hemlock.....	174.5
Carbonate of lead: American.....	112.7	Poplar.....	185.8
Maple: hard.....	119.3	Rosin: common to good, strained.....	227.9
Lime: common.....	125.4	PRICE DECREASED.	
Shingles: cypress.....	125.4	Linseed oil: raw.....	96.5
Oxide of zinc.....	128.3	Brick: common, domestic.....	91.8
Oak: white, plain.....	131.7	Putty: bulk.....	75.9
Tar.....	132.8		
Turpentine: spirits of.....	135.6		
Spruce.....	144.9		

Drugs and chemicals, 9 articles.

PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE DECREASED.	
Alum: lump.....	104.8	Quinine: American.....	63.7
Brimstone: crude.....	105.3	Alcohol: wood, refined.....	44.8
Glycerin: refined.....	106.6		
Sulphuric acid.....	114.6		
Alcohol: grain.....	117.7		
Muriatic acid.....	129.8		
Opium: natural, in cases.....	199.8		

House furnishing goods, 13 articles.

PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE DECREASED.	
Earthenware: plates, white granite.....	102.4	Earthenware: teacups and saucers, white granite.....	98.8
Earthenware: plates, cream-colored.....	104.0	Table cutlery: carvers.....	93.8
Glassware: nappies.....	108.9	Table cutlery: knives and forks.....	89.4
Wooden ware: tubs, oak-grained.....	122.5	Glassware: pitchers.....	82.0
Furniture: tables, kitchen.....	124.7	Glassware: tumblers.....	74.6
Furniture: chairs, bedroom, maple.....	152.0		
Furniture: chairs, kitchen.....	156.8		
Wooden ware: pails, oak-grained.....	161.7		

Miscellaneous, 12 articles.

PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Rope: manila.....	108.7	Cotton-seed meal.....	133.8
Rubber: Para Island, new.....	108.8	Cotton-seed oil: summer yellow, prime..	134.4
Tobacco: smoking, granulated.....	117.9	PRICE DECREASED.	
Proof spirits.....	118.0	Paper: wrapping, manila.....	90.4
Tobacco: plug.....	118.6	Paper: news, wood.....	82.9
Soap: castile, mottled, pure.....	123.0		
Starch: laundry.....	124.4		
Malt: western made.....	132.7		

The 1908 prices of all of the 14 articles included in the farm products group, except hops, were higher than the average price for 1890 to 1899. The 1908 price, compared with the average price for 1890 to 1899, shows oats 89.5 per cent above; corn, 79.9 per cent above; barley, 61.8 per cent above; rye, 48 per cent above; hides, 42.6 per

cent above; cotton, 34.8 per cent above, etc. The price of hops was 32.9 per cent below the average price for 1890 to 1899.

Forty-one of the 48 articles of food shown in this table were higher and 7 lower in price than the average for 1890 to 1899. In 1908 the price of mess beef was 64.5 per cent above the average price for 1890 to 1899; currants, 62.4 per cent above; yellow meal, 58.8 per cent above; beef, hams, 53.2 per cent above; potatoes, 42.6 per cent above; eggs, 42 per cent above; beans, 38.9 per cent above, etc. The price of coffee was 52.2 per cent below the average price for 1890 to 1899; tea, 24.9 per cent below; prunes, 22.7 per cent below; soda crackers, 9.5 per cent below, etc.

Of the 44 articles considered in the cloths and clothing group in 1908, the prices of 38 were above and 5 below, while 1 article was the same as the average price for 1890 to 1899. In 1908 the price of Atlantic Mills cotton warp cashmere was 38.6 per cent above the average price for 1890 to 1899; Stark drillings, 37.8 per cent above; bags, 34.3 per cent above; cotton thread, 31.7 per cent above; Ohio fine fleece wool, 29.6 per cent above, etc.

Of the 13 articles included in the fuel and lighting group in 1908, the prices of the less important articles of matches and candles only were below the average price for 1890 to 1899. The price of crude petroleum was 95.6 per cent above the average price for 1890 to 1899; Georges Creek coal at the mine, 62.2 per cent above; refined petroleum, 51.7 per cent above, etc.

Thirty-one articles are considered in the metals and implements group. The prices of two articles in 1908 were the same as the average price for 1890 to 1899, while the prices of 24 articles were above and of 5 below the average price for 1890 to 1899. Doorknobs were 135.7 per cent above; locks, 103.2 per cent above; chisels, 98 per cent above; pig tin, 60.2 per cent above; pig iron, gray forge, 29.6 per cent above, etc. The price of wood screws was 33.8 per cent below the average for 1890 to 1899; bar silver, 28.6 per cent below; wire nails, 2.9 per cent below, etc.

Of the 20 articles included in the lumber and building materials group, all but 3 showed prices above the average for 1890 to 1899. The price of rosin was 127.9 per cent above the average price for 1890 to 1899; poplar, 85.8 per cent above; hemlock, 74.5 per cent above; yellow pine siding, 65.2 per cent above, etc. The price of putty was 24.1 per cent below the average for 1890 to 1899, and of brick 8.2 per cent below.

Of the 9 articles included in the group of drugs and chemicals, 7 were above and 2 below the average price for 1890 to 1899.

Of the 13 articles considered in the group of house furnishing goods, the 1908 prices of 8 were above and of 5 below the average price for 1890 to 1899.

Of the 12 articles included in the miscellaneous group, the 1908 prices of 10 were above and of 2 below the average price for 1890 to 1899.

The facts presented in the foregoing table are summarized in the following table, which shows the changes in prices of articles in each group, classified by per cent of change:

CHANGES IN PRICES OF ARTICLES IN EACH GROUP, CLASSIFIED BY PER CENT OF CHANGE, 1908 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1890-1899.

Group.	Num- ber of arti- cles.	Number of articles for which price—									
		Increased—					Was same as base.	Decreased—			
		100 per cent and more.	50 and under 100 per cent.	25 and under 50 per cent.	10 and under 25 per cent.	Less than 10 per cent.		Less than 10 per cent.	10 and under 25 per cent.	25 and under 50 per cent.	50 per cent and more.
Farm products.....	14	.....	3	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Food, etc.....	48	.....	6	15	13	7	.....	2	3	1	1
Cloths and clothing.....	44	.....	.....	9	22	7	1	4	1	.....	.....
Fuel and lighting.....	13	.....	3	5	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Metals and implements.....	31	2	2	3	8	9	2	3	.....	2	.....
Lumber and building materials...	20	1	3	8	2	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Drugs and chemicals.....	9	.....	1	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1
House furnishing goods.....	13	.....	3	.....	2	3	.....	2	2	1	.....
Miscellaneous.....	12	.....	.....	3	5	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Total.....	204	3	21	52	57	36	3	15	9	6	2

It is seen in the above comparison of the prices of 1908 with the average for 1890 to 1899 that of the 14 articles in the farm products group, 13 show an increase and 1 a decrease; of the 48 in the food, etc., group, 41 show an increase and 7 a decrease; of the 44 in the cloths and clothing group, 38 show an increase, 1 shows the same price as the average for the base period, and 5 show a decrease; of the 13 in the fuel and lighting group, 11 show an increase and 2 show a decrease; of the 31 in the metal and implements group, 24 show an increase, 2 show the same price as the average for the base period, and 5 show a decrease; of the 20 in the lumber and building materials group, 17 show an increase and 3 a decrease; of the 9 in the drugs and chemicals group, 7 show an increase and 2 a decrease; of the 13 in the house furnishing goods group, 8 show an increase and 5 a decrease; of the 12 in the miscellaneous group, 10 show an increase and 2 a decrease. Of the 204 commodities included in this table, 169 show an increase, 3 show the same price as the average for the base period, and 32 show a decrease.

The number of articles according to classified per cents of increase and decrease is also shown in the following table. Of the 169 commodities that showed an increase in 1908 over the average for 1890 to 1899, 36 advanced less than 10 per cent, 57 advanced 10 and under 25 per cent, 52 advanced 25 and under 50 per cent, 21 advanced 50 and under 100 per cent, and 3 advanced 100 per cent and more. Of the 32

commodities which showed a decrease, 15 decreased less than 10 per cent, 9 decreased 10 and under 25 per cent, 6 decreased 25 and under 50 per cent, and 2 decreased 50 per cent and more.

The number and per cent of articles which showed each specified increase or decrease are given in the following table:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF ARTICLES, BY CLASSIFIED PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, 1908 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1890-1899.

	Number of articles.	Per cent of articles.		Number of articles.	Per cent of articles.
Price increased—			Price decreased—		
100 per cent and more	3	1.5	Less than 10 per cent.....	15	7.4
50 and under 100 per cent..	21	10.3	10 and under 25 per cent..	9	4.4
25 and under 50 per cent....	52	25.5	25 and under 50 per cent..	6	2.9
10 and under 25 per cent....	57	27.9	50 per cent and more.....	2	1.0
Less than 10 per cent.....	36	17.6			
Total.....	169	82.8	Total.....	32	15.7
Price same as base.....	3	1.5	Grand total.....	204	100.0

Of the 204 articles included in this table, it is seen that 169, or 82.8 per cent, show an increase in price; 3 articles, or 1.5 per cent, show the same price as the average for the base period, and 32 articles, or 15.7 per cent, show a decrease in price in 1908 as compared with the average price for the base period.

Of the 258 commodities considered in the compilation of prices for 1908, the average price for 162 commodities was lower in 1908 than in 1907, the average price of 33 was the same in 1908 as in 1907, and the average price of 63 was higher in 1908 than in 1907.

The following table shows the relative prices of certain related articles, so grouped as to render easy a comparison of the course of these prices during the years from 1890 to 1908:

RELATIVE PRICES OF CERTAIN GROUPS OF RELATED ARTICLES, 1890 TO 1908.
[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	Cattle and cattle products.						Dairy products.		
	Cattle.	Beef, fresh.	Beef, hams.	Beef, mess.	Tallow.	Hides.	Milk.	Butter.	Cheese.
1890....	89.5	89.2	80.4	86.8	105.7	99.6	103.1	100.4	97.1
1891....	109.2	106.2	85.8	104.4	111.0	101.5	104.7	116.1	102.4
1892....	95.4	98.8	80.5	84.8	106.4	92.8	105.1	116.4	107.2
1893....	103.0	105.4	98.6	102.2	125.1	79.9	109.4	121.3	109.0
1894....	96.3	97.0	101.5	101.0	110.3	68.4	103.1	102.2	107.4
1895....	103.7	102.7	95.9	101.4	99.8	109.7	99.2	94.5	94.1
1896....	88.3	90.5	88.1	93.7	78.9	86.6	91.8	82.3	92.0
1897....	99.5	99.7	125.1	95.7	76.3	106.3	92.2	84.1	98.1
1898....	102.2	101.3	118.8	114.2	81.8	122.8	93.7	86.8	83.3
1899....	113.2	108.3	125.6	115.9	104.1	131.8	99.2	95.8	108.9
1900....	111.3	104.3	114.2	121.7	111.5	127.4	107.5	101.7	114.3
1901....	116.6	102.1	112.6	116.3	119.1	132.0	102.7	97.7	102.4
1902....	139.5	125.9	118.0	147.1	144.6	142.8	112.9	112.1	114.1
1903....	105.8	101.7	117.2	113.1	117.2	124.8	112.9	105.7	123.3
1904....	110.9	106.1	123.5	109.4	105.5	124.4	107.8	98.4	103.2
1905....	111.2	104.0	121.6	125.0	103.2	152.6	113.3	112.8	122.8
1906....	114.2	101.2	119.2	110.3	119.3	164.7	118.0	113.1	133.0
1907....	122.9	114.7	144.0	122.5	142.8	155.3	131.4	128.5	143.3
1908....	127.4	129.5	153.2	164.5	126.7	142.6	129.0	122.1	138.2

RELATIVE PRICES OF CERTAIN GROUPS OF RELATED ARTICLES, 1890 TO 1908—Cont'd.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	Hogs and hog products.					Sheep and sheep products.		
	Hogs.	Bacon.	Hams, smoked.	Mess pork.	Lard.	Sheep.	Mutton.	Wool.
1890.....	89.2	89.3	101.1	104.4	96.8	119.3	123.7	132.1
1891.....	99.2	103.7	99.8	97.2	100.9	117.8	114.9	125.8
1892.....	115.7	116.6	109.3	99.1	117.9	125.2	121.2	113.2
1893.....	148.6	154.7	126.9	157.6	157.5	103.8	106.5	101.6
1894.....	112.2	111.8	103.6	121.4	118.2	73.6	80.2	79.1
1895.....	96.6	96.3	96.2	101.7	99.8	78.4	82.2	70.1
1896.....	78.3	73.1	95.8	76.8	71.7	78.7	82.9	70.6
1897.....	82.8	79.9	90.9	76.6	67.4	94.2	96.6	88.7
1898.....	85.6	89.4	82.0	84.8	84.4	104.9	98.0	108.3
1899.....	91.8	85.8	93.8	80.3	85.0	104.3	94.3	110.8
1900.....	115.5	111.5	104.2	107.5	105.5	112.0	96.4	117.7
1901.....	134.5	132.3	109.2	134.2	135.3	92.0	89.5	96.6
1902.....	155.2	159.3	123.1	154.2	161.9	103.2	97.9	100.8
1903.....	137.2	142.6	129.2	143.1	134.1	98.4	98.7	110.3
1904.....	116.7	115.1	108.9	120.6	111.8	109.1	103.2	115.5
1905.....	120.2	119.0	106.3	123.9	113.9	131.5	113.9	127.3
1906.....	142.2	139.9	125.5	150.5	135.6	132.6	120.7	121.1
1907.....	139.2	140.7	132.4	151.0	140.7	126.9	116.0	121.5
1908.....	129.5	133.1	114.3	137.3	138.8	111.0	114.5	118.3

Year.	Corn, etc.			Flaxseed, etc.		Rye and rye flour.		Wheat and wheat flour.		Flour, etc.		
	Corn.	Glu- cose. ^(a)	Meal.	Flax- seed.	Linseed oil.	Rye.	Rye flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat flour.	Crack- ers.	Loaf bread.
1890.....	103.8	.....	100.8	125.5	135.8	103.0	101.4	118.9	120.9	120.9	107.7	100.9
1891.....	151.0	.....	142.0	97.1	106.8	157.6	148.3	128.1	125.6	125.6	107.7	100.9
1892.....	118.3	.....	114.0	91.4	90.0	127.7	121.1	104.9	104.2	104.2	104.3	100.9
1893.....	104.2	124.3	105.8	97.7	102.2	92.6	93.0	90.1	89.3	89.3	100.6	100.9
1894.....	113.7	111.4	105.6	121.6	115.6	88.1	83.8	74.4	77.6	77.6	98.8	100.9
1895.....	104.0	109.2	103.3	111.8	115.6	91.2	94.5	79.9	84.4	84.4	95.6	98.7
1896.....	67.8	81.7	77.4	72.9	81.2	66.5	80.9	85.4	91.2	91.2	94.1	94.5
1897.....	66.9	86.0	76.5	78.1	72.2	74.9	84.6	105.8	110.1	110.1	85.3	100.9
1898.....	82.6	91.8	83.7	99.8	86.5	93.8	92.9	117.8	109.0	109.0	107.3	100.9
1899.....	87.6	95.6	91.2	104.0	94.1	104.4	99.4	94.7	87.9	87.9	99.1	100.9
1900.....	100.2	104.9	97.0	145.7	138.7	97.9	103.3	93.7	88.3	88.3	102.7	100.9
1901.....	130.6	116.0	115.5	145.8	140.0	100.8	100.1	95.7	87.4	87.4	108.2	100.9
1902.....	156.9	153.6	148.2	135.0	130.8	102.5	103.8	98.7	89.7	89.7	108.2	100.9
1903.....	121.1	129.7	124.7	94.1	91.9	97.5	94.9	105.1	97.1	97.1	101.3	100.9
1904.....	132.6	126.3	129.5	99.6	91.7	133.4	131.1	138.3	125.4	125.4	103.4	106.0
1905.....	131.7	125.1	128.4	107.6	103.1	134.5	134.7	134.5	122.3	122.3	113.8	110.9
1906.....	121.8	142.9	122.5	99.1	89.3	115.5	115.9	105.6	96.8	96.8	112.1	110.9
1907.....	138.8	159.4	131.5	106.1	95.7	145.4	138.7	120.8	108.6	108.6	112.1	110.9
1908.....	179.9	186.2	156.4	108.0	96.5	148.0	142.8	131.8	118.8	118.8	112.1	114.5

Year.	Cotton and cotton goods.									
	Cotton: upland, mid- dling.	Bags: 2-bushel, Amos- keag.	Calico.	Cotton flannels.	Cotton thread.	Cotton yarns.	Denims.	Drill- ings.	Ging- hams.	Ho- siery.
1890.....	142.9	113.9	117.5	121.8	101.6	111.7	112.5	121.1	119.1	129.7
1891.....	110.8	111.7	104.0	121.8	100.7	112.8	109.6	114.6	122.1	122.8
1892.....	99.0	110.8	117.5	115.9	100.7	117.0	109.6	102.2	122.1	117.4
1893.....	107.2	106.8	113.0	101.4	100.7	110.5	112.5	105.6	114.9	109.4
1894.....	90.2	91.1	99.5	95.7	100.7	93.0	105.4	97.1	89.5	100.8
1895.....	94.0	82.2	94.9	91.7	100.7	92.1	94.6	93.2	87.0	94.4
1896.....	102.0	91.6	94.9	93.9	99.6	93.0	94.6	100.2	88.0	90.5
1897.....	92.2	92.9	90.4	88.6	98.4	90.6	89.2	90.4	84.2	86.7
1898.....	76.9	95.6	81.4	81.0	98.4	90.8	85.9	86.8	83.1	83.4
1899.....	84.7	103.4	87.3	88.0	98.4	88.5	85.8	88.5	89.7	82.5
1900.....	123.8	112.6	94.9	101.6	120.1	115.5	102.8	105.0	96.3	87.3
1901.....	111.1	101.0	90.4	95.4	120.1	98.3	100.2	102.2	92.3	85.9
1902.....	115.1	102.4	90.4	96.1	120.1	94.0	100.6	102.0	99.2	85.2
1903.....	144.7	104.2	91.1	106.8	120.1	112.9	108.0	109.9	101.8	90.1
1904.....	155.9	128.4	95.7	125.6	120.1	119.5	116.6	126.7	99.9	89.2
1905.....	123.1	109.6	93.5	119.7	120.1	105.7	103.7	123.8	93.4	87.5
1906.....	142.0	129.1	99.5	128.2	120.1	120.8	118.1	138.8	104.7	89.7
1907.....	153.0	138.5	121.0	139.5	134.8	133.9	132.3	147.2	122.0	97.4
1908.....	134.8	134.3	104.3	119.2	131.7	108.8	111.1	130.6	101.5	89.5

^a Average for 1893-1899=100.

RELATIVE PRICES OF CERTAIN GROUPS OF RELATED ARTICLES, 1890 TO 1908—Concluded.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	Cotton and cotton goods.				Wool and woolen goods.					
	Print cloths.	Sheetings.	Shirtings.	Tickings.	Wool.	Blankets (all wool).	Broadcloths.	Carpets.	Flannels.	Horse blankets.
1890.....	117.7	117.6	112.9	113.1	132.1	108.3	113.7	105.3	116.8	109.1
1891.....	103.5	112.3	110.2	110.7	125.8	106.0	113.7	112.8	116.8	104.7
1892.....	119.3	103.8	107.4	108.4	113.2	107.1	113.7	104.5	115.9	109.1
1893.....	114.6	107.7	110.2	111.3	101.6	107.1	113.7	104.5	109.5	104.7
1894.....	96.8	95.9	99.9	102.2	79.1	101.2	91.2	98.7	94.1	96.0
1895.....	100.9	94.6	97.6	94.8	70.1	89.3	79.7	91.0	81.7	92.5
1896.....	90.9	97.4	97.9	96.0	70.6	89.3	79.7	90.2	85.4	90.8
1897.....	87.6	91.8	92.0	91.9	88.7	89.3	98.2	93.5	82.6	99.5
1898.....	72.6	86.7	83.8	84.3	108.3	107.1	98.2	100.2	97.8	99.5
1899.....	96.3	92.2	87.8	87.0	110.8	95.2	98.2	99.4	99.5	94.2
1900.....	108.6	105.9	100.4	102.2	117.7	107.1	108.0	102.7	108.7	118.7
1901.....	99.3	101.8	98.9	95.5	96.6	101.2	110.3	101.9	100.8	109.9
1902.....	108.9	101.4	98.8	99.0	100.8	101.2	110.3	102.5	105.8	109.9
1903.....	113.3	110.6	103.2	104.1	110.3	110.1	110.3	108.6	114.3	117.8
1904.....	117.3	121.1	104.7	114.3	115.5	110.1	110.5	110.0	117.6	122.2
1905.....	110.0	113.5	101.2	102.1	127.3	119.0	115.2	115.7	118.4	130.9
1906.....	127.7	122.4	111.1	119.0	121.1	122.0	116.6	117.7	122.4	135.3
1907.....	167.4	132.2	137.4	129.4	121.5	119.0	116.6	123.2	123.1	130.9
1908.....	118.0	120.0	120.0	106.0	118.3	113.1	115.6	118.9	122.4	126.5

Year.	Wool and woolen goods.						Hides, leather, and boots and shoes.			Petroleum.	
	Overcoatings (all wool).	Shawls.	Suitings.	Underwear (all wool).	Women's dress goods (all wool).	Worsted yarns.	Hides.	Leather.	Boots and shoes.	Crude.	Refined.
1890.....	111.9	107.0	113.1	106.2	117.6	122.3	99.6	100.6	104.8	95.4	112.4
1891.....	111.9	107.0	113.1	110.0	123.0	123.4	101.5	100.9	103.5	73.6	102.2
1892.....	111.9	107.0	113.4	110.0	124.1	117.2	92.8	97.0	102.7	61.1	91.5
1893.....	108.6	107.0	112.7	110.0	114.7	109.5	79.9	96.9	100.9	70.3	81.0
1894.....	97.5	107.0	98.3	92.7	90.6	91.3	68.4	91.5	99.4	92.2	80.5
1895.....	90.8	107.0	89.2	92.7	82.7	74.0	109.7	108.0	98.7	149.2	106.6
1896.....	86.7	89.1	87.8	92.7	74.1	72.9	86.6	95.2	99.6	129.5	112.5
1897.....	87.8	89.5	88.7	92.7	82.2	82.5	106.3	96.1	97.2	86.5	96.6
1898.....	97.1	90.2	103.4	92.7	88.5	100.5	122.8	104.4	96.3	100.2	99.5
1899.....	100.6	89.1	106.1	100.4	102.7	106.7	131.8	109.3	96.8	142.1	118.0
1900.....	116.1	107.0	115.8	100.4	118.7	118.4	127.4	113.2	99.4	148.5	132.6
1901.....	105.3	107.0	104.9	100.4	107.9	102.2	132.0	110.8	99.2	132.9	119.3
1902.....	105.3	107.0	105.8	100.4	109.8	111.7	142.8	112.7	98.9	135.9	118.8
1903.....	110.2	107.0	109.0	100.4	114.4	118.0	124.8	112.0	100.2	174.5	142.8
1904.....	110.3	107.0	109.0	100.4	115.6	116.5	124.4	108.5	101.1	178.8	140.5
1905.....	118.2	117.5	122.7	100.4	129.7	124.7	152.6	112.1	107.4	152.1	126.6
1906.....	126.1	128.5	134.8	115.8	134.1	128.5	164.7	120.4	121.8	175.5	131.8
1907.....	124.8	107.0	133.1	115.8	130.9	127.9	155.3	124.0	125.9	190.5	139.1
1908.....	122.6	(a)	127.6	115.8	127.0	117.6	142.6	119.4	121.3	195.6	143.1

^a Quotations discontinued.

This table shows for all of the 6 articles grouped under cattle and cattle products (cattle, fresh beef, beef hams, mess beef, tallow, and hides) an advance in price in 1891, but not in the same degree; in 1892, a decline in all of the articles in this group; in 1893, an increase, except for hides, for which there was a further decline; in 1894, a decline, except for beef hams, which increased; in 1895, an increase, except for beef hams and tallow; in 1896, a decline in all of the articles; in 1897, an increase, except for tallow; in 1898, an increase for all of the articles, except beef hams; in 1899, an increase for all; in 1900, a decline, except for mess beef and tallow; in 1901, an

increase for cattle, tallow, and hides, and a decline for fresh beef, beef hams, and mess beef; in 1902, an increase for all; in 1903, a decrease for all; in 1904, an increase for cattle, fresh beef, and hams, and a decrease for mess beef, tallow, and hides; in 1905, an increase for cattle, mess beef, and hides, and a decrease for fresh beef, beef hams, and tallow; in 1906, an increase for cattle, hides, and tallow, and a decrease for fresh beef, beef hams, and mess beef; in 1907, an increase for all except hides, which decreased; in 1908 an increase for cattle, fresh beef, beef hams, and mess beef, and a decrease for tallow and hides:

For the 19 years from 1890 to 1908 the lowest relative price for cattle was 88.3 in 1896, the highest 139.5 in 1902; the lowest for fresh beef 89.2 in 1890, the highest 129.5 in 1908; the lowest for beef hams 80.4 in 1890, the highest 153.2 in 1908; the lowest for mess beef 84.8 in 1892, the highest 164.5 in 1908; the lowest for tallow 76.3 in 1897, the highest 144.6 in 1902; the lowest for hides 68.4 in 1894, the highest 164.7 in 1906. The facts for the other groups may be seen by reference to the table.

General Tables I, II, III, IV, and V follow.

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 218 to 228.]

FARM PRODUCTS.**BARLEY: Choice to fancy malting, by sample.**

[Price per bushel, in Chicago, weekly range; quotations furnished by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.99-\$1.05 1.00- 1.06 .96- 1.06 .91- 1.03 .90- 1.00	Apr....	\$0.80-\$0.86 .80 - .85 .80 - .85 .80 - .87	July....	\$0.69-\$0.65 .69- .74 .73- .74 .69- .70 .63- .69	Oct.....	\$0.59-\$0.62 .59 - .61 .61 - .63 .58 - .62 .59 - .60
Feb.....	.89- .93 .87- .90 .87- .90 .87- .92	May....	.74 - .85 .70 - .74 .72 - .75 .69 - .75 .62½- .65	Aug....	.63- .65 .65- .67 .65- .68 .65- .68	Nov.....	.59 - .63 .63 - .67 .63 - .64 .61 - .64
Mar.....	.80- .93 .90- .95 .83- .90 .84- .89	June...	.61 - .66 .53 - .61 .53 - .62 .60 - .65	Sept....	.64- .66 .65- .67 .64- .66 .61- .62	Dec.....	.60 - .64½ .63½- .64 .62 - .65 .62 - .64
						Average.	\$0.7336

CATTLE: Steers, choice to fancy.

[Price per hundred pounds, in Chicago, on Monday of each week; quotations from the Farmers' and Drovers' Journal.]

Jan.....	\$5.40-\$6.15 5.80- 6.30 5.60- 6.25 5.55- 6.20	Apr....	\$6.65-\$7.35 6.35- 7.05 6.50- 7.10 6.50- 7.25	July....	\$7.15-\$8.25 6.85- 8.00 6.60- 7.75 6.35- 7.40	Oct.....	\$6.20-\$7.00 6.25- 7.10 6.25- 7.10 6.30- 7.00
Feb.....	5.55- 6.15 5.50- 6.00 5.55- 6.00 5.50- 6.00	May....	6.65- 7.25 6.80- 7.30 6.50- 7.25 6.50- 7.30	Aug....	6.40- 7.20 6.40- 7.20 6.50- 7.20 6.75- 7.35 6.90- 7.40	Nov.....	6.30- 6.90 6.90- 7.00 6.60- 7.50 6.90- 7.90 6.75- 7.85
Mar.....	5.65- 6.00 5.85- 6.35 6.10- 6.40 6.65- 7.00 6.90- 7.50	June...	6.70- 7.35 7.10- 7.75 7.50- 8.40 7.25- 8.15 7.75- 8.40	Sept...	6.60- 7.10 6.55- 7.10 6.25- 7.00 6.35- 7.15	Dec.....	6.90- 8.00 6.90- 7.75 7.00- 7.85 6.90- 7.50
						Average.	\$6.8163

CATTLE: Steers, good to choice.

[Price per hundred pounds, in Chicago, on Monday of each week; quotations from the Farmers' and Drovers' Journal.]

Jan.....	\$4.80-\$5.30 5.25- 5.75 5.05- 5.50 5.00- 5.50	Apr....	\$6.15-\$6.60 5.80- 6.30 6.00- 6.45 5.90- 6.40	July....	\$6.15-\$7.00 5.85- 6.80 5.70- 6.50 5.50- 6.30	Oct.....	\$5.25-\$6.15 5.25- 6.20 5.25- 6.15 5.05- 6.20
Feb.....	5.15- 5.50 5.05- 5.45 5.15- 5.50 5.15- 5.45	May....	6.00- 6.60 6.15- 6.75 5.95- 6.45 5.80- 6.40	Aug....	5.40- 6.30 5.40- 6.30 5.40- 6.40 5.75- 6.65 5.80- 6.75	Nov.....	5.05- 6.20 5.50- 6.75 5.35- 6.50 5.65- 6.75 5.65- 6.60
Mar.....	5.35- 5.60 5.45- 5.80 5.65- 6.05 6.25- 6.60 6.40- 6.80	June...	5.95- 6.60 6.35- 7.00 6.60- 7.40 6.25- 7.15 6.10- 7.10	Sept...	5.45- 6.50 5.60- 6.50 5.25- 6.15 5.30- 6.25	Dec.....	5.80- 6.75 5.80- 6.75 6.00- 6.90 5.85- 6.75
						Average.	\$5.9976

TABLE H.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.

FARM PRODUCTS—Continued.

CORN: Contract, cash.

[Price per bushel, in Chicago, on Tuesday of each week; quotations furnished by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0. 60 \$0. 59½- .60 . 59 - .59½ . 58½- .59	Apr.....	\$0. 66¾-\$0. 67¼ . 66½- .67 . 66½- .67 . 66½- .67	July....	\$0. 72½-\$0. 73 . 74¼- .74¾ . 75¼- .76¼	Oct.....	\$0. 77¼-\$0. 77½ . 76½- .76¾ . 71¼- .71¾
Feb.....	. 58 - .59 . 57 - .58 . 57 - .57½ . 57½- .58½	May....	. 70¼- .71 . 71½- .72 . 78 - .78½ . 78¼- .78¾	Aug....	. 77½- .78 . 79½- .80 . 78 - .78½ . 78 - .78½	Nov.....	. 64 - .65 . 62½- .64¼ . 63 - .65 . 63¼- .63½
Mar.....	. 60 - .60½ . 62½- .63 . 63¾- .64¼ . 65½- .66 . 64¾- .65¼	June...	. 73 - .73½ . 69¼- .69¾ . 68 - .68½ . 69¾- .70¼ . 69½- .70	Sept...	. 79½- .80 . 80 - .80¼ . 81¼- .81½ . 78 - .78½ . 78¼- .78¾	Dec.....	. 61½- .61¾ . 60 - .60½ . 57 - .57½ . 58 - .58½
						Average.	\$0. 6843

COTTON: Upland, middling.

[Price per pound, in New York, on Tuesday of each week; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0. 1130 . 1165 . 1210 . 1165	Apr.....	\$0. 1025 . 1000 . 1000 . 1000	July....	\$0. 1120 . 1110 . 1100 . 1170	Oct.....	\$0. 0905 . 0915 . 0925 . 0940
Feb.....	. 1185 . 1165 . 1145 . 1135	May....	. 1040 . 1105 . 1090 . 1150	Aug....	. 1080 . 1055 . 1040 . 0980	Nov.....	. 0940 . 0935 . 0945 . 0945
Mar.....	. 1165 . 1150 . 1105 . 1040 . 1050	June...	. 1150 . 1140 . 1175 . 1180 . 1150	Sept...	. 0930 . 0930 . 0940 . 0930 . 0930	Dec.....	. 0935 . 0925 . 0910 . 0925 . 0930
						Average.	\$0. 10463

FLAXSEED: No. 1.

[Price per bushel, in Chicago, on the first of each month; quotations furnished by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.]

Jan.....	\$1. 11 - \$1. 21	Apr.....	\$1. 08 - \$1. 18	July....	\$1. 14¾- \$1. 21¾	Oct.....	\$1. 14 - \$1. 24
Feb.....	1. 09 - 1. 19½	May....	1. 11½- 1. 21½	Aug....	1. 18¾- 1. 26¾	Nov.....	1. 18½- 1. 28½
Mar.....	1. 09½- 1. 19½	June...	1. 17½- 1. 24½	Sept...	1. 18 - 1. 28	Dec.....	1. 35½- 1. 45½
						Average.	\$1. 2019

HAY: Timothy, No. 1.

[Price per ton, in Chicago, on Tuesday of each week; quotations from the Daily Inter-Ocean.]

Jan.....	\$13. 00-\$14. 00 12. 50- 13. 50 12. 50- 13. 50 12. 00- 13. 50	Apr.....	\$13. 00-\$14. 00 13. 00- 14. 00 13. 50- 14. 50 14. 00- 15. 00	July...	\$9. 50-\$10. 00 11. 00- 12. 00 11. 00- 12. 00 11. 00- 12. 00	Oct.....	\$10. 50-\$11. 50 11. 00- 12. 00 11. 00- 12. 00 11. 00- 12. 00
Feb.....	12. 50- 14. 00 12. 50- 14. 00 12. 50- 14. 00 14. 00- 15. 00	May...	14. 00- 15. 00 13. 50- 14. 50 13. 50- 14. 50 13. 00- 14. 00	Aug....	11. 00- 12. 00 11. 00- 12. 00 10. 50- 11. 50 10. 50- 11. 50	Nov.....	12. 00- 12. 50 12. 00- 12. 50 12. 00- 12. 50 11. 50- 12. 50
Mar.....	14. 50- 15. 50 14. 50- 15. 00 13. 00- 14. 00 13. 00- 14. 00 12. 50- 13. 50	June...	13. 00- 14. 00 12. 00- 13. 00 10. 00- 11. 00 9. 50- 10. 00 9. 50- 10. 00	Sept...	10. 00- 11. 00 10. 50- 11. 50 10. 50- 11. 00 10. 50- 11. 50 10. 50- 11. 50	Dec.....	11. 50- 12. 50 12. 00- 13. 00 12. 00- 13. 00 11. 00- 12. 00 11. 00- 12. 00
						Average.	\$12. 3365

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.

FARM PRODUCTS—Continued.

HIDES: Green, salted, packers', heavy native steers.

[Average monthly price per pound, in Chicago; quotations from the Shoe and Leather Reporter.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.1116	Apr....	\$0.1050	July....	\$0.1500	Oct.....	\$0.1565
Feb.....	.1037	May....	.1175	Aug....	.1563	Nov.....	.1581
Mar.....	.0944	June...	.1325	Sept...	.1575	Dec.....	.1600
						Average.	\$0.1336

HOGS: Heavy.

[Price per hundred pounds, in Chicago, on Monday of each week; quotations from the Farmers' and Drovers' Journal.]

Jan.....	\$4.52½-\$4.65 4.20-4.35 4.37½-4.52½ 4.45-4.60	Apr....	\$6.00-\$6.10 5.80-5.95 5.80-6.00 5.40-5.50	July....	\$6.50-\$6.70 6.75-7.05 6.55-6.85 6.25-6.60	Oct.....	\$6.55-\$7.00 6.00-6.30 5.50-5.90 5.80-6.10
Feb.....	4.35-4.45 4.30-4.35 4.30-4.40 4.30-4.40	May....	5.55-5.65 5.55-5.65 5.37½-5.50 5.35-5.50	Aug....	6.55-6.90 6.55-6.80 6.70-6.85 6.40-6.80	Nov.....	5.90-6.15 5.95-6.20 5.70-5.95 6.00-6.25
Mar.....	4.50-4.60 4.70-4.77½ 4.65-4.75 4.97½-5.10 5.95-6.05	June...	5.55-5.65 5.50-5.60 5.67½-5.80 5.95-6.15 6.35-6.55	Sept...	6.75-7.10 6.75-7.05 7.15-7.42½ 7.05-7.40 6.85-7.25	Dec.....	5.75-6.00 5.65-5.85 5.60-5.80 5.60-5.85 5.95-6.15
						Average.	\$5.7986

HOGS: Light.

[Price per hundred pounds, in Chicago, on Monday of each week; quotations from the Farmers' and Drovers' Journal.]

Jan.....	\$4.25-\$4.65 4.00-4.35 4.15-4.50 4.25-4.60	Apr....	\$5.85-\$6.20 5.50-6.00 5.55-6.00 5.15-5.55	July....	\$6.15-\$6.75 6.45-7.00 6.15-6.80 6.00-6.60	Oct.....	\$6.00-\$6.95 5.50-6.30 5.10-5.85 5.15-6.05
Feb.....	4.15-4.45 4.15-4.37½ 4.15-4.40 4.15-4.40	May....	5.40-5.70 5.40-5.65 5.25-5.50 5.20-5.50	Aug....	6.30-6.90 6.35-6.80 6.35-6.85 5.90-6.80	Nov.....	5.30-6.15 5.30-6.15 5.30-5.90 5.40-6.20
Mar.....	4.30-4.60 4.50-4.80 4.45-4.77½ 4.75-5.10 5.75-6.05	June...	5.35-5.67½ 5.30-5.62½ 5.40-5.80 5.75-6.15 6.00-6.55	Sept...	6.55-7.10 6.50-7.05 6.90-7.40 6.80-7.45 6.50-7.20	Dec.....	5.00-6.00 5.00-5.85 5.00-5.80 4.85-5.80 5.30-6.15
						Average.	\$5.6346

HOPS: New York State, prime to choice.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.15-\$0.16	Apr....	\$0.11-\$0.12	July....	\$0.08-\$0.10	Oct.....	^a \$0.13-\$0.14
Feb.....	.15- .16	May....	.11- .12	Aug....	.07- .08	Nov.....	.13- .14
Mar.....	.13- .14	June...	.11- .12	Sept...	.06- .07	Dec.....	.13- .14
						Average.	\$0.1188

^a New crop.

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.

FARM PRODUCTS—Continued.

HORSES: Draft, good to choice.

[Price per head, in Chicago, on Wednesday of each week; quotations from the Farmers' and Drovers' Journal.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$170-\$220 170- 220 170- 220 170- 225 170- 225	Apr....	\$170-\$225 170- 225 170- 225 170- 230 170- 230	July....	\$170-\$225 170- 225 170- 225 170- 225 170- 225	Oct.....	\$165-\$215 165- 215 165- 215 165- 215
Feb.....	170- 225 170- 225 170- 225 170- 225	May....	170- 230 170- 230 170- 230 170- 230	Aug....	170- 225 170- 225 170- 225 170- 225	Nov.....	165- 215 165- 215 165- 215 165- 215
Mar.....	170- 225 170- 225 170- 225 170- 225	June...	170- 230 170- 230 170- 230 170- 225	Sept...	170- 225 170- 225 170- 225 170- 225	Dec.....	(a) (a) 165- 215 165- 215 165- 215
						Average.	\$196.18

MULES: 16 hands high, medium to good.

[Price per head, in East St. Louis, on Monday of each week; quotations from the Daily National Live Stock Reporter.]

Jan.....	\$150-\$200 150- 200 150- 200 150- 225	Apr....	\$155-\$225 155- 225 155- 225 155- 225	July....	\$155-\$225 155- 225 155- 225 155- 225	Oct.....	\$155-\$225 155- 225 155- 225 155- 225
Feb.....	155- 230 155- 225 155- 225 155- 225	May....	155- 225 155- 225 155- 225 155- 225	Aug....	155- 225 155- 225 155- 225 155- 225	Nov.....	155- 225 155- 225 155- 225 155- 225
Mar.....	155- 225 155- 225 155- 225 155- 225 155- 225	June...	155- 225 155- 225 155- 225 155- 225 155- 225	Sept....	155- 225 155- 225 155- 225 155- 225	Dec.....	155- 225 155- 225 155- 225 155- 225
						Average.	\$189.13

OATS: Contract grades, cash.

[Price per bushel, in Chicago, on Tuesday of each week; quotations furnished by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.]

Jan.....	\$0.50 ³ / ₄ .50 ¹ / ₂ .50 .50 ³ / ₈	Apr....	\$0.51 ⁷ / ₈ -\$0.52 .52 ¹ / ₄ .52 ³ / ₈ .52 ³ / ₄	July....	\$0.53 ¹ / ₂ .56 ³ / ₄ .59 .52 ¹ / ₂	Oct.....	\$0.48 ¹ / ₂ .48 ¹ / ₈ .46 ³ / ₄ .47 ⁵ / ₈
Feb.....	.50 ¹ / ₂ .50 ¹ / ₂ .50 .50	May....	.53 ⁵ / ₈ .54 ¹ / ₂ .54 ³ / ₄ .55 ³ / ₄	Aug....	\$0.46 - .46 ¹ / ₂ .48 ⁵ / ₈ .48 ³ / ₈ .49 ¹ / ₈	Nov.....	.49 .49 ¹ / ₂ .49 ¹ / ₂ .49 ³ / ₈
Mar.....	\$0.51 ¹ / ₂ - .52 .53 ¹ / ₂ .52 ³ / ₈ .53 ¹ / ₄ .53 ⁵ / ₈ .52 ¹ / ₂	June...	.52 .50 .50 ³ / ₄ .52 ¹ / ₄ .50 ¹ / ₄	Sept....	.49 ⁷ / ₈ .50 .48 ¹ / ₂ .48 .49 ¹ / ₄	Dec.....	\$0.49 ³ / ₈ .49 ¹ / ₂ .50 ¹ / ₄ .49 ¹ / ₈ .50 .49 ¹ / ₄ .49 ⁷ / ₈
						Average.	\$0.5095

a No quotations for week.

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.
FARM PRODUCTS—Concluded.

SHEEP: Wethers, plain to choice.

[Price per hundred pounds, in Chicago, on Monday of each week; quotations from the Farmers' and Drovers' Journal.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$4.50-\$5.25 5.00- 5.50 5.00- 5.40 5.00- 5.50	Apr.....	\$6.00-\$7.00 5.50- 6.10 5.35- 6.00 5.25- 6.00	July...	\$3.65-\$4.10 3.90- 4.50 4.00- 4.50 4.00- 4.40	Oct.....	\$4.00-\$4.50 4.25- 4.75 4.10- 4.50 4.15- 4.50
Feb.....	5.10- 5.40 5.10- 5.40 5.10- 5.60 5.10- 5.60	May...	5.25- 6.00 5.35- 6.15 4.50- 5.10 4.40- 5.25	Aug....	4.00- 4.60 3.85- 4.15 4.00- 4.40 4.00- 4.50	Nov.....	4.10- 4.50 4.00- 4.40 4.10- 4.40 4.15- 4.50
Mar.....	5.25- 5.75 5.40- 6.10 5.75- 6.75 5.90- 6.90 6.00- 7.10	June..	4.25- 5.00 4.25- 5.10 4.50- 5.50 4.25- 5.10 3.50- 4.00	Sept...	4.00- 4.35 4.25- 4.40 3.80- 4.25 3.65- 4.25 3.65- 4.10	Dec.....	4.00- 4.50 3.90- 4.50 4.25- 4.90 4.35- 5.00 4.50- 5.25
						Average.	\$4.8115

TOBACCO: Burley, dark red, good leaf.

[Price per hundred pounds, in Louisville, on Monday of each week; quotations from the Western Tobacco Journal.]

Jan.....	\$12.00-\$13.00 12.00- 13.00 12.00- 13.00 12.00- 13.00	Apr.....	\$13.00-\$14.00 13.00- 14.00 13.00- 14.00 13.00- 14.00	July...	\$14.50-\$15.50 15.00- 16.00 15.50- 16.50 16.00- 17.00	Oct.....	\$16.00-\$16.50 16.00- 16.50 16.50- 17.00 16.50- 17.00
Feb.....	12.00- 13.00 12.00- 13.00 12.50- 13.50 13.00- 14.00	May...	13.00- 14.00 13.00- 14.00 13.00- 14.00 13.00- 14.00	Aug....	16.00- 17.00 16.00- 17.00 16.00- 17.00 16.00- 16.50 16.00- 16.50	Nov.....	16.50- 17.00 16.50- 17.00 16.50- 17.00 16.75- 17.00 16.75- 17.00
Mar.....	13.00- 14.00 13.00- 14.00 13.00- 14.00 13.00- 14.00 13.00- 14.00	June...	13.00- 14.00 13.00- 14.00 14.00- 15.00 14.00- 15.00 14.50- 15.50	Sept...	16.00- 16.50 16.00- 16.50 16.00- 16.50 16.00- 16.50	Dec.....	17.50- 18.50 18.00- 19.00 18.00- 19.00 18.00- 19.00 18.00- 19.00
						Average.	\$15.0625

WHEAT: Regular grades, cash.

[Price per bushel, in Chicago, on Tuesday of each week; quotations furnished by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.]

Jan.....	\$1.00-\$1.01 ¹ / ₄ .98 ³ / ₄ - 1.00 ¹ / ₄ .96 ³ / ₄ - .99 ¹ / ₈ .96 ¹ / ₄ - .99	Apr.....	\$0.89-\$0.91 ¹ / ₂ .90 ⁵ / ₈ - .91 ³ / ₄ .91 ¹ / ₄ - .96 ¹ / ₈ .96 ³ / ₄ - .98 ³ / ₈	July....	\$0.87-\$0.88 .90 ¹ / ₄ - 1.17 .90 ³ / ₈ - 1.19 .88 ⁷ / ₈ - 1.16	Oct.....	\$0.97 ¹ / ₂ -\$1.06 .99 ⁷ / ₈ - 1.08 .97 ¹ / ₄ - 1.04 .99 ¹ / ₈ - 1.00 ¹ / ₄
Feb.....	.91 ⁷ / ₈ - .95 .92 ³ / ₈ - .95 .89 ¹ / ₂ - .91 .93 ³ / ₈ - .95 ⁷ / ₈	May....	1.02 ¹ / ₄ - 1.03 ³ / ₄ .98 ⁵ / ₈ - 1.00 ¹ / ₂ 1.00 ¹ / ₄ - 1.02 ⁷ / ₈ 1.02 ¹ / ₈ - 1.06	Aug....	.92 ¹ / ₈ - 1.19 .92 ³ / ₈ - .94 .90 ³ / ₄ - 1.03 .92 ³ / ₈ - .93 ¹ / ₂	Nov.....	.99 ³ / ₄ - 1.05 1.01 ⁵ / ₈ - 1.06 1.03- 1.08 1.02 ³ / ₈ - 1.08
Mar.....	.96 ³ / ₈ - 1.00 ³ / ₈ .93 ¹ / ₈ - .96 ¹ / ₄ .95- .96 ¹ / ₈ .93 ⁷ / ₈ - .95 ¹ / ₂ .92- .93 ¹ / ₂	June...	.98 ³ / ₄ - 1.11 .92 ³ / ₄ - .94 ¹ / ₂ .92 ⁷ / ₈ - .95 ¹ / ₄ .90 ¹ / ₈ - .91 ³ / ₈ (a)	Sept...	.95 ³ / ₈ - .97 .97 ³ / ₈ - .99 .98 ³ / ₄ - 1.00 ¹ / ₈ .98 ³ / ₈ - 1.05 .98 ¹ / ₂ - 1.07	Dec.....	1.04- 1.10 1.02 ⁵ / ₈ - 1.09 .99 ¹ / ₄ - 1.07 1.02 ³ / ₄ - 1.09 1.04 ⁵ / ₈ - 1.09
						Average.	\$0.9899

a No quotation for week.

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.

FOOD, ETC.

BEANS: Medium, choice.

Price per bushel, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$2.27½-\$2.30	Apr....	\$2.25	July....	\$2.35-\$2.40	Oct.....	\$2.35
Feb.....	2.25 - 2.27½	May....	2.20	Aug....	2.35- 2.40	Nov.....	\$2.30- 2.32½
Mar.....	2.32½	June...	\$2.40- 2.45	Sept...	2.35- 2.40	Dec.....	2.30
						Average.	\$2.3198

BREAD: Crackers, oyster, in boxes.

Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Merchants' Review.]

Jan.....	\$0.06½	Apr....	\$0.06½	July....	\$0.06½	Oct.....	\$0.06½
Feb.....	.06½	May....	.06½	Aug....	.06½	Nov.....	.06½
Mar.....	.06½	June...	.06½	Sept...	.06½	Dec.....	.06½
						Average.	\$0.0650

BREAD: Crackers, soda, N. B. C., in boxes.

Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Merchants' Review.]

Jan.....	\$0.06½	Apr....	\$0.06½	July....	\$0.06½	Oct.....	\$0.06½
Feb.....	.06½	May....	.06½	Aug....	.06½	Nov.....	.06½
Mar.....	.06½	June...	.06½	Sept...	.06½	Dec.....	.06½
						Average.	\$0.0650

BREAD: Loaf, 1 pound after baking.

Price per loaf, in Washington, D. C., on the first of each month. Weight before baking, 18 ounces. Price per pound (before baking), January to December, \$0.0356.]

Jan.....	\$0.04	Apr....	\$0.04	July....	\$0.04	Oct.....	\$0.04
Feb.....	.04	May....	.04	Aug....	.04	Nov.....	.04
Mar.....	.04	June...	.04	Sept...	.04	Dec.....	.04
						Average.	\$0.0400

BREAD: Loaf, homemade.

Price per loaf, in New York, on the first of each month. Weight before baking, 16 ounces. Price per pound (before baking), January to December, \$0.04. Standard weight and standard prices charged by the Bakers' Association, which includes leading bread manufacturers in New York and Brooklyn, and one or two in New Jersey who deliver bread in Manhattan.]

Jan.....	\$0.04	Apr....	\$0.04	July....	\$0.04	Oct.....	\$0.04
Feb.....	.04	May....	.04	Aug....	.04	Nov.....	.04
Mar.....	.04	June...	.04	Sept...	.04	Dec.....	.04
						Average.	\$0.0400

BREAD: Loaf, Vienna.

Price per loaf, in New York, on the first of each month. Weight before baking, 15½ ounces. Price per pound (before baking), January to December, \$0.0413. Standard weight and standard prices charged by the Bakers' Association, which includes leading bread manufacturers in New York and Brooklyn, and one or two in New Jersey who deliver bread in Manhattan.]

Jan.....	\$0.04	Apr....	\$0.04	July....	\$0.04	Oct.....	\$0.04
Feb.....	.04	May....	.04	Aug....	.04	Nov.....	.04
Mar.....	.04	June...	.04	Sept...	.04	Dec.....	.04
						Average.	\$0.0400

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.

FOOD, ETC.—Continued.

BUTTER: Creamery, Elgin.

[Price per pound, in Elgin, Ill., on Monday of each week; quotations furnished by W. C. Willson, manager of the Elgin Dairy Report.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0. 29½ .30 .30½ .32	Apr....	\$0.30 .29 .29 .26½	July....	\$0.22 .22 .22 .22	Oct.....	\$0.27½ .27½ .27½ .27½
Feb.....	.33 .33½ .32 .32	May....	.26 .24 .22 .23	Aug....	.21 .22 .23 .23	Nov.....	.28 .29 .30 .30
Mar.....	.31 .29 .29 .29½	June...	.23 .23 .23 .23	Sept ...	.23 .23 .23½ .26	Dec.....	.30 .30 .31 .32
						Average.	\$0.2692

BUTTER: Creamery, extra.

[Price per pound, in New York, on Tuesday of each week; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.30-\$0.30½ .31 .31 .32	Apr....	\$0.30½ .28 .28½ .26½	July....	\$0.22-\$0.22¼ .22½ .22½ .22	Oct.....	\$0.27½ .27½ \$0.26-.26½ .26-.26½
Feb.....	.33 .34 .32 .32	May....	.26½ .22½ \$0.21½-.21¾ .22½	Aug....	.21¼-.21½ .23-.23½ .23½	Nov.....	.27-.27½ .29-.29½ .29-.29½ .30-.30½
Mar.....	.30 .28 .28 .28 .28½	June...	.23½ .23½ .23½ .23½ .22½-.22¾ .22-.22¼	Sept ...	.23½-.23¾ .23½-.23¾ .23½-.24 .25-.25½	Dec.....	.30½-.31 .30½-.31 .31-.31½ .31-.31½ .32½-.33
						Average.	\$0.2711

BUTTER: Dairy, New York State, tubs and half tubs, fancy.

[Price per pound, in New York, on Tuesday of each week; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.28-\$0.29 (a) (a) (a)	Apr....	(a) \$0.27-\$0.27½ .27-.28	July....	\$0.21½-\$0.22 .21½-.22 .21½-.22 .21-.21½	Oct.....	\$0.25-\$0.26 .25-.26 .25-.26 .25-.26
Feb.....	(a) (a) (a) (a)	May....	.26 .22 .21 .22	Aug....	.20½-.21½ .21-.21½ .21½-.22	Nov.....	.26-.26½ .28 .28
Mar.....	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a)	June...	.23 .23 .23 .22½ .22	Sept ...	.21½-.22 .21½-.22 .22-.22½ .22-.22½ .23	Dec.....	.28-.29 .29 .29 .29 .29-.30
						Average.	\$0.2449

a No quotations for week.

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.

FOOD, ETC.—Continued.

EGGS: New-laid, fancy, near-by.

[Price per dozen, in New York, on Tuesday of each week; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.32 - \$0.38	Apr....	\$0.17 - \$0.19	July ...	\$0.21 - \$0.25	Oct.....	\$0.28 - \$0.37
	.28 - .34		.17 - .18 $\frac{1}{2}$		.22- .26		.28- .38
	.26 - .30		.18 - .19 $\frac{1}{2}$		.22- .26		.32- .40
	.25 - .30		.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .18 $\frac{1}{2}$		.22- .26		.32- .40
Feb.....	.27 - .32	May ...	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aug....	.22- .27	Nov ....	.33- .46
	.25 - .28		.18 - .19		.22- .27		.35- .48
	.26 - .30		.19 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .21		.22- .28		.35- .50
	.24 - .30		.18 - .19		.24- .30		.35- .50
Mar.....	.24 - .27	June ...	.18 - .20	Sept...	.24- .30	Dcc.....	.40- .52
	.24 - .26		.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .21		.24- .30		.45- .55
	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .20		.19 - .22		.25- .32		.43- .50
	.17 - .20		.20 - .23		.25- .32		.36- .42
	.17 - .20		.20 - .24		.27- .35		.35- .40
						Average.	\$0.2788

FISH: Cod, dry, bank, large.

[Price per quintal, in Boston, on the first of each month; quotations from the Boston Herald.]

Jan.....	\$7.25-\$7.50	Apr.....	\$7.50	July ...	\$7.00-\$7.50	Oct.....	\$7.00-\$7.50
Feb.....	7.25- 7.50	May ...	\$7.00- 7.50	Aug....	7.00- 7.50	Nov.....	7.00- 7.50
Mar.....	7.25- 7.50	June...	7.00- 7.50	Sept...	7.00- 7.50	Dec.....	7.00- 7.50
						Average.	\$7.3021

FISH: Herring, large, Nova Scotia split.

[Price per quintal, in Boston, on the first of each month; quotations from the Boston Herald.]

Jan.....	\$7.00-\$7.50	Apr.....	\$7.00-\$7.50	July.....	\$7.00-\$7.50	Oct.....	\$7.00
Feb.....	7.00- 7.50	May.....	7.00- 7.50	Aug.....	7.00	Nov.....	6.50
Mar.....	7.00- 7.50	June....	7.00- 7.50	Sept....	7.00	Dec.....	\$6.50- 7.00
						Average.	\$7.0833

FISH: Mackerel, salt, large No. 3s.

[Price per barrel, in Boston, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$14 00	Apr.....	\$12. 50	July....	\$10. 50	Oct.....	\$10. 00
Feb.....	13. 50	May....	11. 50	Aug....	10. 50	Nov.....	10. 00
Mar.....	12. 50	June...	11. 00	Sept...	10. 25	Dec.....	10. 00
						Average.	\$11. 3542

FISH: Salmon, canned, Columbia River, 1-pound talls.

[Price per dozen cans, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$2.00	Apr....	\$1.85-\$2.00	July....	\$1.85-\$2.00	Oct.....	\$1.85-\$2.00
Feb.....	2.00	May....	1.85- 2.00	Aug....	1.85- 2.00	Nov.....	1.80- 1.85
Mar.....	\$1.85- 2.00	June...	1.85- 2.00	Sept...	1.85- 2.00	Dcc.....	1.80- 1.85
						Average.	\$1.9208

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.

FOOD, ETC.—Continued.

FLOUR: Buckwheat.

[Price per 100 pounds, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.	\$3.00-\$3.10	Apr.	(a)	July....	(a)	Oct.....	\$3.15-\$3.25
Feb.....	3.00	May....	(a)	Aug....	(a)	Nov... ..	2.75- 2.90
Mar.....	3 50	June...	(a)	Sept...	(a)	Dec.....	2.50- 2.75
						Average.	\$3.0333

FLOUR: Rye.

[Price per barrel, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$4.85-\$5.40	Apr.	\$4.50-\$5.20	July....	\$4.40-\$5.00	Oct.....	\$4.00-\$4.75
Feb.....	4.75- 5.35	May....	4.50- 5.10	Aug....	4.00- 4.65	Nov.....	3.75- 4.55
Mar.....	4.75- 5.35	June...	4.60- 5.15	Sept...	4.25- 4.75	Dec.....	3.60- 4.50
						Average.	\$4.7375

FLOUR: Wheat, spring patents.

[Price per barrel, in New York, on Tuesday of each week; quotations furnished by the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange.]

Jan.....	\$5.30-\$5.85	Apr.	\$4.90-\$5.40	July....	\$5.00-\$5.45	Oct.....	\$5.20-\$5.70
	5.50- 5.85		4.90- 5.20		5.10- 5.65		5.20- 5.75
	5.35- 5.80		4.95- 5.40		5.20- 5.75		5.10- 5.60
	5.35- 5.80		5.10- 5.50		5.20- 5.75		5.00- 5.60
Feb.....	5.15- 5.75	May....	5.10- 5.50	Aug....	5.30- 5.90	Nov.....	5.00- 5.50
	5.15- 5.75		5.20- 5.65		5.30- 5.90		5.20- 5.75
	5.00- 5.60		5.20- 5.65		5.30- 5.90		5.20- 5.75
	5.00- 5.55		5.10- 5.60		5.30- 5.90		5.20- 5.75
Mar.....	5.20- 5.75	June...	5.15- 5.45	Sept...	5.25- 5.75	Dec.....	5.20- 5.75
	5.20- 5.75		5.00- 5.50		5.25- 5.85		5.30- 5.80
	5.10- 5.65		5.00- 5.50		5.25- 5.85		5.20- 5.75
	5.10- 5.65		5.00- 5.45		5.25- 5.85		5.20- 5.75
	5.10- 5.65		5.00- 5.45		5.25- 5.80		5.20- 5.75
						Average.	\$5.4183

FLOUR: Wheat, winter straights.

[Price per barrel, in New York, on Tuesday of each week; quotations furnished by the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange.]

Jan.....	\$4.35-\$4.75	Apr.	\$4.00-\$4.35	July ...	\$3.85-\$4.15	Oct.....	\$4.10-\$4.45
	4.35- 4.75		4.00- 4.35		3.85- 4.15		4.15- 4.50
	4.35- 4.75		4.00- 4.40		3.85- 4.25		4.10- 4.50
	4.35- 4.75		4.10- 4.45		3.85- 4.20		4.10- 4.50
Feb.....	4.25- 4.55	May ...	4.10- 4.45	Aug....	3.85- 4.15	Nov.....	4.10- 4.50
	4.25- 4.55		4.15- 4.55		3.85- 4.15		4.30- 4.70
	4.15- 4.45		4.15- 4.55		3.85- 4.15		4.30- 4.70
	4.10- 4.40		4.15- 4.50		3.85- 4.15		4.40- 4.75
Mar.....	4.25- 4.50	June...	4.20- 4.55	Sept...	3.85- 4.15	Dec.....	4.40- 4.75
	4.25- 4.50		4.10- 4.35		3.85- 4.20		4.50- 4.80
	4.25- 4.50		4.00- 4.35		4.00- 4.30		4.40- 4.75
	4.25- 4.50		3.90- 4.25		4.10- 4.45		4.30- 4.70
	4.25- 4.50		3.90- 4.20		4.10- 4.45		4.30- 4.70
						Average.	\$4.2909

^a No quotations for month.

TABLE E.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.
FOOD, ETC.—Continued.

FRUIT: Apples, evaporated, choice.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.10	Apr.....	\$0.08½-\$0.09½	July....	\$0.08 - \$0.09	Oct.....	\$0.07 - \$0.09
Feb.....	.09½	May....	.07¾- .09	Aug....	.08 - .09	Nov.....	.07½- .07¾
Mar.....	\$0.09- .09¼	June...	.08½- .09½	Sept...	.07½- .09	Dec.....	.07½- .07¾
						Average.	\$0.0863

FRUIT: Currants, Amalia's, in barrels.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.06½-\$0.06¾	Apr.....	\$0.05¾-\$0.06⅛	July....	\$0.05¾-\$0.06	Oct.....	\$0.06 - \$0.06¾
Feb.....	.06¼- .06½	May....	.05¾- .06	Aug....	.05¾- .06	Nov.....	.05¾- .06
Mar.....	.06 - .06¼	June...	.05¾- .06	Sept...	.06¼- .06⅝	Dec.....	.05¾- .06
						Average.	\$0.0609

FRUIT: Prunes, California, 60s to 70s, in 25-pound boxes.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.06¾-\$0.07	Apr.....	\$0.05½-\$0.06	July....	\$0.05½-\$0.05½	Oct.....	\$0.06 - \$0.06¼
Feb.....	.06½- .07	May....	.05½- .06	Aug....	.05½- .05½	Nov.....	.06 - .06¼
Mar.....	.06 - .06¼	June...	.05½- .06	Sept...	.06 - .06¼	Dec.....	.05½- .05¾
						Average.	\$0.0598

FRUIT: Raisins, California, London layer.

[Price per box, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$1.75-\$1.85	Apr.....	\$1.75-\$1.85	July....	\$1.75-\$1.85	Oct.....	\$1.85
Feb.....	1.75- 1.85	May....	1.75- 1.85	Aug....	1.75- 1.85	Nov.....	(a)
Mar.....	1.75- 1.85	June...	1.75- 1.85	Sept...	1.85	Dec.....	(a)
						Average.	\$1.8100

GLUCOSE: 42° mixing.

[Price per hundred pounds, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$2.48	Apr.....	\$2.52	July....	\$2.48	Oct.....	\$2.88
Feb.....	2.52	May....	2.48	Aug....	2.68	Nov.....	2.88
Mar.....	2.52	June...	2.48	Sept...	2.88	Dec.....	2.88
						Average.	\$2.6400

a No quotation for month.

FOOD, ETC.—Continued.

[Price per pound, in New York, on Tuesday of each week; quotations furnished by the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.0820-\$0.0845 .0800- .0830 .0790- .0825 .0775- .0825	Apr.....	\$0.0845-\$0.0865 .0845- .0860 .0820- .0850 .0820- .0860	July....	\$0.0955-\$0.0970 .0945- .0970 .0945- .0965 .0945- .0965	Oct.....	\$0.1035-\$0.1050 .0960- .0980 .0970- .0985 .1000- .1015
Feb.....	.0755- .0790 .0735- .0780 .0715- .0765 .0730- .0770	May....	.0850- .0875 .0845- .0870 .0850- .0875 .0840- .0875	Aug....	.0965- .0990 .0960- .0980 .0935- .0960 .0955- .0975	Nov.....	.0980- .0990 .0970- .0980 .0960- .0975 .0960- .0970
Mar.....	.0755- .0780 .0775- .0805 .0780- .0825 .0800- .0820 .0845- .0870	June...	.0850- .0875 .0850- .0875 .0870- .0920 .0900- .0925 .0940- .0950	Sept...	.0980- .1000 .1005- .1020 .1050- .1070 .1065- .1075 .1060- .1070	Dec.....	.0960- .0975 .0945- .0955 .0940- .0955 .0950- .0970 .0970- .0985
						Average.	\$0.0908

[Price per bag of 100 pounds, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$1.45-\$1.50	Apr.....	\$1.60	July....	\$1.60-\$1.65	Oct.....	\$1.70
Feb.....	1.45- 1.50	May.....	\$1.45- 1.55	Aug....	1.65- 1.70	Nov.....	\$1.70- 1.75
Mar.....	1.50	June...	1.60- 1.70	Sept...	1.75- 1.80	Dec.....	1.65- 1.70
						Average.	\$1.6146

[Price per bag of 100 pounds, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$1.45-\$1.50	Apr....	\$1.60	July....	\$1.60-\$1.65	Oct.....	\$1.70
Feb.....	1.45- 1.50	May....	\$1.45- 1.55	Aug....	1.65- 1.70	Nov.....	\$1.70- 1.75
Mar.....	1.50	June...	1.60- 1.70	Sept...	1.75- 1.80	Dec.....	1.65- 1.70
						Average.	\$1.6146

[Price per pound, in Chicago, on Tuesday of each week; quotations from the Daily Trade Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.083—\$0.081	Apr.....	\$0.077—\$0.08	July....	\$0.093—\$0.091	Oct.....	\$0.111—\$0.113
	.07— .08		.07— .08		.09— .09		.10— .10
	.07— .07		.07— .07		.09— .09		.10— .10
	.07— .07		.07— .07		.09— .09		.10— .10
Feb.....	.07— .07	May....	.07— .08	Aug....	.09— .10	Nov.....	.10— .10
	.07— .07		.07— .08		.09— .10		.10— .10
	.07— .07		.07— .08		.09— .10		.10— .10
	.06— .07		.08— .08		.09— .10		.09— .10
Mar.....	.07— .07	June...	.08— .08	Sept...	.10— .10	Dec.....	.09— .09
	.07— .07		.08— .08		.10— .10		.09— .09
	.07— .07		.08— .08		.11— .11		.09— .09
	.07— .07		.08— .08		.11— .11		.09— .09
	.07— .08		.08— .09		.11— .11		.09— .09
						Average.	\$0.0901

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.

FOOD, ETC.—Continued.

MEAT: Bacon, short rib sides, smoked, loose.

[Price per pound, in Chicago, on Tuesday of each week; quotations from the Daily Trade Bulletin.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.08 - \$0.081	Apr.....	\$0.071 - \$0.073	July.....	\$0.09 - \$0.091	Oct.....	\$0.103 - \$0.11
	.075 - .07		.071 - .077		.091 - .091		.101 - .101
	.071 - .07		.071 - .073		.091 - .091		.101 - .103
	.071 - .07		.071 - .073		.091 - .091		.101 - .108
Feb.....	.071 - .07	May.....	.071 - .073	Aug.....	.091 - .091	Nov.....	.101 - .101
	.07 - .07		.071 - .077		.091 - .093		.10 - .101
	.063 - .07		.071 - .073		.091 - .093		.10 - .101
	.063 - .063		.071 - .077		.091 - .093		.091 - .093
Mar.....	.063 - .07	June...	.071 - .08	Sept...	.091 - .093	Dec.....	.091 - .091
	.071 - .071		.071 - .08		.10 - .101		.09 - .09
	.07 - .071		.081 - .081		.101 - .103		.087 - .09
	.071 - .073		.081 - .081		.11 - .11		.083 - .087
	.071 - .073		.081 - .081		.107 - .11		.081 - .09
						Average.	\$0.0870

MEAT: Beef, fresh, carcass, good native steers.

[Price per pound, in Chicago, each week; quotations from the National Provisioner.]

Jan.....	\$0. 09 $\frac{1}{4}$.09 .09 $\frac{1}{2}$.09 $\frac{3}{4}$	Apr....	\$0. 10 .10 \$0. 10 - .10 $\frac{1}{4}$.11	July....	\$0. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$0. 12 .11 - .12 .11 - .12 .10 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct.....	\$0. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$0. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.10 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .11 .10 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .11 .10 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .11 .10 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .11
Feb.....	.09 $\frac{3}{4}$.09 $\frac{3}{4}$.09 $\frac{3}{4}$.09 $\frac{1}{2}$.09 $\frac{1}{2}$.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	May ...	.11 - .12 $\frac{1}{2}$.11 - .12 .10 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .11 .10 - .10 $\frac{1}{2}$.10 - .10 $\frac{1}{2}$.10 - .10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aug....	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .11 .10 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .11 .10 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .11 .10 - .10 $\frac{1}{2}$.10 - .10 $\frac{1}{2}$.10 - .11	Nov.....	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .11 .10 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .11 .10 - .10 $\frac{1}{2}$.10 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .11
Mar.....	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$.09 $\frac{1}{4}$.09 $\frac{3}{4}$.10	June...	.10 - .10 $\frac{1}{2}$.10 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .12 .11 - .12 $\frac{1}{2}$.11 - .11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept...	.10 - .11 .10 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .11 .10 - .11 .10 - .11	Dec.....	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .11 .11 - .12 .11 - .12 .11 - .12
						Average.	\$0. 1053

MEAT: Beef, fresh, native sides.

[Price per pound, in New York, on Tuesday of each week; quotations from the New York Daily Tribune.]

Jan.....	\$0.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ - \$0.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	Apr....	\$0.10 - \$0.11	July...	\$0.08 $\frac{1}{2}$ - \$0.12	Oct.....	\$0.07 - \$0.10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	.07 $\frac{3}{4}$ - .09 $\frac{1}{2}$		.10 - .11 $\frac{1}{4}$		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .11 $\frac{1}{2}$		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .10 $\frac{3}{4}$
	.07 $\frac{3}{4}$ - .09 $\frac{1}{2}$		.09 $\frac{3}{4}$ - .11 $\frac{1}{4}$		.08 - .11 $\frac{1}{2}$		.07 - .10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .09 $\frac{1}{2}$		.09 $\frac{3}{4}$ - .11		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .11		.07 - .10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feb.....	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .09	May...	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .11	Aug....	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .11	Nov....	.07 - .10 $\frac{3}{4}$
	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .09		.10 - .11 $\frac{1}{2}$		.08 - .10 $\frac{1}{2}$		.08 - .11
	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .09		.09 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .11		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .10		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .10 $\frac{3}{4}$
	.07 - .09 $\frac{1}{2}$		.09 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .11 $\frac{1}{2}$		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .10		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mar.....	.07 - .09	June...	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept...	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .10	Dec.....	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .10 $\frac{3}{4}$
	.07 - .09		.10 - .11 $\frac{1}{2}$		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .10		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .10 $\frac{3}{4}$
	.07 - .09		.10 - .11 $\frac{1}{2}$		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .11		.08 - .10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	.08 - .09 $\frac{1}{2}$		.10 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .12		.07 - .10 $\frac{1}{2}$		.08 - .10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .11		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$ - .12		.07 - .10 $\frac{1}{4}$		.08 - .10 $\frac{1}{2}$
						Average.	\$0.0934

FOOD, ETC.—Continued.

MEAT: Beef, salt, extra mess.

[Average weekly price per barrel in New York; quotations furnished by the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$10.75	Apr....	\$12.25	July...	\$14.50	Oct.....	\$14.75
	10.75		13.00		14.63		14.75
	10.75		13.25		14.75		14.75
	10.50		13.50		14.75		13.25
Feb.....	10.25	May...	13.75	Aug....	14.75	Nov....	13.25
	10.25		13.75		14.75		13.25
	10.25		13.75		14.75		13.25
	10.25		13.75		14.75		13.25
	11.17		13.75		14.75		13.25
Mar.....	11.25	June...	13.75	Sept...	14.75	Dec.....	13.25
	11.25		14.00		14.75		13.25
	11.25		14.50		14.75		13.25
	11.25		14.50		14.75		13.25
						Average.	\$13.1837

MEAT: Beef, salt, hams, western.

[Price per barrel, in New York, on Tuesday of each week; quotations furnished by the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange.]

Jan.....	\$24.50-\$26.50	Apr....	\$26.00-\$28.00	July...	\$28.00-\$30.00	Oct.....	\$29.00-\$31.00
	24.50- 26.50		26.00- 28.00		28.00- 30.00		29.00- 31.00
	24.50- 26.50		26.00- 28.00		28.00- 30.00		29.00- 31.00
	24.50- 26.50		26.00- 28.00		28.00- 30.00		29.00- 31.00
Feb.....	24.50- 26.50	May...	26.00- 28.00	Aug....	28.00- 30.00	Nov.....	28.00- 30.00
	24.50- 26.50		26.00- 28.00		28.00- 30.00		27.00- 29.00
	24.50- 26.50		26.00- 28.00		28.00- 30.00		27.00- 29.00
	24.50- 26.50		26.00- 28.00		28.00- 30.00		26.50- 28.50
Mar.....	25.00- 27.00	June...	26.50- 28.50	Sept...	29.00- 31.00	Dec.....	26.00- 28.00
	25.00- 27.00		26.50- 28.50		29.00- 31.00		26.00- 28.50
	25.00- 27.00		26.50- 28.50		29.00- 31.00		26.00- 28.50
	26.00- 28.00		27.00- 29.00		29.00- 31.00		26.00- 28.50
	26.00- 28.00		27.00- 29.00		29.00- 31.00		26.00- 28.50
						Average.	\$27.7115

MEAT: Hams, smoked, loose.

[Price per pound, in Chicago, on Tuesday of each week; quotations from the Daily Trade Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Apr....	\$0.10 $\frac{5}{8}$	\$0.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	July...	\$0.12 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$0.13	Oct.....	\$0.12 $\frac{7}{8}$	\$0.13 $\frac{1}{8}$
	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$		.10 $\frac{5}{8}$	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$		.12 $\frac{3}{4}$	.13 $\frac{1}{4}$		.12 $\frac{5}{8}$	.12 $\frac{7}{8}$
	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$		.10 $\frac{5}{8}$	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$		.12 $\frac{3}{4}$	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$		.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Feb.....	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$		.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$		.12 $\frac{3}{4}$	.13 $\frac{1}{4}$		.11 $\frac{5}{8}$	.11 $\frac{7}{8}$
	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10	May...	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aug....	.12 $\frac{3}{4}$	.13 $\frac{1}{4}$	Nov.....	.11 $\frac{5}{8}$	.11 $\frac{7}{8}$
	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	.09 $\frac{3}{4}$		.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$		.12 $\frac{3}{4}$	.13 $\frac{1}{4}$		.11 -	.11 $\frac{1}{4}$
	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	.09		.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	.11		.12 $\frac{3}{4}$	.13		.11 -	.11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mar.....	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	.09		.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	.11		.12 $\frac{5}{8}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$		.10 $\frac{5}{8}$	.11 $\frac{1}{4}$
	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10	June...	.11 -	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept...	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dec.....	.10 $\frac{5}{8}$	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$
	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10		.11 -	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$		.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{3}{4}$		.10 $\frac{3}{8}$	.10 $\frac{5}{8}$
	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10		.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11 $\frac{1}{4}$		.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{3}{4}$		.10 $\frac{1}{4}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{3}{4}$		.11 $\frac{3}{4}$	.12		.12 $\frac{3}{4}$	.13		.10 -	.10 $\frac{1}{4}$
	.10 $\frac{1}{4}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$		.12 $\frac{1}{4}$	.12 $\frac{3}{4}$		.12 $\frac{3}{4}$	.13 $\frac{1}{8}$		.10 $\frac{1}{4}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$
									Average.	\$0.1125	

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.

FOOD, ETC.—Continued.

POULTRY: Dressed, fowls, western, dry picked.

[Price per pound, in New York, each week; quotations from the National Provisioner.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.12 $\frac{1}{2}$.13 $\frac{1}{2}$ \$0.13 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .14 .13	Apr.....	\$0.14 $\frac{1}{2}$.14 $\frac{1}{2}$.15 .14 $\frac{1}{2}$	July....	\$0.13 .13 .14 .14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct.....	\$0.15 .15 .15 \$0.13 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .14
Feb.....	.13 .13 $\frac{1}{2}$.13 $\frac{1}{2}$.13 $\frac{1}{2}$.14	May....	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$.14 .14 $\frac{1}{2}$.14 \$0.13 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .14	Aug....	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$.13 $\frac{1}{2}$.13 $\frac{1}{2}$.14 $\frac{1}{2}$.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov.....	.13— .13 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .13 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .13— .13— .14
Mar.....	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$.13 $\frac{1}{2}$.13 $\frac{1}{2}$.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	June...	.14 .14 .13 $\frac{1}{2}$.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept....	.14 .14 .15 .15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dec.....	.13 .13 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .13 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .13 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .14
						Average.	\$0.1389

RICE: Domestic, choice, head.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ —\$0.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Apr.....	\$0.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ —\$0.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	July....	\$0.06 $\frac{1}{2}$ —\$0.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct.....	\$0.06 $\frac{1}{2}$ —\$0.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feb.....	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .06 $\frac{1}{2}$	May....	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aug....	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov.....	.06— .06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar.....	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .06 $\frac{1}{2}$	June...	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept....	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dec.....	.06— .06 $\frac{1}{2}$
						Average.	\$0.0624

SALT: American, medium.

[Price per barrel, in Chicago, each week; quotations furnished by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.]

Jan.....	\$0.82 .76 .76 .76 .76	Apr.....	\$0.74 .74 .74 .74	July....	\$0.74 .74 .80 .80 .80	Oct.....	\$0.85 .85 .85 .85 .85
Feb.....	.76 .76 .76 .76 .76	May....	.71 .71 .71 .71 .71	Aug....	.80 .80 .85 .85 .85	Nov.....	.85 .85 .85 .85 .85
Mar.....	.74 .74 .74 .74	June...	.71 .71 .71 .71	Sept....	.85 .85 .85 .85	Dec.....	.85 .85 .85 .85
						Average.	\$0.7854

SODA: Bicarbonate of. American.

[Price per pound in New York on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Jan.....	\$0.0130	Apr.....	\$0.0115	July ...	\$0.0100	Oct.....	\$0.0100
Feb.....	.0130	May ...	.0115	Aug....	.0100	Nov .....	.0100
Mar.....	.0115	June...	.0115	Sept ...	.0100	Dec.....	.0100
						Average.	\$0.0110

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.

FOOD, ETC.—Continued.

SPICES: Pepper, Singapore.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.08 $\frac{1}{4}$ -\$0.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	Apr....	\$0.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$0.07 $\frac{3}{4}$	July...	\$0.06 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$0.06 $\frac{3}{4}$	Oet.....	\$0.06 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$0.06 $\frac{3}{4}$
Feb.....	.07 $\frac{3}{4}$ - .08	May....	.07 - .07 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aug....	.06 $\frac{3}{4}$ - .07	Nov.....	.06 - .06 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mar.....	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$ - .08	June...	.07 - .07 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sept...	.07 - .07 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dec.....	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$ - .06 $\frac{3}{8}$
						Average.	\$0.0715

STARCH: Pure corn, for culinary purposes.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Merchants' Review.]

Jan.....	\$0.06	Apr.....	\$0.06	July....	\$0.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct.....	\$0.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feb.....	.06	May.....	.06	Aug.....	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov.....	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar.....	.06	June....	.06	Sept....	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dec.....	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
						Average.	\$0.0575

SUGAR: 89° fair refining.

[Price per pound, in New York, on Thursday of each week, including import duty of 1.44 cents per pound; quotations from Willett & Gray's Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal.]

Jan.....	\$0.0335	Apr.....	\$0.0386	July...	\$0.0389	Oet.....	\$0.0348
	.0344		.0386		.0389		.0348
	.0342		.0386		.0386		.0346
	.0330		.0399		.0375		.0354
	.0325		.0392		.0375		.0348
Feb.....	.0325	May...	.0386	Aug....	.0362 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov....	.0345
	.0317		.0386		.0358		.0344
	.0317		.0374		.0350		.0344
	.0338 $\frac{1}{2}$		.0377		.0340		.0344
Mar.....	.0339	June...	.0386	Sept...	.0346	Dec.....	.0342
	.0355		.0390		.0340		.0336
	.0362 $\frac{1}{2}$		.0381		.0345		.0327
	.0386		.0375		.0348		.0317
.....		.....		.....			.0317
						Average.	\$0.03563

SUGAR: 96° centrifugal.

[Price per pound, in New York, on Thursday of each week, including import duty of 1.95 cents per pound; quotations from Willett & Gray's Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal.]

Jan.....	\$0. 0385	Apr....	\$0. 0436	July...	\$0. 0439	Oct.....	\$0. 0398
	. 0394		. 0436		. 0439		. 0398
	. 0392		. 0436		. 0436		. 0396
	. 0380		. 0449		. 0425		. 0404
	. 0375		. 0442		. 0425		. 0398
Feb.....	. 0375	May...	. 0436	Aug....	. 0412 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov.....	. 0395
	. 0367		. 0436		. 0408		. 0394
	. 0367		. 0424		. 0408		. 0394
	. 0388 $\frac{1}{2}$		. 0427		. 0390		. 0394
Mar.....	. 0389	June...	. 0436	Sept...	. 0396	Dec.....	. 0392
	. 0405		. 0440		. 0390		. 0386
	. 0412 $\frac{1}{2}$		. 0431		. 0395		. 0377
	. 0436		. 0425		. 0398		. 0367
.....		.....		.....			. 0367
						Average.	\$0. 04064

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.

FOOD, ETC.—Continued.

SUGAR: Granulated, in barrels.

[Price per pound, in New York, on Thursday of each week, including import duty of 1.95 cents per pound; quotations from Willett & Gray's Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.0455. .0475 .0475 .0475 .0475 .0475	Apr....	\$0.0525 .0525 .0535 .0535 .0535 .0515	July ...	\$0.0525 .0525 .0525 .0525 .0515 .0505	Oct.....	\$0.0495 .0485 .0485 .0475 .0485 .0475
Feb.....	.0465 .0455 .0465 .0475	May ...	.0535 .0535 .0520 .0520	Aug....	.0505 .0505 .0475 .0495	Nov.....	.0460 .0455 .0455 .0455
Mar.....	.0485 .0505 .0525	June...	.0525 .0525 .0525	Sept ...	.0495 .0495 .0495	Dec.....	.0450 .0450 .0450
						Average.	\$0.04940

TALLOW.

[Price per pound, in New York, on Tuesday of each week; quotations furnished by the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange.]

Jan.....	\$0.05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂	Apr....	\$0.05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂	July ...	\$0.05 ⁷ / ₁₆ .05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂	Oct.....	\$0.06 .06 .06 .06
Feb.....	.05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂	May ...	.05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂	Aug....	.05 ⁷ / ₁₆ .05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂	Nov ....	.05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂
Mar.....	.05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂	June...	.05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂	Sept...	.05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂	Dec.....	.05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂ .05 ¹ / ₂
						Average.	\$0.0551

TEA: Formosa, fine.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.22-\$0.24	Apr....	\$0.22-\$0.24	July ...	\$0.20-\$0.21	Oct.....	\$0.20-\$0.21
Feb.....	.22- .24	May ...	.20- .21	Aug ...	.20- .21	Nov.....	.20- .21
Mar.....	.22- .24	June...	.20- .21	Sept ...	.20- .21	Dec.....	.20- .21
						Average.	\$0.2133

VEGETABLES, FRESH: Cabbage.

[Price per ton, in New York, each week; quotations from the Producer's Price Current.]

Jan'.....	\$9.00-\$12.00 9.00- 12.00 9.00- 12.00 9.00- 11.00	Apr....	\$7.00-\$12.00 6.00- 10.00 7.00- 14.00 6.00- 9.00	July ...	(a) (a) (a) (a)	Oct.....	\$15.00-\$18.00 15.00- 18.00 20.00- 24.00 20.00- 25.00
Feb.....	8.00-10.00 8.00-10.00 10.00-14.00 10.00-14.00	May....	4.00- 8.00 (a) (a) (a)	Aug....	(a) (a) (a) (a)	Nov.....	20.00- 25.00 20.00- 25.00 18.00- 25.00 18.00- 22.00
Mar.....	10.00-11.00 9.00-11.00 6.00-10.00 6.00-10.00	June...	(a) (a) (a) (a)	Sept...	(a) (a) \$16.00-\$20.00 \$16.00- 20.00	Dec.....	20.00- 24.00 30.00- 35.00 30.00- 33.00 30.00- 33.00
						Average.	\$15.4394

a No quotation for week.

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.
FOOD, ETC.—Concluded.
VEGETABLES, FRESH: Onions.

[Price per barrel, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$2. 50-\$4. 50	Apr....	(a)	July....	(a)	Oct.....	\$2. 50-\$3. 00
Feb.....	3. 00- 5. 50	May....	(a)	Aug....	(a)	Nov.....	1. 50- 3. 00
Mar.....	5. 00- 6. 00	June....	(a)	Sept....	\$2. 50-\$3. 00	Dec.....	2. 50- 5. 00
						Average.	\$3. 5357

VEGETABLES, FRESH: Potatoes, white, good to fancy.

[Price per bushel, in Chicago, weekly range; quotations furnished by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.]

Jan.....	\$0. 52-\$0. 62 . 52- .60 . 55- .65 . 57- .65	Apr....	\$0. 62-\$0. 71 . 60- .71 . 60- .76 . 62- .77	July...	\$0. 95-\$1. 10 . 95- 1. 10 . 85- 1. 05 . 70- 1. 00	Oct.....	\$0. 60-\$0. 81 . 55- .70 . 50- .60 . 52- .62 . 56- .67
Feb.....	. 58- .70 . 64- .72 . 64- .72 . 62- .72 . 62- .73	May....	. 62- .80 . 62- .78 . 60- .77 . 57- .70 . 50- .64	Aug....	. 70- .83 . 73- .90 . 80- .90 . 60- .83 . 58- .75	Nov.....	. 57- .68 . 60- .70 . 60- .71 . 60- .70
Mar.....	. 65- .75 . 62- .73 . 62- .74 . 62- .71	June....	. 53- .78 . 65- .96 b .90- 1. 50 . 95- 1. 45	Sept....	. 65- .72 . 68- .78 . 66- .76 . 58- .70	Dec.....	. 60- .72 . 60- .75 . 60- .77 . 62- .72
						Average.	\$0. 7119

VINEGAR: Cider, Monarch, in barrels.

[Price per gallon, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Merchants' Review.]

Jan.....	\$0. 18	Apr....	\$0. 18	July...	\$0. 19	Oct.....	\$0. 19
Feb.....	. 18	May....	. 18	Aug....	. 19	Nov.....	. 19
Mar.....	. 18	June....	. 18	Sept....	. 19	Dec.....	. 18
						Average.	\$0. 1842

CLOTHS AND CLOTHING.

BAGS: 2-bushel, Amoskeag.

[Price per bag on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0. 19½	Apr....	\$0. 18½	July...	\$0. 18½	Oct.....	\$0. 18½
Feb.....	. 21	May....	. 18½	Aug....	. 18½	Nov.....	. 18½
Mar.....	. 18½	June....	. 18½	Sept....	. 18½	Dec.....	. 18½
						Average.	\$0. 1879

BLANKETS: 11-4, 5 pounds to the pair, all wool.

[Average price per pound.]

Year.	Price.
1908.....	\$0. 95

a No quotation for month. b New crop.

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.

CLOTHS AND CLOTHING—Continued.

CALICO: American standard prints, 64x64, 7 yards to the pound.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0. 0665	Apr.....	\$0. 0570	July...	\$0. 0451	Oct.....	\$0. 0475
Feb.....	. 0570	May....	. 0570	Aug....	. 0475	Nov.....	. 0475
Mar.....	. 0570	June....	. 0451	Sept....	. 0475	Dec.....	. 0475
						Average.	\$0. 0519

CARPETS: Brussels, 5-frame, Bigelow.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$1. 2480	Apr.....	\$1. 2480	July....	\$1. 1760	Oct.....	\$1. 1760
Feb.....	1. 2480	May....	1. 1760	Aug....	1. 1760	Nov.....	1. 1760
Mar.....	1. 2480	June....	1. 1760	Sept....	1. 1760	Dec.....	1. 1760
						Average.	\$1. 2000

CARPETS: Ingrain, 2-ply, Lowell.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0. 5760	Apr.....	\$0. 5760	July....	\$0. 5520	Oct.....	\$0. 5280
Feb.....	. 5760	May....	. 5520	Aug....	. 5520	Nov.....	. 5280
Mar.....	. 5760	June....	. 5520	Sept....	. 5520	Dec.....	. 5280
						Average.	\$0. 5540

CARPETS: Wilton, 5-frame, Bigelow.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$2. 2800	Apr.....	\$2. 2800	July....	\$2. 1840	Oct.....	\$2. 1840
Feb.....	2. 2800	May....	2. 1840	Aug....	2. 1840	Nov.....	2. 1840
Mar.....	2. 2800	June....	2. 1840	Sept....	2. 1840	Dec.....	2. 1840
						Average.	\$2. 2160

COTTON FLANNELS: 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards to the pound.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0. 09	Apr.....	\$0. 08 $\frac{3}{4}$	July....	\$0. 08 $\frac{1}{4}$	Oct.....	\$0. 07 $\frac{3}{4}$
Feb.....	. 09	May....	. 08 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aug....	. 08 $\frac{1}{4}$	Nov.....	. 07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar.....	. 08 $\frac{3}{4}$	June....	. 08 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept....	. 07 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dec.....	. 07 $\frac{1}{2}$
						Average.	\$0. 0829

COTTON FLANNELS: 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards to the pound.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0. 07 $\frac{1}{2}$	Apr.....	\$0. 07 $\frac{1}{4}$	July....	\$0. 06 $\frac{3}{4}$	Oct.....	\$0. 06 $\frac{3}{4}$
Feb.....	. 07 $\frac{1}{2}$	May....	. 07	Aug....	. 06 $\frac{3}{4}$	Nov.....	. 06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar.....	. 07 $\frac{1}{4}$	June....	. 07	Sept....	. 06 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dec.....	. 06 $\frac{1}{2}$
						Average.	\$0. 0696

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.

CLOTHS AND CLOTHING—Continued.**COTTON THREAD: 6-cord, 200-yard spools, J. & P. Coats.**

[Price per spool, freight paid, on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.04508	Apr.....	\$0.04018	July....	\$0.04018	Oct.....	\$0.04018
Feb.....	.04508	May....	.04018	Aug....	.04018	Nov.....	.03920
Mar.....	.04018	June...	.04018	Sept...	.04018	Dec.....	.03920
						Average.	\$0.040833

COTTON YARNS: Carded, white, mule-spun, northern, cones, 10/1.

[Price per pound on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.20	Apr.....	\$0.18 $\frac{1}{4}$	July....	\$0.17	Oct.....	\$0.16 $\frac{3}{4}$
Feb.....	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	May....	.17 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aug....	.17	Nov.....	.17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mar.....	.19	June...	.17	Sept...	.16 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dec.....	.17
						Average.	\$0.1777

COTTON YARNS: Carded, white, mule-spun, northern, cones, 22/1.

[Price per pound on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	Apr.....	\$0.19 $\frac{1}{4}$	July....	\$0.20	Oct.....	\$0.21 $\frac{1}{4}$
Feb.....	.21 $\frac{3}{4}$	May....	.20	Aug....	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov.....	.21
Mar.....	.23	June...	.19 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sept...	.21	Dec.....	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$
						Average.	\$0.2104

DENIMS: Amoskeag.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Apr.....	\$0.12	July....	\$0.11	Oct.....	\$0.11
Feb.....	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	May....	.12	Aug....	.11	Nov.....	.11
Mar.....	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	June...	.11	Sept...	.11	Dec.....	.11 $\frac{3}{4}$
						Average.	\$0.1160

DRILLINGS: Brown, Pepperell.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	Apr.....	\$0.07	July....	\$0.07	Oct.....	\$0.07
Feb.....	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	May....	.07	Aug....	.07	Nov.....	.07
Mar.....	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	June...	.07	Sept...	.07	Dec.....	.07
						Average.	\$0.0706

DRILLINGS: 30-inch, Stark A.

[Average monthly price per yard.]

Jan.....	\$0.0772	Apr.....	\$0.0688	July....	\$0.0717	Oct.....	\$0.0705
Feb.....	.0786	May....	.0726	Aug....	.0698	Nov.....	.0693
Mar.....	.0746	June...	.0693	Sept...	.0695	Dec.....	.0691
						Average.	\$0.0718

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.

CLOTHS AND CLOTHING—Continued.**FLANNELS: White, 4-4, Ballard Vale No. 3.**

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.4687	Apr.....	\$0.4687	July....	\$0.4557	Oct.....	\$0.4557
Feb.....	.4687	May.....	.4687	Aug....	.4557	Nov.....	.4557
Mar.....	.4687	June....	.4557	Sept....	.4557	Dec.....	.4557
						Average.	\$0.4611

GINGHAMS: Amoskeag.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.06	Apr.....	\$0.06	July....	\$0.05	Oct.....	\$0.05
Feb.....	.05 $\frac{3}{4}$	May.....	.06	Aug....	.05	Nov.....	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar.....	.06	June....	.05	Sept....	.05	Dec.....	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
						Average.	\$0.0548

GINGHAMS: Lancaster.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.06 $\frac{3}{4}$	Apr.....	\$0.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	July....	\$0.05	Oct.....	\$0.05
Feb.....	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	May.....	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aug....	.05	Nov.....	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar.....	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	June....	.05	Sept....	.05	Dec.....	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
						Average.	\$0.0573

HORSE BLANKETS: 6 pounds each, all wool.

[Average price per pound.]

Year.	Price.
1908.....	\$0.72 $\frac{1}{2}$

HOSIERY: Men's cotton half hose, seamless, fast black, 20 to 22 ounce, 160 needles, single thread, carded yarn.

[Price per dozen pairs on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.75	Apr.....	\$0.75	July....	\$0.75	Oct.....	\$0.75
Feb.....	.75	May.....	.75	Aug....	.75	Nov.....	.75
Mar.....	.75	June....	.75	Sept....	.75	Dec.....	.75
						Average.	\$0.7500

HOSIERY: Women's cotton hose, high-spliced heel, double sole, full-fashioned, combed peeler yarn.

[Price per dozen pairs maintained throughout the year.]

Year.	Price.
1908.....	\$1.77 $\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.

CLOTHS AND CLOTHING—Continued.

OVERCOATINGS: Chinchilla, cotton warp, C. C. grade.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0. 45½	Apr.....	\$0. 44	July....	\$0. 43	Oct.....	\$0. 42½
Feb.....	.44	May....	.44	Aug....	.42½	Nov.....	.42½
Mar.....	.44	June...	.44	Sept....	.43	Dec.....	.42½
						Average.	\$0. 4346

OVERCOATINGS: Covert cloth, light weight, staple goods.

[Price per yard maintained throughout the year.]

Year.	Price.
1908.....	\$2. 2568

OVERCOATINGS: Kersey, standard, 28-ounce.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$1. 85	Apr.....	\$1. 85	July....	\$1. 85	Oct.....	\$1. 85
Feb.....	1. 85	May....	1. 85	Aug....	1. 85	Nov.....	1. 85
Mar.....	1. 85	June...	1. 85	Sept....	1. 85	Dec.....	1. 85
						Average.	\$1. 8500

PRINT CLOTHS: 28-inch, 64 by 64.

[Average weekly price per yard.]

Jan.....	\$0. 0425	Apr....	\$0. 0325	July....	\$0. 0325	Oct.....	\$0. 0300
	.0425		.0325		.0325		.0300
	.0400		.0325		.0325		.0300
	.0400		.0325		.0325		.0312½
Feb.....	.0400	May....	.0325	Aug....	.0318¾	Nov.....	.0325
	.0387½		.0312½		.0312½		.0325
	.0387½		.0312½		.0300		.0337½
	.0362½		.0325		.0306¼		.0337½
	.0362½		.0325		.0300		
Mar.....	.0362½	June...	.0325	Sept...	.0300	Dec.....	.0343¾
	.0350		.0325		.0300		.0343¾
	.0337½		.0325		.0300		.0343¾
	.0337½		.0325		.0300		.0343¾
						Average.	\$0. 033486

SHEETINGS: Bleached, 9-4, Atlantic.

[Average monthly price per yard.]

Jan.....	\$0. 2780	Apr....	\$0. 2561	July...	(a)	Oct.....	\$0. 2040
Feb.....	.2779	May....	.2586	Aug....	\$0. 2130	Nov.....	.1977
Mar.....	.2779	June...	.2578	Sept...	.2060	Dec.....	.2021
						Average.	\$0. 2390

^a No quotation for month.

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1903—Continued.

CLOTHS AND CLOTHING—Continued.**SUITINGS: Clay worsted diagonal, 16-ounce, Washington Mills.**

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$1.3950	Apr....	\$1.3950	July....	\$1.2825	Oct.....	\$1.2825
Feb.....	1.3950	May....	1.3950	Aug....	1.2825	Nov.....	1.2825
Mar.....	1.3950	June...	1.3950	Sept....	1.2825	Dec.....	1.2825
						Average.	\$1.3388

SUITINGS: Indigo blue, all wool, 54-inch, 14-ounce, Middlesex standard.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$1.5750	Apr....	\$1.5750	July....	\$1.5750	Oct.....	\$1.5750
Feb.....	1.5750	May....	1.5750	Aug....	1.5750	Nov.....	1.5750
Mar.....	1.5750	June...	1.5750	Sept....	1.5750	Dec.....	1.5750
						Average.	\$1.5750

SUITINGS: Serge, Washington Mills 6700.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$1.0575	Apr....	\$1.0575	July....	\$0.9225	Oct.....	\$0.9225
Feb.....	1.0575	May....	1.0575	Aug....	.9225	Nov.....	.9225
Mar.....	1.0575	June...	1.0575	Sept....	.9225	Dec.....	.9675
						Average.	\$0.9938

TICKINGS: Amoskeag A. C. A.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.12	Apr....	\$0.12	July....	\$0.10½	Oct.....	\$0.10½
Feb.....	.12	May....	.12	Aug....	.10½	Nov.....	.11¼
Mar.....	.12	June...	.10½	Sept....	.10½	Dec.....	.11¼
						Average.	\$0.1125

TROUSERINGS: Fancy worsted, 19 to 20 ounce, all worsted warp and filling, wool and worsted back.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$2.4750	Apr....	\$2.4750	July....	\$2.4750	Oct.....	\$2.4750
Feb.....	2.4750	May....	2.4750	Aug....	2.4750	Nov.....	2.5875
Mar.....	2.4750	June...	2.4750	Sept....	2.4750	Dec.....	2.5875
						Average.	\$2.4938

UNDERWEAR: Shirts and drawers, white, all wool, full-fashioned, 18-gauge.

[Price per dozen garments on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$27.00	Apr....	\$27.00	July....	\$27.00	Oct.....	\$27.00
Feb.....	27.00	May....	27.00	Aug....	27.00	Nov.....	27.00
Mar.....	27.00	June...	27.00	Sept....	27.00	Dec.....	27.00
						Average.	\$27.0000

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.

CLOTHS AND CLOTHING—Continued.

UNDERWEAR: Shirts and drawers, white, merino, full-fashioned, 60 per cent wool, 40 per cent cotton, 24-gauge.

[Price per dozen garments on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$18. 00	Apr.....	\$18. 00	July...	\$18. 00	Oct.....	\$18. 00
Feb.....	18. 00	May....	18. 00	Aug....	18. 00	Nov.....	18. 00
Mar.....	18. 00	June...	18. 00	Sept...	18. 00	Dec.....	18. 00
						Average.	\$18. 0000

WOMEN'S DRESS GOODS: Cashmere, all wool, 8-9 twill, 35-inch, Atlantic Mills.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0. 3185	Apr.....	\$0. 3185	July...	\$0. 3185	Oct.....	\$0. 3185
Feb.....	. 3185	May....	. 3185	Aug....	. 3185	Nov.....	. 3185
Mar.....	. 3185	June...	. 3185	Sept...	. 3185	Dec.....	. 3185
						Average.	\$0. 3185

WOMEN'S DRESS GOODS: Cashmere, cotton warp, 9-twill, 4-4, Atlantic Mills F.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0. 2107	Apr.....	\$0. 2107	July...	\$0. 2107	Oct.....	\$0. 2107
Feb.....	. 2107	May....	. 2107	Aug....	. 2107	Nov.....	. 2107
Mar.....	. 2107	June...	. 2107	Sept...	. 2107	Dec.....	. 2107
						Average.	\$0. 2107

WOMEN'S DRESS GOODS: Cashmere, cotton warp, 36-inch, Hamilton.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0. 1960	Apr.....	\$0. 1911	July...	\$0. 1911	Oct.....	\$0. 1862
Feb.....	. 1960	May....	. 1911	Aug....	. 1911	Nov.....	. 1862
Mar.....	. 1960	June...	. 1911	Sept...	. 1911	Dec.....	. 1862
						Average.	\$0. 1911

WOMEN'S DRESS GOODS: Panama cloth, all wool, 54-inch.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0. 6983	Apr.....	\$0. 6983	July...	\$0. 6983	Oct.....	\$0. 6983
Feb.....	. 6983	May....	. 6983	Aug....	. 6983	Nov.....	. 6983
Mar.....	. 6983	June...	. 6983	Sept...	. 6983	Dec.....	. 6983
						Average.	\$0. 6983

WOMEN'S DRESS GOODS: Poplar cloth, cotton warp and worsted filling, 36-inch.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0. 20	Apr.....	\$0. 20	July...	\$0. 20	Oct.....	\$0. 19
Feb.....	. 20	May....	. 20	Aug....	. 20	Nov.....	. 19
Mar.....	. 20	June...	. 20	Sept...	. 19	Dec.....	. 19
						Average.	\$0. 1967

CLOTHS AND CLOTHING—Concluded.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.3491	Apr.....	\$0.3491	July....	\$0.3491	Oct.....	\$0.3491
Feb.....	.3491	May.....	.3491	Aug....	.3491	Nov.....	.3491
Mar.....	.3491	June...	.3491	Sept...	.3491	Dec.....	.3491
						Average.	\$0.3491

[Price per pound, in the eastern markets (Baltimore, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia), on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.7021	Apr.....	\$0.7021	July.....	\$0.7234	Oct.....	\$0.7234
Feb.....	.7021	May.....	.7021	Aug.....	.7234	Nov.....	.7447
Mar.....	.7021	June....	.7021	Sept....	.7234	Dec.....	.7447
	.					Average.	\$0.7163

[Price per pound, in the eastern markets (Baltimore, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia), on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.5000	Apr.....	\$0.4865	July.....	\$0.4865	Oct.....	\$0.5000
Feb.....	.4865	May.....	.4730	Aug.....	.4865	Nov.....	.5000
Mar.....	.4865	June....	.4730	Sept....	.5000	Dec.....	.5000
						Average.	\$0.4899

[Price per pound on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$1.27	Apr.....	\$1.22	July....	\$1.22	Oct.....	\$1.22
Feb.....	1.25	May.....	1.22	Aug....	1.22	Nov.....	1.25
Mar.....	1.22	June...	1.20	Sept...	1.22	Dec.....	1.25
						Average.	\$1.2300

[Price per pound on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.88	Apr.....	\$0.80	July.....	\$0.76	Oct.....	\$0.76
Feb.....	.88	May.....	.80	Aug.....	.76	Nov.....	.76
Mar.....	.88	June....	.76	Sept....	.76	Dec.....	.82
						Average.	\$0.8017

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.

CANDLES: Adamantine, 6s, 14-ounce.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	Apr.....	\$0.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	July....	\$0.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	Oct.....	\$0.07 $\frac{1}{4}$
Feb.....	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	May.....	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aug....	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	Nov.....	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mar.....	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	June....	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sept....	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dec.....	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$
						Average.	\$0.0731

COAL: Anthracite, broken.

[Average monthly selling price per ton, at tide water, New York Harbor.]

Jan.....	\$4. 2071	Apr.....	\$4. 2000	July.....	\$4. 2006	Oct.....	\$4. 2000
Feb.....	4. 2068	May.....	4. 2018	Aug.....	4. 2000	Nov.....	4. 2000
Mar.....	4. 2000	June...	4. 2059	Sept...	4. 2000	Dec.....	4. 2000
						Average.	\$4. 2019

COAL: Anthracite, chestnut.

[Average monthly selling price per ton, at tide water, New York Harbor.]

Jan.....	\$4. 9470	Apr.....	\$4. 4500	July.....	\$4. 7377	Oct.....	\$4. 9492
Feb.....	4. 9500	May.....	4. 5343	Aug.....	4. 8439	Nov.....	4. 9502
Mar.....	4. 9500	June....	4. 6469	Sept....	4. 9398	Dec.....	4. 9486
						Average.	\$4. 8206

COAL: Anthracite, egg.

[Average monthly selling price per ton, at tide water, New York Harbor.]

Jan.....	\$4. 9504	Apr.....	\$4. 4500	July.....	\$4. 7475	Oct.....	\$4. 9500
Feb.....	4. 9500	May.....	4. 5327	Aug.....	4. 8285	Nov.....	4. 9500
Mar.....	4. 9500	June...	4. 6463	Sept...	4. 9384	Dec.....	4. 9500
						Average.	\$4. 8203

COAL: Anthracite, stove.

[Average monthly selling price per ton, at tide water, New York Harbor.]

Jan.....	\$4. 9503	Apr.....	\$4. 4510	July.....	\$4. 7469	Oct.....	\$4. 9483
Feb.....	4. 9500	May.....	4. 5357	Aug.....	4. 8497	Nov.....	4. 9500
Mar.....	4. 9500	June....	4. 6453	Sept....	4. 9459	Dec.....	4. 9486
						Average.	\$4. 8226

COAL: Bituminous, Georges Creek.

[Price per ton, at the mine, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$1. 50	Apr.....	\$1. 50	July.....	\$1. 35	Oct.....	\$1. 45
Feb.....	1. 50	May.....	1. 40	Aug.....	1. 40	Nov.....	1. 45
Mar.....	1. 50	June...	1. 40	Sept....	1. 40	Dec.....	1. 45
						Average.	\$1. 4417

Jan.....	\$1.78	Apr.....	\$1.78	July....	\$1.78	Oct.....	\$1.78
Feb.....	1.78	May.....	1.78	Aug.....	1.78	Nov.....	1.78
Mar.....	1.78	June....	1.78	Sept....	1.78	Dec.....	1.78
						Average.	\$1.7800

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

BARB WIRE: Galvanized.

[Average monthly price per hundred pounds, in Chicago; quotations from the Iron Age.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$2. 68	Apr....	\$2. 68	July....	\$2. 58	Oct.....	\$2. 58
Feb.....	2. 68	May....	2. 68	Aug....	2. 58	Nov.....	2. 58
Mar.....	2. 68	June...	2. 58	Sept...	2. 58	Dec.....	2. 58
						Average.	\$2. 6217

BUTTS: Loose pin, wrought steel, 3½ by 3½ inch.

[Price per pair, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0. 09	Apr....	\$0. 09	July....	\$0. 09	Oct.....	\$0. 09
Feb.....	. 09	May....	. 09	Aug....	. 09	Nov.....	. 09
Mar.....	. 09	June...	. 09	Sept...	. 09	Dec.....	. 09
						Average.	\$0. 0900

CHISELS: Extra, socket firmer, 1-inch.

[Price per chisel, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0. 375	Apr....	\$0. 375	July....	\$0. 375	Oct.....	\$0. 375
Feb.....	. 375	May....	. 375	Aug....	. 375	Nov.....	. 375
Mar.....	. 375	June...	. 375	Sept....	. 375	Dec.....	. 375
						Average.	\$0. 3750

COPPER: Ingot, electrolytic.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Iron Age.]

Jan.....	\$0. 1375-\$0. 1400	Apr....	\$0. 1300	July....	\$0. 1262½-\$0. 1275	Oct.....	\$0. 1355
Feb.....	. 1362½- . 1362½	May....	\$0. 1260 - . 1270	Aug....	. 1350	Nov.....	\$0. 1375- . 1387½
Mar.....	. 1237½- . 1275	June...	. 1262½- . 1275	Sept...	. 1375	Dec.....	. 1425- . 1450
						Average.	\$0. 1334

COPPER: Sheet, hot-rolled (base sizes).

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0. 20	Apr....	\$0. 17	July....	\$0. 17	Oct.....	\$0. 18
Feb.....	. 20	May....	. 17	Aug....	. 17	Nov.....	. 18
Mar.....	. 17	June...	. 17	Sept...	. 18	Dec.....	. 19
						Average.	\$0. 1792

COPPER WIRE: Bare, No. 8, B. and S. gauge and heavier (base sizes).

[Price per pound, f. o. b. New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0. 16½	Apr....	\$0. 14¾	July....	\$0. 14¾	Oct.....	\$0. 15¼
Feb.....	. 16½	May....	. 14¾	Aug....	. 14½	Nov.....	. 15
Mar.....	. 14½	June...	. 14¾	Sept...	. 15½	Dec.....	. 15¾
						Average.	\$0. 1519

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

NAILS: Cut, 8-penny, fence and common.

[Price per 100-pound keg, f. o. b. Pittsburg, on the first of each month; quotations computed from base prices published in the Iron Age.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$2.10-\$2.15	Apr....	\$2.00-\$2.05	July...	\$1.85	Oct.....	\$1.85
Feb.....	2.10- 2.15	May....	2.00- 2.05	Aug....	\$1.85- 1.90	Nov.....	1.85
Mar.....	2.00- 2.05	June...	1.95	Sept...	1.85	Dec.....	1.85
						Average.	\$1.9500

NAILS: Wire, 8-penny, fence and common.

[Price per 100-pound keg, f. o. b. Pittsburg, on the first of each month; quotations computed from base prices published in the Iron Age.]

Jan.....	\$2.15	Apr....	\$2.15	July...	\$2.05	Oct.....	\$2.05
Feb.....	2.15	May....	2.15	Aug....	2.05	Nov.....	2.05
Mar.....	2.15	June...	2.15	Sept...	2.05	Dec.....	2.05
						Average.	\$2.1000

PIG IRON: Bessemer.

[Average monthly price per ton in Pittsburg; quotations from the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association.]

Jan.....	\$19.00	Apr....	\$17.49	July....	\$16.83	Oct.....	\$15.75
Feb.....	16.90	May....	16.96	Aug....	16.26	Nov.....	16.59
Mar.....	17.86	June...	16.90	Sept...	15.90	Dec.....	17.40
						Average.	\$17.0700

PIG IRON: Foundry No. 1.

[Average monthly price per ton in Philadelphia; quotations from the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association.]

Jan.....	\$18.70	Apr....	\$18.15	July....	\$17.00	Oct.....	\$17.25
Feb.....	18.75	May....	17.44	Aug....	17.00	Nov.....	17.50
Mar.....	18.62	June...	17.12	Sept...	17.12	Dec.....	17.75
						Average.	\$17.7000

PIG IRON: Foundry No. 2, northern.

[Price per ton, f. o. b. Pittsburg, on the first of each month; quotations from the Iron Age.]

Jan.....	\$17.65-\$18.40	Apr....	\$16.40	July....	\$15.90	Oct.....	\$15.25-\$15.40
Feb.....	16.90- 17.40	May....	\$16.55- 16.80	Aug....	\$15.40- 15.65	Nov.....	15.40
Mar.....	16.65- 16.90	June...	15.90	Sept...	15.40- 15.65	Dec.....	16.40
						Average.	\$16.2500

PIG IRON: Gray forge, southern, coke.

[Price per ton, f. o. b. Cincinnati, on the first of each month; quotations from the Iron Age.]

Jan.....	\$14.75-\$15.25	Apr....	\$13.75-\$14.25	July....	\$13.75-\$14.25	Oct.....	\$14.25-\$14.75
Feb.....	14.25- 14.75	May....	13.50- 14.60	Aug....	14.00- 14.50	Nov.....	14.25- 14.75
Mar.....	14.25- 14.75	June...	13.75- 14.25	Sept...	14.25- 14.75	Dec.....	14.75- 15.25
						Average.	\$14.3750

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—Continued.**PLANES: Bailey No. 5, jack plane.**

[Price per plane, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$1. 53	Apr.....	\$1. 53	July....	\$1. 53	Oct.....	\$1. 53
Feb.....	1. 53	May.....	1. 53	Aug....	1. 53	Nov.....	1. 53
Mar.....	1. 53	June....	1. 53	Sept....	1. 53	Dec.....	1. 53
						Average.	\$1. 5300

QUICKSILVER.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Jan.....	\$0. 61	Apr.....	\$0. 61	July....	\$0. 59½	Oct.....	\$0. 62
Feb.....	. 61	May.....	. 61	Aug....	. 59	Nov.....	. 64
Mar.....	. 61	June....	. 60	Sept....	. 60	Dec.....	. 62½
						Average.	\$0. 6100

SAWS: Crosscut, Disston No. 2, 6-foot.

[Price per saw to small jobbers, f. o. b. Philadelphia, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$1. 6038	Apr.....	\$1. 6038	July....	\$1. 6038	Oct.....	\$1. 6038
Feb.....	1. 6038	May.....	1. 6038	Aug....	1. 6038	Nov.....	1. 6038
Mar.....	1. 6038	June....	1. 6038	Sept....	1. 6038	Dec.....	1. 6038
						Average.	\$1. 6038

SAWS: Hand, Disston No. 7, 26-inch.

[Price per dozen to small jobbers, f. o. b. Philadelphia, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$12. 95	Apr.....	\$12. 95	July....	\$12. 95	Oct.....	\$12. 95
Feb.....	12. 95	May.....	12. 95	Aug....	12. 95	Nov.....	12. 95
Mar.....	12. 95	June....	12. 95	Sept....	12. 95	Dec.....	12. 95
						Average.	\$12. 9500

SHOVELS: Ames No. 2, cast steel, D handle, square point, back strap, black.

[Price per dozen on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$7. 84	Apr.....	\$7. 84	July....	\$7. 84	Oct.....	\$7. 84
Feb.....	7. 84	May.....	7. 84	Aug....	7. 84	Nov.....	7. 84
Mar.....	7. 84	June....	7. 84	Sept....	7. 84	Dec.....	7. 62
						Average	\$7. 8217

SILVER: Bar, fine.

[Average monthly price per ounce, in New York; quotations furnished by the Director of the Mint.]

Jan.....	\$0. 56274	Apr.....	\$0. 55129	July....	\$0. 53796	Oct.....	\$0. 52050
Feb.....	. 56630	May.....	. 53427	Aug....	. 52362	Nov.....	. 50320
Mar.....	. 55990	June....	. 54278	Sept....	. 52360	Dec.....	. 49399
						Average.	\$0. 53496

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—Continued.**SPELTER: Western.**

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Iron Age.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.0440-\$0.0445	Apr....	\$0.0470-\$0.0475	July....	\$0.0450	Oct.....	\$0.0485
Feb.....	.0470- .0475	May....	.0465- .0470	Aug....	\$0.0480- .0485	Nov.....	\$0.0490- .0505
Mar.....	.0475	June...	.0455- .0460	Sept...	.0475	Dec.....	.0517½- .0520
						Average.	\$0.0475

STEEL BILLETS.

Average monthly price per ton, at mills at Pittsburg; quotations from the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association.]

Jan.....	\$28.00	Apr....	\$28.00	July....	\$25.00	Oct.....	\$25.00
Feb.....	28.00	May....	28.00	Aug....	25.00	Nov.....	25.00
Mar.....	28.00	June...	25.75	Sept...	25.00	Dec.....	25.00
						Average.	\$26.3125

STEEL RAILS.

Price per ton, at mills in Pennsylvania; quotations from the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association.]

Jan.....	\$28.00	Apr....	\$28.00	July....	\$28.00	Oct.....	\$28.00
Feb.....	28.00	May....	28.00	Aug....	28.00	Nov.....	28.00
Mar.....	28.00	June...	28.00	Sept...	28.00	Dec.....	28.00
						Average.	\$28.0000

STEEL SHEETS: Black, No. 27, box annealed, one pass through cold rolls.

[Price per pound, in Pittsburg, on the first of each month; quotations from the Iron Age.]

Jan.....	\$0.0240	Apr....	\$0.0240	July....	\$0.0240	Oct.....	\$0.0240
Feb.....	.0240	May....	.0240	Aug....	.0240	Nov.....	.0240
Mar.....	.0240	June...	.0240	Sept...	.0240	Dec.....	.0240
						Average.	\$0.0240

TIN: Pig.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Iron Age.]

Jan.....	\$0.2675	Apr....	\$0.3125	July....	\$0.2720	Oct.....	\$0.2950
Feb.....	.2860	May....	.3105	Aug....	\$0.3070- .3075	Nov.....	.3037½
Mar.....	\$0.3025- .3050	June...	.2885	Sept...	.2900	Dec.....	.2940
						Average.	\$0.2942

TIN PLATES: Domestic, Bessemer, coke, 14 by 20 inch.

[Price per 100 pounds, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Iron Age.]

Jan.....	\$3.89	Apr....	\$3.89	July....	\$3.89	Oct.....	\$3.89
Feb.....	3.89	May....	3.89	Aug....	3.89	Nov.....	3.89
Mar.....	3.89	June...	3.89	Sept...	3.89	Dec.....	3.89
						Average.	\$3.8900

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS—Continued.**MAPLE: Hard, 1-inch, firsts and seconds, 6 inches and up wide.**

[Price per M feet, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Lumber Trade Journal.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$32.00-\$33.00	Apr.....	\$32.00-\$33.00	July....	\$30.00-\$32.00	Oct.....	\$30.00-\$32.00
Feb.....	32.00- 33.00	May....	32.00- 33.00	Aug....	30.00- 32.00	Nov.....	30.00- 32.00
Mar.....	32.00- 33.00	June...	30.00- 32.00	Sept....	30.00- 32.00	Dec.....	30.00- 32.00
						Average.	\$31.6250

OAK: White, plain, 1-inch, 6 inches and up wide.

[Price per M feet, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Lumber Trade Journal.]

Jan.....	\$53.00-\$55.00	Apr.....	\$51.00-\$53.00	July....	\$45.00-\$48.00	Oct.....	\$47.00-\$48.00
Feb.....	51.00- 53.00	May....	51.00- 53.00	Aug....	45.00- 48.00	Nov.....	47.00- 48.00
Mar.....	51.00- 53.00	June...	45.00- 48.00	Sept....	47.00- 48.00	Dec.....	47.00- 48.00
						Average.	\$49.2917

OAK: White, quartered, clear and good seconds, 6 inches and up wide, 10 to 16 feet long.

[Price per M feet, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Lumber Trade Journal.]

Jan.....	\$78.00-\$82.00	Apr.....	\$78.00-\$82.00	July....	\$78.00-\$82.00	Oct.....	\$78.00-\$82.00
Feb.....	78.00- 82.00	May....	78.00- 82.00	Aug....	78.00- 82.00	Nov.....	78.00- 82.00
Mar.....	78.00- 82.00	June...	78.00- 82.00	Sept....	78.00- 82.00	Dec.....	80.00- 84.00
						Average.	\$80.1667

OXIDE OF ZINC: American, extra dry.

[Price per pound on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Jan.....	\$0.05 $\frac{1}{8}$	Apr.....	\$0.05 $\frac{1}{8}$	July....	\$0.05 $\frac{1}{8}$	Oct.....	\$0.05 $\frac{1}{8}$
Feb.....	.05 $\frac{1}{8}$	May....	.05 $\frac{1}{8}$	Aug....	.05 $\frac{1}{8}$	Nov.....	.05 $\frac{1}{8}$
Mar.....	.05 $\frac{1}{8}$	June...	.05 $\frac{1}{8}$	Sept....	.05 $\frac{1}{8}$	Dec.....	.05 $\frac{1}{8}$
						Average.	\$0.0513

PINE: White, boards, No. 2 barn, 1-inch, 10 inches wide, rough.

[Price per M feet, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Lumber Trade Journal.]

Jan.....	\$37.50-\$38.00	Apr.....	\$37.50-\$38.00	July....	\$35.00-\$35.50	Oct.....	\$35.00-\$35.50
Feb.....	37.50- 38.00	May....	37.50- 38.00	Aug....	35.00- 35.50	Nov.....	35.00- 35.50
Mar.....	37.50- 38.00	June...	35.00- 35.50	Sept....	35.00- 35.50	Dec.....	36.00- 36.50
						Average.	\$36.3750

PINE: White, boards, uppers, 1-inch, 8 inches and up wide, rough.

[Price per M feet, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Lumber Trade Journal.]

Jan.....	\$97.50-\$99.50	Apr.....	\$97.50-\$99.50	July....	\$94.50-\$96.50	Oct.....	\$92.50-\$94.50
Feb.....	97.50- 99.50	May....	97.50- 99.50	Aug....	94.50- 96.50	Nov.....	92.50- 94.50
Mar.....	97.50- 99.50	June...	94.50- 96.50	Sept....	92.50- 94.50	Dec.....	92.50- 94.50
						Average.	\$96.0833

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.
LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS—Continued.

ROSIN: Common to good, strained.

[Price per barrel, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$3.20	Apr....	\$3.90	July....	\$3.15	Oct.....	\$2.85-\$2.90
Feb.....	4.00	May....	3.60	Aug....	3.00	Nov.....	2.90
Mar.....	3.75	June...	2.95	Sept....	2.80	Dec.....	3.25
						Average.	\$3.2817

SHINGLES: Cypress, all heart, 5 and 6 inches wide, 16 inches long.

[Price per M, f. o. b. mills, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$3.85	Apr....	\$3.60	July....	\$3.35	Oct.....	\$3.35
Feb.....	3.85	May....	3.60	Aug....	3.35	Nov.....	3.35
Mar.....	3.85	June...	3.60	Sept....	3.35	Dec.....	3.35
						Average.	\$3.5375

SHINGLES: Red cedar, clears, random width, 16 inches long.

[Average monthly price at mills in Washington.]

Jan.....	\$2.25	Apr....	\$2.10	July....	\$1.95	Oct.....	\$1.85
Feb.....	2.15	May....	1.90	Aug....	1.95	Nov.....	1.85
Mar.....	2.10	June...	1.95	Sept....	2.20	Dec.....	1.90
						Average.	\$2.0125

SPRUCE: 6 to 9 inch, cargoes.

[Price per M feet, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Lumber Trade Journal.]

Jan.....	\$20.00-\$22.00	Apr....	\$20.00-\$22.00	July....	\$18.00-\$21.00	Oct.....	\$19.00-\$22.00
Feb.....	20.00- 22.00	May....	20.00- 22.00	Aug....	18.00- 21.00	Nov.....	20.00- 23.00
Mar.....	20.00- 22.00	June...	18.00- 21.00	Sept....	19.00- 22.00	Dec.....	22.00- 25.00
						Average.	\$20.7917

TAR.

[Price per barrel, in Wilmington, N. C., on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	(a)	Apr....	\$1.50	July....	\$1.50	Oct.....	\$1.90
Feb.....	(a)	May....	1.60	Aug....	1.50	Nov.....	1.90
Mar.....	\$1.30	June...	1.50	Sept....	1.40	Dec.....	1.90
						Average.	\$1.6000

TURPENTINE: Spirits of, in machine barrels.

[Price per gallon, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.43½	Apr....	\$0.56-\$0.57	July....	\$0.42	Oct.....	\$0.39
Feb.....	.55½	May....	.47½	Aug....	.41	Nov.....	.40
Mar.....	.53½	June...	.43½	Sept....	.39	Dec.....	.43
						Average.	\$0.4533

a No quotation for month.

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.**EARTHENWARE: Plates, cream-colored, 7-inch.**

[Price per dozen, f. o. b. Trenton, N. J., on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.4300	Apr....	\$0.4300	July....	\$0.4300	Oct.....	\$0.4300
Feb.....	.4300	May....	.4300	Aug....	.4300	Nov.....	.4300
Mar.....	.4300	June...	.4300	Sept...	.4300	Dec.....	.4300
						Average.	\$0.4300

EARTHENWARE: Plates, white granite, 7-inch.

[Price per dozen, f. o. b. Trenton, N. J., on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.4586	Apr....	\$0.4586	July....	\$0.4586	Oct.....	\$0.4586
Feb.....	.4586	May....	.4586	Aug....	.4586	Nov.....	.4586
Mar.....	.4586	June...	.4586	Sept...	.4586	Dec.....	.4586
						Average.	\$0.4586

EARTHENWARE: Teacups and saucers, white granite, with handles.

[Price per gross (6 dozen cups, and 6 dozen saucers), f. o. b. Trenton, N. J., on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$3.3869	Apr....	\$3.3869	July....	\$3.3869	Oct.....	\$3.3869
Feb.....	3.3869	May....	3.3869	Aug....	3.3869	Nov.....	3.3869
Mar.....	3.3869	June...	3.3869	Sept...	3.3869	Dec.....	3.3869
						Average.	\$3.3869

FURNITURE: Bedroom sets, 3 pieces, iron bedstead, hard-wood dresser and washstand.

[Price per set, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$11.25	Apr....	\$11.25	July....	\$10.75	Oct.....	\$10.75
Feb.....	11.25	May....	11.25	Aug....	10.75	Nov.....	10.75
Mar.....	11.25	June...	11.25	Sept...	10.75	Dec.....	10.75
						Average.	\$11.0000

FURNITURE: Chairs, bedroom, maple, cane seat.

[Price per dozen, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$10.00	Apr....	\$10.00	July....	\$9.00	Oct.....	\$9.00
Feb.....	10.00	May....	10.00	Aug....	9.00	Nov.....	9.00
Mar.....	10.00	June...	9.00	Sept...	9.00	Dec.....	9.00
						Average.	\$9.4170

FURNITURE: Chairs, kitchen, common spindle.

[Price per dozen, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$6.00	Apr....	\$6.00	July....	\$6.00	Oct.....	\$6.00
Feb.....	6.00	May....	6.00	Aug....	6.00	Nov.....	6.00
Mar.....	6.00	June...	6.00	Sept...	6.00	Dec.....	6.00
						Average.	\$6.0000

FURNITURE: Tables, kitchen, 3½-foot.

[Price per dozen, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$18.00	Apr....	\$18.00	July....	\$18.00	Oct.....	\$18.00
Feb.....	18.00	May....	18.00	Aug....	18.00	Nov.....	18.00
Mar.....	18.00	June...	18.00	Sept...	18.00	Dec.....	18.00
						Average.	\$18.0000

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS.**COTTON-SEED MEAL.**

[Price per ton of 2,000 pounds, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$28.60	Apr....	\$29.10	July....	\$29.60	Oct.....	\$29.60
Feb.....	28.60	May....	29.60	Aug....	29.60	Nov.....	30.10
Mar.....	28.10	June...	29.60	Sept....	30.60	Dec.....	29.60
						Average.	\$29.3917

COTTON-SEED OIL: Summer yellow, prime.

[Price per gallon, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Jan.....	\$0.37½	Apr....	\$0.42	July....	\$0.47	Oct.....	\$0.40
Feb.....	.40½	May....	.43½	Aug....	.42¾	Nov.....	.37½
Mar.....	.37	June...	.47¾	Sept...	.37½	Dec.....	.38½
						Average.	\$0.4090

JUTE: Raw, M-double triangle, shipment, medium grades.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.03¾	Apr....	\$0.03½	July....	\$0.037	Oct.....	\$0.04
Feb.....	.03¼	May....	.03¾	Aug....	.04¼	Nov.....	.03½
Mar.....	.03¼	June...	.03¾	Sept...	.04½	Dec.....	.03½
						Average.	\$0.0370

MALT: Western made.

[Price per bushel, in New York, on the last of each month; quotations from the Brewers' Journal.]

Jan.....	\$1.17-\$1.25	Apr....	\$1.03-\$1.05	July....	\$0.85	Oct.....	\$0.74-\$0.78
Feb.....	1.15- 1.20	May....	.99- 1.01	Aug....	.85	Nov.....	.74- .78
Mar.....	1.15- 1.20	June...	.80- .85	Sept...	\$0.79- .83	Dec.....	.71- .76
						Average.	\$0.9325

PAPER: News, wood.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.0255-\$0.0275	Apr....	\$0.0250-\$0.0280	July....	\$0.0250-\$0.0280	Oct.....	\$0.0225-\$0.0240
Feb.....	.0255- .0275	May....	.0250- .0280	Aug....	.0225- .0240	Nov.....	.0205- .0215
Mar.....	.0250- .0275	June...	.0250- .0280	Sept...	.0225- .0240	Dec.....	.0205- .0210
						Average.	\$0.0248

PAPER: Wrapping, manila, No. 1, jute.

[Price per pound, in New York, on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.05¼	Apr....	\$0.05-\$0.05¼	July....	\$0.05-\$0.05¼	Oct.....	\$0.04¾
Feb.....	.05¼	May....	.05- .05¼	Aug....	.04¾	Nov.....	.04¾
Mar.....	.05¼	June...	.05- .05¼	Sept...	.04¾	Dec.....	.04¾
						Average.	\$0.0500

TABLE II.—MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908 AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899).

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 228 to 231. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I. Average for 1908 computed from quotations in Table I.]

Month.	Farm products.									
	Barley: by sample.		Cattle: steers, choice to extra.		Cattle: steers, good to choice.		Corn: cash.		Cotton: up-land, middling.	
	Price per bushel.	Relative price.	Price per 100 pounds.	Relative price.	Price per 100 pounds.	Relative price.	Price per bushel.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0. 4534	100. 0	\$5. 3203	100. 0	\$4. 7347	100. 0	\$0. 3804	100. 0	\$0. 07762	100. 0
Jan.....	. 9960	219. 7	5. 9063	111. 0	5. 2688	111. 3	. 5944	156. 3	. 11675	150. 4
Feb.....	. 8938	197. 1	5. 7813	108. 7	5. 3000	111. 9	. 5781	152. 0	. 11575	149. 1
Mar.....	. 8913	196. 6	6. 4400	121. 0	5. 9950	126. 6	. 6355	167. 1	. 11020	142. 0
Apr.....	. 8288	182. 8	6. 8438	128. 6	6. 2000	130. 9	. 6672	175. 4	. 10063	129. 6
May.....	. 7215	159. 1	6. 9438	130. 5	6. 2625	132. 3	. 7463	196. 2	. 10963	141. 2
June.....	. 6013	132. 6	7. 6350	143. 5	6. 6500	140. 5	. 7015	184. 4	. 11590	149. 3
July.....	. 6860	151. 3	7. 2938	137. 1	6. 2250	131. 5	. 7463	196. 2	. 11250	144. 9
Aug.....	. 6575	145. 0	6. 9300	130. 3	6. 0150	127. 0	. 7850	206. 4	. 10388	133. 8
Sept.....	. 6438	142. 0	6. 7625	127. 1	5. 8750	124. 1	. 7960	209. 3	. 09320	120. 1
Oct.....	. 6040	133. 2	6. 6500	125. 0	5. 6875	120. 1	. 7357	193. 4	. 09213	118. 7
Nov.....	. 6300	139. 0	7. 0600	132. 7	6. 0000	126. 7	. 6378	167. 7	. 09413	121. 3
Dec.....	. 6313	139. 2	7. 3500	138. 2	6. 3250	133. 6	. 5913	155. 4	. 09250	119. 2
Average, 1908.....	. 7336	161. 8	6. 8163	128. 1	5. 9976	126. 7	. 6843	179. 9	. 10463	134. 8

Month.	Flaxseed: No. 1.		Hay: timothy, No. 1.		Hides: green, salted, packers', heavy native steers.		Hogs: heavy.		Hogs: light.	
	Price per bushel.	Relative price.	Price per ton.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per 100 pounds.	Relative price.	Price per 100 pounds.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$1. 1132	100. 0	\$10. 4304	100. 0	\$0. 0937	100. 0	\$4. 4123	100. 0	\$4. 4206	100. 0
Jan.....	1. 1600	104. 2	13. 0625	125. 2	. 1116	119. 1	4. 4594	101. 1	4. 3438	98. 3
Feb.....	1. 1425	102. 6	13. 5325	130. 0	. 1037	110. 7	4. 3503	98. 7	4. 2781	96. 8
Mar.....	1. 1450	102. 9	13. 9500	133. 7	. 0944	100. 7	5. 0050	113. 4	4. 9075	111. 0
Apr.....	1. 1300	101. 5	13. 8750	133. 0	. 1050	112. 1	5. 8188	131. 9	5. 7250	129. 5
May.....	1. 1650	104. 7	14. 0000	134. 2	. 1175	125. 4	5. 5156	125. 0	5. 4500	123. 3
June.....	1. 2100	108. 7	11. 2000	107. 4	. 1325	141. 4	5. 8775	133. 2	5. 7600	130. 3
July.....	1. 1825	106. 2	11. 0625	106. 1	. 1500	160. 1	6. 6563	150. 9	6. 4875	146. 8
Aug.....	1. 2275	110. 3	11. 2500	107. 9	. 1563	166. 8	6. 7400	152. 8	6. 5900	149. 1
Sept.....	1. 2300	110. 5	10. 8500	104. 0	. 1575	168. 1	7. 1156	161. 3	6. 9750	157. 8
Oct.....	1. 1900	106. 9	11. 3750	109. 1	. 1565	167. 0	6. 1438	139. 2	5. 8625	132. 6
Nov.....	1. 2350	110. 9	12. 1875	116. 8	. 1581	168. 7	5. 9850	135. 6	5. 6700	128. 3
Dec.....	1. 4050	126. 2	12. 0000	115. 0	. 1600	170. 8	5. 8063	131. 6	5. 4688	123. 7
Average, 1908.....	1. 2019	108. 0	12. 3365	118. 3	. 1336	142. 6	5. 7986	131. 4	5. 6346	127. 5

Month.	Hops: N. Y., choice.		Horses: draft, good to choice.		Mules: 16 hands, medium to good.		Oats: cash.		Poultry: live, fowls.	
	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per head.	Relative price.	Price per head.	Relative price.	Price per bushel.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0. 1771	100. 0					\$0. 2688	100. 0		
Jan.....	. 1550	87. 5	\$196. 00	(a)	\$178. 13	(a)	. 5050	187. 9	\$0. 1275	(a)
Feb.....	. 1550	87. 5	197. 50	(a)	190. 63	(a)	. 5000	188. 2	. 1350	(a)
Mar.....	. 1350	76. 2	197. 50	(a)	190. 00	(a)	. 5318	197. 8	. 1413	(a)
Apr.....	. 1150	64. 9	198. 50	(a)	190. 00	(a)	. 5244	195. 1	. 1463	(a)
May.....	. 1150	64. 9	200. 00	(a)	190. 00	(a)	. 5466	203. 3	. 1340	(a)
June.....	. 1150	64. 9	199. 38	(a)	190. 00	(a)	. 5108	190. 0	. 1325	(a)
July.....	. 0900	50. 8	197. 50	(a)	190. 00	(a)	. 5544	206. 3	. 1250	(a)
Aug.....	. 0750	42. 3	197. 50	(a)	190. 00	(a)	. 4813	179. 1	. 1340	(a)
Sept.....	. 0650	36. 7	197. 50	(a)	190. 00	(a)	. 4906	182. 5	. 1300	(a)
Oct.....	. 1350	76. 2	190. 00	(a)	190. 00	(a)	. 5775	214. 8	. 1380	(a)
Nov.....	. 1350	76. 2	190. 00	(a)	190. 00	(a)	. 5933	220. 7	. 1150	(a)
Dec.....	. 1350	76. 2	190. 00	(a)	190. 00	(a)	. 4954	184. 3	. 1313	(a)
Average, 1908.....	. 1188	67. 1	196. 18	(a)	189. 13	(a)	. 5095	189. 5	. 1327	(a)

a No relative price computed. For explanation, see page 231.

TABLE II.—MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908 AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[Average for 1908 computed from quotations in Table I.]

Month.	Farm products.									
	Rye: No. 2, cash.		Sheep: wethers, good to fancy.		Sheep: wethers, plain to choice.		Tobacco: Burley, dark red, good leaf.		Wheat: regular grades, cash.	
	Price per bushel.	Relative price.	Price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Price per bushel.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0.5288	100.0	^a \$3.7580	100.0	^b \$3.9541	100.0	.....	.....	\$0.7510	100.0
Jan.....	.8400	158.9	5.1625	^c 117.1	5.1438	^d 117.2	12.5000	(^e)	.9893	131.7
Feb.....	.8200	155.1	5.3250	^c 120.8	5.3000	^d 120.8	12.8750	(^e)	.9300	123.8
Mar.....	.8035	151.9	6.1800	^c 140.1	6.0900	^d 138.8	13.5000	(^e)	.9519	126.8
Apr.....	.7838	148.2	6.0563	^c 137.3	5.9000	^d 134.4	13.5000	(^e)	.9355	124.6
May.....	.8144	154.0	5.2938	^c 120.0	5.2500	^d 119.6	13.5000	(^e)	1.0200	135.8
June.....	.7795	147.4	4.7350	^c 107.4	4.5450	^d 103.6	14.2000	(^e)	.9583	127.6
July.....	.7600	143.7	4.4000	^c 99.8	4.1313	^d 94.1	15.7500	(^e)	.9057	120.6
Aug.....	.7778	147.1	4.3650	^c 99.0	4.1850	^d 95.3	16.4000	(^e)	.9783	130.3
Sept.....	.7610	143.9	4.1813	^c 94.8	4.0438	^d 92.1	16.2500	(^e)	.9968	132.7
Oct.....	.7506	141.9	4.5063	^c 102.2	4.3438	^d 99.0	16.5000	(^e)	1.0150	135.2
Nov.....	.7488	141.6	4.4600	^c 101.1	4.2650	^d 97.2	17.0500	(^e)	1.0422	138.8
Dec.....	.7578	143.3	4.7563	^c 107.9	4.5813	^d 104.4	18.5000	(^e)	1.0573	140.8
Average, 1908.....	.7825	148.0	4.9505	112.3	4.8115	^d 109.6	15.0625	(^e)	.9899	131.8

Month.	Food, etc.									
	Beans: medium, choice.		Bread: crackers, oyster.		Bread: crackers, soda.		Bread: loaf (Wash. market).		Bread, loaf, homemade (N. Y. market).	
	Price per bushel.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound before baking.	Relative price.	Price per pound before baking.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$1.6699	100.0	^f \$0.0673	100.0	\$0.0718	100.0	\$0.0354	100.0	\$0.0317	100.0
Jan.....	2.2875	137.0	.0650	^g 133.7	.0650	90.5	.0356	100.6	.0400	126.2
Feb.....	2.2625	135.5	.0650	^g 133.7	.0650	90.5	.0356	100.6	.0400	126.2
Mar.....	2.3250	139.2	.0650	^g 133.7	.0650	90.5	.0356	100.6	.0400	126.2
Apr.....	2.2500	134.7	.0650	^g 133.7	.0650	90.5	.0356	100.6	.0400	126.2
May.....	2.2000	131.7	.0650	^g 133.7	.0650	90.5	.0356	100.6	.0400	126.2
June.....	2.4250	145.2	.0650	^g 133.7	.0650	90.5	.0356	100.6	.0400	126.2
July.....	2.3750	142.2	.0650	^g 133.7	.0650	90.5	.0356	100.6	.0400	126.2
Aug.....	2.3750	142.2	.0650	^g 133.7	.0650	90.5	.0356	100.6	.0400	126.2
Sept.....	2.3750	142.2	.0650	^g 133.7	.0650	90.5	.0356	100.6	.0400	126.2
Oct.....	2.3500	140.7	.0650	^g 133.7	.0650	90.5	.0356	100.6	.0400	126.2
Nov.....	2.3125	138.5	.0650	^g 133.7	.0650	90.5	.0356	100.6	.0400	126.2
Dec.....	2.3000	137.7	.0650	^g 133.7	.0650	90.5	.0356	100.6	.0400	126.2
Average, 1908.....	2.3198	138.9	.0650	^g 133.7	.0650	90.5	.0356	100.6	.0400	126.2

^a Sheep: native.^b Sheep: western.^c For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$5.7461.^d For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$5.4206.^e No relative price computed. For explanation, see page 231.^f Bread: crackers, butter.^g For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.0650

TABLE II.—MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908 AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[Average for 1908 computed from quotations in Table I.]

Month.	Food, etc.									
	Bread: loaf, Vienna (N. Y. market).		Butter: creamery, Elgin (Elgin market).		Butter: creamery, extra (N. Y. market).		Butter: dairy, New York State.		Canned goods: corn, Republic No. 2.	
	Price per pound before baking.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per dozen cans.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0. 0352	100. 0	\$0. 2170	100. 0	\$0. 2242	100. 0	\$0. 2024	100. 0	.....	.....
Jan.....	. 0413	117. 3	. 3050	140. 6	. 3106	138. 5	. 2850	140. 8	. 9000	(a)
Feb.....	. 0413	117. 3	. 3263	150. 4	. 3275	146. 1	(b)	.....	. 9000	(a)
Mar.....	. 0413	117. 3	. 2950	135. 9	. 2850	127. 1	(b)	.....	. 9000	(a)
Apr.....	. 0413	117. 3	. 2863	131. 9	. 2838	126. 6	. 2692	133. 0	. 9000	(a)
May.....	. 0413	117. 3	. 2375	109. 4	. 2328	103. 8	. 2275	112. 4	. 9000	(a)
June.....	. 0413	117. 3	. 2300	106. 0	. 2305	102. 8	. 2270	112. 2	. 9000	(a)
July.....	. 0413	117. 3	. 2200	101. 4	. 2228	99. 4	. 2163	106. 9	. 9000	(a)
Aug.....	. 0413	117. 3	. 2240	103. 2	. 2528	112. 8	. 2131	105. 3	. 9000	(a)
Sept.....	. 0413	117. 3	. 2388	110. 0	. 2395	106. 8	. 2225	109. 9	. 9000	(a)
Oct.....	. 0413	117. 3	. 2750	126. 7	. 2688	119. 9	. 2550	126. 0	. 9000	(a)
Nov.....	. 0413	117. 3	. 2940	135. 5	. 2900	129. 3	. 2769	136. 8	. 9000	(a)
Dec.....	. 0413	117. 3	. 3075	141. 7	. 3135	139. 8	. 2910	143. 8	. 9000	(a)
Average, 1908.....	. 0413	117. 3	. 2692	124. 1	. 2711	120. 9	. 2449	121. 0	. 9000	(a)

Month.	Canned goods: peas, Republic No. 2.		Canned goods: tomatoes, Standard, N. J. No. 3.		Cheese: N. Y., full cream.		Coffee: Rio No. 7.		Eggs: new-laid, fancy, near-by.	
	Price per dozen cans.	Relative price.	Price per dozen cans.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per dozen.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$0. 0987	100. 0	\$0. 1313	100. 0	\$0. 1963	100. 0
Jan.....	\$1. 4000	(a)	\$1. 1000	(a)	. 1575	159. 6	. 0606	46. 2	. 3038	154. 8
Feb.....	1. 4000	(a)	1. 1000	(a)	. 1575	159. 6	. 0631	48. 1	. 2775	141. 4
Mar.....	1. 4000	(a)	1. 1000	(a)	. 1575	159. 6	. 0631	48. 1	. 2125	108. 3
Apr.....	1. 4000	(a)	1. 1000	(a)	. 1481	150. 1	. 0606	46. 2	. 1813	92. 4
May.....	1. 4000	(a)	1. 0500	(a)	. 1450	146. 9	. 0606	46. 2	. 1881	95. 8
June.....	1. 4000	(a)	1. 0000	(a)	. 1265	128. 2	. 0644	49. 0	. 2055	104. 7
July.....	1. 4000	(a)	1. 0000	(a)	. 1119	113. 4	. 0638	48. 6	. 2375	121. 0
Aug.....	1. 3500	(a)	1. 1000	(a)	. 1160	117. 5	. 0625	47. 6	. 2525	128. 6
Sept.....	1. 3500	(a)	1. 1000	(a)	. 1210	122. 6	. 0606	46. 2	. 2840	144. 7
Oet.....	1. 3500	(a)	1. 1000	(a)	. 1250	126. 6	. 0631	48. 1	. 3438	175. 1
Nov.....	1. 3500	(a)	1. 1000	(a)	. 1310	132. 7	. 0650	49. 5	. 4150	211. 4
Dec.....	1. 4000	(a)	1. 1000	(a)	. 1400	141. 8	. 0656	50. 0	. 4380	223. 1
Average, 1908.....	1. 3833	(a)	1. 0791	(a)	. 1364	138. 2	. 0628	47. 8	. 2788	142. 0

a No relative price computed. For explanation, see page 231. b No quotation for month.

TABLE III.—MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908 AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[Average for 1908 computed from quotations in Table I.]

Month.	Food, etc.									
	Fish: cod, dry, bank, large.		Fish: herring, large, Nova Scotia split.		Fish: mackerel, salt, large 3s.		Fish: salmon, canned.		Flour: buckwheat.	
	Price per quintal.	Relative price.	Price per barrel.	Relative price.	Price per barrel.	Relative price.	Price per 12 cans.	Relative price.	Price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$5.5849	100.0	^a \$3.7763	100.0	\$14.1306	100.0	\$1.4731	100.0	\$1.9428	100.0
Jan.....	7.3750	132.1	7.2500	^b 163.8	14.0000	99.1	2.0000	135.8	3.0500	157.0
Feb.....	7.3750	132.1	7.2500	^b 163.8	13.5000	95.5	2.0000	135.8	3.0000	154.4
Mar.....	7.3750	132.1	7.2500	^b 163.8	12.5000	88.5	1.9250	130.7	3.5000	180.2
Apr.....	7.5000	134.3	7.2500	^b 163.8	12.5000	88.5	1.9250	130.7	(c)	.....
May.....	7.2500	129.8	7.2500	^b 163.8	11.5000	81.4	1.9250	130.7	(c)	.....
June.....	7.2500	129.8	7.2500	^b 163.8	11.0000	77.8	1.9250	130.7	(c)	.....
July.....	7.2500	129.8	7.2500	^b 163.8	10.5000	74.3	1.9250	130.7	(c)	.....
Aug.....	7.2500	129.8	7.0000	^b 158.2	10.5000	74.3	1.9250	130.7	(c)	.....
Sept.....	7.2500	129.8	7.0000	^b 158.2	10.2500	72.5	1.9250	130.7	(c)	.....
Oct.....	7.2500	129.8	7.0000	^b 158.2	10.0000	70.8	1.9250	130.7	3.2000	164.7
Nov.....	7.2500	129.8	6.5000	^b 146.9	10.0000	70.8	1.8250	123.9	2.8250	145.4
Dec.....	7.2500	129.8	6.7500	^b 152.5	10.0000	70.8	1.8250	123.9	2.6250	135.1
Average, 1908.....	7.3021	130.7	7.0833	^b 160.1	11.3542	80.4	1.9208	130.4	3.0333	156.1

Month.	Flour: rye.		Flour: wheat, spring patents.		Flour: wheat, winter straights.		Fruit: apples, evaporated, choice.		Fruit: currants in barrels.	
	Price per barrel.	Relative price.	Price per barrel.	Relative price.	Price per barrel.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$3.3171	100.0	\$4.2972	100.0	\$3.8450	100.0	\$0.0847	100.0	\$0.0375	100.0
Jan.....	5.1250	154.5	5.6000	130.3	4.5500	118.3	.1000	118.1	.0663	176.8
Feb.....	5.0500	152.2	5.3688	124.9	4.3375	112.8	.0950	112.2	.0638	170.1
Mar.....	5.0500	152.2	5.4150	126.0	4.3750	113.8	.0913	107.8	.0613	163.5
Apr.....	4.8500	146.2	5.1813	120.6	4.2063	109.4	.0900	106.3	.0594	158.4
May.....	4.8000	144.7	5.3750	125.1	4.3250	112.5	.0838	98.9	.0588	156.8
June.....	4.8750	147.0	5.2500	122.2	4.1800	108.7	.0900	106.3	.0588	156.8
July.....	4.7000	141.7	5.3875	125.4	4.0188	104.5	.0850	100.4	.0588	156.8
Aug.....	4.3250	130.4	5.6000	130.3	4.0000	104.0	.0850	100.4	.0588	156.8
Sept.....	4.5000	135.7	5.5350	128.8	4.1450	107.8	.0825	97.4	.0644	171.7
Oct.....	4.3750	131.9	5.3938	125.5	4.3000	111.8	.0800	94.5	.0619	165.1
Nov.....	4.1500	125.1	5.4188	126.1	4.4688	116.2	.0763	90.1	.0594	158.4
Dec.....	5.0500	152.2	5.4900	127.8	4.5600	118.6	.0763	90.1	.0594	158.4
Average, 1908.....	4.7375	142.8	5.4183	126.1	4.2909	111.6	.0803	101.9	.0609	162.4

^a Fish: herring, shore, round.^b For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$7.2083.^c No quotation for month.

TABLE II.—MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908 AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[Average for 1908 computed from quotations in Table I.]

Month.	Food, etc.									
	Fruit: prunes, California.		Fruit: raisins, California, London layer.		Glucose.		Lard: prime contract.		Meal: corn, fine white.	
	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per box.	Relative price.	Price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 ..	\$0. 0774	100. 0	\$1. 5006	100. 0	^a \$1. 4182	100. 0	\$0. 0654	100. 0	\$1. 0486	100. 0
Jan.....	. 0688	88. 9	1. 8000	120. 0	2. 4800	174. 9	. 0814	124. 5	1. 4750	140. 7
Feb.....	. 0675	87. 2	1. 8000	120. 0	2. 5200	177. 7	. 0755	115. 4	1. 4750	140. 7
Mar.....	. 0613	79. 2	1. 8000	120. 0	2. 5200	177. 7	. 0806	123. 2	1. 5000	143. 0
Apr.....	. 0575	74. 3	1. 8000	120. 0	2. 5200	177. 7	. 0846	129. 4	1. 6000	152. 6
May.....	. 0575	74. 3	1. 8000	120. 0	2. 4800	174. 9	. 0861	131. 7	1. 5000	143. 0
June.....	. 0575	74. 3	1. 8000	120. 0	2. 4800	174. 9	. 0896	137. 0	1. 6500	157. 4
July.....	. 0538	69. 5	1. 8000	120. 0	2. 4800	174. 9	. 0958	146. 5	1. 6250	155. 0
Aug.....	. 0538	69. 5	1. 8000	120. 0	2. 6800	189. 0	. 0965	147. 6	1. 6750	159. 7
Sept.....	. 0613	79. 2	1. 8500	123. 3	2. 8800	203. 1	. 1040	159. 0	1. 7750	169. 3
Oct.....	. 0613	79. 2	1. 8500	123. 3	2. 8800	203. 1	. 1000	152. 9	1. 7000	162. 1
Nov.....	. 0613	79. 2	(^b)	.....	2. 8800	203. 1	. 0973	148. 8	1. 7250	164. 5
Dec.....	. 0563	72. 7	(^b)	.....	2. 8800	203. 1	. 0961	146. 9	1. 6750	159. 7
Average, 1908.....	. 0598	77. 3	1. 8100	120. 6	2. 6400	186. 2	. 0908	138. 8	1. 6146	154. 0

Month.	Meal: corn, fine yellow.		Meat: bacon, short clear sides.		Meat: bacon, short rib sides.		Meat: beef, fresh, carcass, good native steers (Chicago market).		Meat: beef, fresh, native sides (New York market).	
	Price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 ..	\$1. 0169	100. 0	\$0. 0675	100. 0	\$0. 0656	100. 0	.....	.....	\$0. 0771	100. 0
Jan.....	1. 4750	145. 0	. 0788	116. 7	. 0760	115. 9	\$0. 0938	(^c)	. 0857	111. 2
Feb.....	1. 4750	145. 0	. 0719	106. 5	. 0697	106. 3	. 0970	(^c)	. 0825	107. 0
Mar.....	1. 5000	147. 5	. 0747	110. 7	. 0724	110. 4	. 0975	(^c)	. 0860	111. 5
Apr.....	1. 6000	157. 3	. 0788	116. 7	. 0766	116. 8	. 1028	(^c)	. 1050	136. 2
May.....	1. 5000	147. 5	. 0794	117. 6	. 0775	118. 1	. 1090	(^c)	. 1044	135. 4
June.....	1. 6500	162. 3	. 0849	125. 8	. 0824	125. 6	. 1113	(^c)	. 1070	138. 8
July.....	1. 6250	159. 8	. 0960	142. 2	. 0932	142. 1	. 1144	(^c)	. 0994	128. 9
Aug.....	1. 6750	164. 7	. 0994	147. 3	. 0966	147. 3	. 1055	(^c)	. 0913	118. 4
Sept.....	1. 7750	174. 6	. 1094	162. 1	. 1051	160. 2	. 1056	(^c)	. 0880	114. 1
Oct.....	1. 7000	167. 2	. 1080	160. 0	. 1043	159. 0	. 1080	(^c)	. 0885	114. 8
Nov.....	1. 7250	169. 6	. 1041	154. 2	. 1002	152. 7	. 1063	(^c)	. 0916	118. 8
Dec.....	1. 6750	164. 7	. 0947	140. 3	. 0899	137. 0	. 1131	(^c)	. 0920	119. 3
Average, 1908.....	1. 6146	158. 8	. 0901	133. 5	. 0870	132. 6	. 1053	(^c)	. 0934	121. 1

^a Average for 1893-1899.^b No quotation for month.^c No relative price computed. For explanation, see page 231.

TABLE II.—MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908 AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[Average for 1908 computed from quotations in Table I.]

Month.	Food, etc.									
	Meat: beef, salt, extra mess.		Meat: beef, salt, hams, western.		Meat: hams, smoked.		Meat: mutton, dressed.		Meat: pork, salt, mess, old to new.	
	Price per barrel.	Relative price.	Price per barrel.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per barrel.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$8.0166	100.0	\$18.0912	100.0	\$0.0984	100.0	\$0.0754	100.0	\$11.6332	100.0
Jan.	10.6875	133.3	25.5000	141.0	.0997	101.3	.0388	117.8	14.8750	127.9
Feb.	10.4340	130.2	25.5000	141.0	.0956	97.2	.0925	122.7	14.1250	121.4
Mar.	11.2500	140.3	26.4000	145.9	.0980	99.6	.1085	143.9	14.6250	125.7
Apr.	13.0000	162.2	27.0000	149.2	.1068	108.5	.1131	150.0	15.0000	128.9
May.	13.7500	171.5	27.0000	149.2	.1076	109.3	.1031	136.7	15.0000	128.9
June.	14.1875	177.0	27.7000	153.1	.1168	118.7	.0930	123.3	15.6250	134.3
July.	14.6575	182.8	29.0000	160.3	.1297	131.8	.0813	107.8	17.5625	151.0
Aug.	14.7500	184.0	29.0000	160.3	.1291	131.2	.0794	105.3	17.3750	149.4
Sept.	14.7500	184.0	30.0000	165.8	.1274	129.5	.0660	87.5	17.2750	148.5
Oct.	14.1500	176.5	30.0000	165.8	.1244	126.4	.0700	92.8	16.9375	145.6
Nov.	13.2500	165.3	28.1250	155.5	.1122	114.0	.0675	89.5	16.3750	140.8
Dec.	13.2500	165.3	27.2000	150.3	.1040	105.7	.0730	96.8	16.6000	142.7
Average, 1908.....	13.1837	164.5	27.7115	153.2	.1125	114.3	.0863	114.5	15.9736	137.3

Month.	Milk: fresh.		Molasses: New Orleans, open kettle.		Poultry: dressed, fowls, western, dry picked.		Rice: domestic, choice.		Salt: American.	
	Price per quart.	Relative price.	Price per gallon.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per barrel.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0.0255	100.0	\$0.3151	100.0	.....	.....	\$0.0561	100.0	\$0.7044	100.0
Jan.	.0400	156.9	.3800	120.6	\$0.1319	(a)	.0619	110.3	.7720	109.6
Feb.	.0375	147.1	.3800	120.6	.1350	(a)	.0619	110.3	.7600	107.9
Mar.	.0350	137.3	.3500	111.1	.1375	(a)	.0619	110.3	.7400	105.1
Apr.	.0313	122.7	.3500	111.1	.1463	(a)	.0619	110.3	.7400	105.1
May.	.0262	102.7	.3500	111.1	.1395	(a)	.0619	110.3	.7100	100.8
June.	.0225	88.2	.3500	111.1	.1375	(a)	.0619	110.3	.7100	100.8
July.	.0250	98.0	.3500	111.1	.1363	(a)	.0631	112.5	.7760	110.2
Aug.	.0300	117.6	.3500	111.1	.1395	(a)	.0650	115.9	.8250	117.1
Sept.	.0313	122.7	.3500	111.1	.1463	(a)	.0650	115.9	.8500	120.7
Oct.	.0375	147.1	.3500	111.1	.1445	(a)	.0619	110.3	.8500	120.7
Nov.	.0383	150.2	.3500	111.1	.1363	(a)	.0613	109.3	.8500	120.7
Dec.	.0400	156.9	.3500	111.1	.1356	(a)	.0613	109.3	.8500	120.7
Average, 1908.....	.0329	129.0	.3550	112.7	.1389	(a)	.0624	111.2	.7854	111.5

Month.	Soda: bicarbonate of, American.		Spices: pepper, Singapore.		Starch: pure corn.		Sugar: 89° fair refining.	
	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0.0209	100.0	\$0.0749	100.0	\$0.0548	100.0	\$0.03398	100.0
Jan.	.0120	62.2	.0838	111.9	.0600	109.5	.03352	98.6
Feb.	.0130	62.2	.0788	105.2	.0600	109.5	.03244	95.5
Mar.	.0115	55.0	.0788	105.2	.0600	109.5	.03606	106.1
Apr.	.0115	55.0	.0763	101.9	.0600	109.5	.03898	114.7
May.	.0115	55.0	.0713	95.2	.0600	109.5	.03808	112.1
June.	.0115	55.0	.0713	95.2	.0600	109.5	.03830	112.7
July.	.0100	47.8	.0669	89.3	.0550	100.4	.03828	112.7
Aug.	.0100	47.8	.0688	91.9	.0550	100.4	.03526	103.8
Sept.	.0100	47.8	.0713	95.2	.0550	100.4	.03448	101.5
Oct.	.0100	47.8	.0663	88.5	.0550	100.4	.03488	102.6
Nov.	.0100	47.8	.0613	81.8	.0550	100.4	.03443	101.3
Dec.	.0100	47.8	.0631	84.2	.0550	100.4	.03278	96.5
Average, 1908.....	.0110	52.6	.0715	95.5	.0575	104.9	.03563	104.9

a No relative price computed. For explanation, see page 231.

TABLE II.—MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES
IN 1908 AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[Average for 1908 computed from quotations in Table I.]

Month.	Food, etc.							
	Sugar: 96° centrifugal.		Sugar: granulated.		Tallow.		Tea: Formosa, fine.	
	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0. 03869	100. 0	\$0. 04727	100. 0	\$0. 0435	100. 0	\$0. 2839	100. 0
Jan.....	. 03852	99. 6	. 04710	99. 6	. 0550	126. 4	. 2300	81. 0
Feb.....	. 03744	96. 8	. 04650	98. 4	. 0525	120. 7	. 2300	81. 0
Mar.....	. 04106	106. 1	. 04975	105. 2	. 0518	119. 1	. 2300	81. 0
Apr.....	. 04398	113. 7	. 05310	112. 3	. 0541	124. 4	. 2300	81. 0
May.....	. 04308	111. 3	. 05263	111. 3	. 0541	124. 4	. 2050	72. 2
June.....	. 04330	111. 9	. 05225	110. 5	. 0538	123. 7	. 2050	72. 2
July.....	. 04328	111. 9	. 05230	110. 6	. 0548	126. 0	. 2050	72. 2
Aug.....	. 04046	104. 6	. 04975	105. 2	. 0542	124. 6	. 2050	72. 2
Sept.....	. 03948	102. 0	. 04950	104. 7	. 0563	129. 4	. 2050	72. 2
Oct.....	. 03988	103. 1	. 04850	102. 6	. 0600	137. 9	. 2050	72. 2
Nov.....	. 03943	101. 9	. 04613	97. 6	. 0581	133. 6	. 2050	72. 2
Dec.....	. 03778	97. 6	. 04540	96. 0	. 0568	130. 6	. 2050	72. 2
Average, 1908.....	. 04064	105. 0	. 04940	104. 5	. 0551	126. 7	. 2133	75. 1

Month.	Vegetables, fresh: cabbage.		Vegetables, fresh: onions.		Vegetables, fresh: potatoes, white, choice to fancy.		Vinegar: cider, Monarch.	
	Price per ton.	Relative price.	Price per barrel.	Relative price.	Price per bushel.	Relative price.	Price per gallon.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...			\$3. 3995	100. 0	\$0. 4991	100. 0	\$0. 1478	100. 0
Jan.....	\$10. 3750	(a)	3. 5000	103. 0	. 5960	119. 4	. 1800	121. 8
Feb.....	10. 5000	(a)	4. 2500	125. 0	. 6763	135. 5	. 1800	121. 8
Mar.....	8. 5000	(a)	5. 5000	161. 8	. 6800	136. 2	. 1800	121. 8
Apr.....	8. 8750	(a)	(b)	.....	. 6738	135. 0	. 1800	121. 8
May.....	6. 0000	(a)	(b)	.....	. 6600	132. 2	. 1800	121. 8
June.....	(b)	(a)	(b)	.....	. 9650	193. 3	. 1800	121. 8
July.....	(b)	(a)	(b)	.....	. 9230	184. 9	. 1900	128. 6
Aug.....	(b)	(a)	(b)	.....	. 7613	152. 5	. 1900	128. 6
Sept.....	18. 0000	(a)	2. 7500	80. 9	. 6913	138. 5	. 1900	128. 6
Oct.....	20. 0000	(a)	2. 7500	80. 9	. 6130	122. 8	. 1900	128. 6
Nov.....	21. 6250	(a)	2. 2500	66. 2	. 6450	129. 2	. 1900	128. 6
Dec.....	29. 3750	(a)	3. 7500	110. 3	. 6725	134. 7	. 1800	121. 8
Average, 1908.....	15. 4394	(a)	3. 5357	104. 0	. 7119	142. 6	. 1842	124. 6

^a No relative price computed. For explanation, see page 231.^b No quotation for month.

TABLE II.—MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908 AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[Average for 1908 computed from quotations in Table I.]

Month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Bags: 2-bushel, Amoskeag.		Blankets: 11-4, 5 pounds to the pair, all wool.		Blankets: 10-4, 2 pounds to the pair, 54 x 74, all cotton.		Boots and shoes: men's brogans, split.		Boots and shoes: men's vici calf shoes, Blucher bal., vici calf top, single sole.	
	Price per bag.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pair.	Relative price.	Price per pair.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0. 1399	100. 0	\$0. 840	100. 0	^a \$0. 424	100. 0	\$0. 9894	100. 0	^b \$2. 376	100. 0
Jan.....	. 1950	139. 4	. 950	113. 1	. 515	^c 139. 1	1. 1500	116. 2	2. 800	^d 109. 0
Feb.....	. 2100	150. 1	. 950	113. 1	. 515	^c 139. 1	1. 1000	111. 2	2. 800	^d 109. 0
Mar.....	. 1850	132. 2	. 950	113. 1	. 515	^c 139. 1	1. 0750	108. 7	2. 800	^d 109. 0
Apr.....	. 1850	132. 2	. 950	113. 1	. 500	^c 135. 0	1. 0750	108. 7	2. 800	^d 109. 0
May.....	. 1850	132. 2	. 950	113. 1	. 500	^c 135. 0	1. 1000	111. 2	2. 800	^d 109. 0
June.....	. 1850	132. 2	. 950	113. 1	. 500	^c 135. 0	1. 1250	113. 7	2. 800	^d 109. 0
July.....	. 1850	132. 2	. 950	113. 1	. 500	^c 135. 0	1. 1250	113. 7	2. 800	^d 109. 0
Aug.....	. 1850	132. 2	. 950	113. 1	. 500	^c 135. 0	1. 1500	116. 2	2. 800	^d 109. 0
Sept.....	. 1850	132. 2	. 950	113. 1	. 500	^c 135. 0	1. 1500	116. 2	2. 800	^d 109. 0
Oct.....	. 1850	132. 2	. 950	113. 1	. 500	^c 135. 0	1. 1750	118. 8	2. 800	^d 109. 0
Nov.....	. 1850	132. 2	. 950	113. 1	. 500	^c 135. 0	1. 2000	121. 3	2. 800	^d 109. 0
Dec.....	. 1850	132. 2	. 950	113. 1	. 500	^c 135. 0	1. 2000	121. 3	2. 800	^d 109. 0
Average, 1908.....	. 1879	134. 3	. 950	113. 1	. 504	^c 136. 1	1. 1354	114. 8	2. 800	^d 109. 0

Month.	Boots and shoes: men's vici kid shoes, Goodyear welt.		Boots and shoes: women's solid grain shoes.		Broadcloths: first quality, black, 54-inch, XXX wool.		Calico: American standard prints, 64 x 64.		Carpets: Brussels, 5-frame, Bigelow.	
	Price per pair.	Relative price.	Price per pair.	Relative price.	Price per yard.	Relative price.	Price per yard.	Relative price.	Price per yard.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$2. 3000	100. 0	\$0. 8175	100. 0	\$1. 732	100. 0	^e \$0. 0553	100. 0	\$1. 0008	100. 0
Jan.....	2. 5000	108. 7	. 9750	119. 3	2. 020	116. 6	. 0665	^f 133. 7	1. 2480	124. 7
Feb.....	2. 5000	108. 7	. 9750	119. 3	2. 020	116. 6	. 0570	^f 114. 6	1. 2480	124. 7
Mar.....	2. 5000	108. 7	. 9500	116. 2	2. 020	116. 6	. 0570	^f 114. 6	1. 2480	124. 7
Apr.....	2. 5000	108. 7	. 9500	116. 2	2. 020	116. 6	. 0570	^f 114. 6	1. 2480	124. 7
May.....	2. 5000	108. 7	. 9250	113. 1	2. 020	116. 6	. 0570	^f 114. 6	1. 1760	117. 5
June.....	2. 5000	108. 7	. 9250	113. 1	2. 020	116. 6	. 0451	^f 90. 6	1. 1760	117. 5
July.....	2. 5000	108. 7	. 9500	116. 2	2. 020	116. 6	. 0451	^f 90. 6	1. 1760	117. 5
Aug.....	2. 5000	108. 7	. 9500	116. 2	1. 980	114. 3	. 0475	^f 95. 5	1. 1760	117. 5
Sept.....	2. 5000	108. 7	. 9750	119. 3	1. 980	114. 3	. 0475	^f 95. 5	1. 1760	117. 5
Oct.....	2. 5000	108. 7	1. 0000	122. 3	1. 980	114. 3	. 0475	^f 95. 5	1. 1760	117. 5
Nov.....	2. 5000	108. 7	1. 0250	125. 4	1. 980	114. 3	. 0475	^f 95. 5	1. 1760	117. 5
Dec.....	2. 5000	108. 7	1. 0250	125. 4	1. 980	114. 3	. 0475	^f 95. 5	1. 1760	117. 5
Average, 1908.....	2. 5000	108. 7	. 9688	118. 5	2. 003	115. 6	. 0519	^f 104. 3	1. 2000	119. 9

^a Blankets: 11-4, 5 lbs. to the pair, cotton warp, cotton and wool filling.^b Boots and shoes: men's calf bal. shoes, Goodyear welt, dongola top.^c For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0. 524.^d For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$2.80.^e Calico: Cocheco prints.^f For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.0602.

TABLE II.—MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES
IN 1908 AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[Average for 1908 computed from quotations in Table I.]

Month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Carpets: ingrain, 2-ply, Lowell.		Carpets: Wil- ton, 5-frame, Bigelow.		Cotton flannels: 2¾ yards to the pound.		Cotton flannels: 3½ yards to the pound.		Cotton thread: 6-cord, 200- yard spools, J. & P. Coats.	
	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per spool.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0. 4752	100. 0	\$1. 8432	100. 0	\$0. 0706	100. 0	\$0. 0575	100. 0	\$0. 031008	100. 0
Jan.....	. 5760	121. 2	2. 2800	123. 7	. 0900	127. 5	. 0750	130. 4	. 045080	145. 4
Feb.....	. 5760	121. 2	2. 2800	123. 7	. 0900	127. 5	. 0750	130. 4	. 045080	145. 4
Mar.....	. 5760	121. 2	2. 2800	123. 7	. 0875	123. 9	. 0725	126. 1	. 040180	129. 6
Apr.....	. 5760	121. 2	2. 2800	123. 7	. 0875	123. 9	. 0725	126. 1	. 040180	129. 6
May.....	. 5520	116. 2	2. 1840	118. 5	. 0850	120. 4	. 0700	121. 7	. 040180	129. 6
June.....	. 5520	116. 2	2. 1840	118. 5	. 0850	120. 4	. 0700	121. 7	. 040180	129. 6
July.....	. 5520	116. 2	2. 1840	118. 5	. 0825	116. 9	. 0675	117. 4	. 040180	129. 6
Aug.....	. 5520	116. 2	2. 1840	118. 5	. 0825	116. 9	. 0675	117. 4	. 040180	129. 6
Sept.....	. 5520	116. 2	2. 1840	118. 5	. 0775	109. 8	. 0675	117. 4	. 040180	129. 6
Oct.....	. 5280	111. 1	2. 1840	118. 5	. 0775	109. 8	. 0675	117. 4	. 040180	129. 6
Nov.....	. 5280	111. 1	2. 1840	118. 5	. 0750	106. 2	. 0650	113. 0	. 039200	126. 4
Dec.....	. 5280	111. 1	2. 1840	118. 5	. 0750	106. 2	. 0650	113. 0	. 039200	126. 4
Average, 1908.....	. 5540	116. 6	2. 2160	120. 2	. 0829	117. 4	. 0696	121. 0	. 040833	131. 7

Month.	Cotton yarns: carded, white, mule-spun, northern, cones, 10/1.		Cotton yarns: carded, white, mule-spun, northern, cones, 22/1.		Denims: Amoskeag.		Drillings: brown, Pepperell.		Drillings: 30-inch, Stark A.	
	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0. 1608	100. 0	\$0. 1969	100. 0	\$0. 1044	100. 0	\$0. 0572	100. 0	\$0. 0521	100. 0
Jan.....	. 2000	124. 4	. 2350	119. 3	. 1250	119. 7	. 0725	126. 7	. 0772	148. 2
Feb.....	. 1950	121. 3	. 2175	110. 5	. 1250	119. 7	. 0725	126. 7	. 0786	150. 9
Mar.....	. 1900	118. 2	. 2300	116. 8	. 1250	119. 7	. 0725	126. 7	. 0746	143. 2
Apr.....	. 1825	113. 5	. 1925	97. 8	. 1200	114. 9	. 0700	122. 4	. 0688	132. 1
May.....	. 1775	110. 4	. 2000	101. 6	. 1200	114. 9	. 0700	122. 4	. 0726	139. 3
June.....	. 1700	105. 7	. 1975	100. 3	. 1100	105. 4	. 0700	122. 4	. 0693	133. 0
July.....	. 1700	105. 7	. 2000	101. 6	. 1100	105. 4	. 0700	122. 4	. 0717	137. 6
Aug.....	. 1700	105. 7	. 2150	109. 2	. 1100	105. 4	. 0700	122. 4	. 0698	134. 0
Sept.....	. 1675	104. 2	. 2100	106. 7	. 1100	105. 4	. 0700	122. 4	. 0695	133. 4
Oct.....	. 1675	104. 2	. 2125	107. 9	. 1100	105. 4	. 0700	122. 4	. 0705	135. 3
Nov.....	. 1725	107. 3	. 2100	106. 7	. 1100	105. 4	. 0700	122. 4	. 0698	134. 0
Dec.....	. 1700	105. 7	. 2050	104. 1	. 1175	112. 5	. 0700	122. 4	. 0691	132. 6
Average, 1908.....	. 1777	110. 5	. 2104	106. 9	. 1160	111. 1	. 0706	123. 4	. 0718	137. 8

TABLE II.—MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908 AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[Average for 1908 computed from quotations in Table I.]

Month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Flannels: white, 4-4, Bal- lard Vale No. 3.		Ginghams: Amoskeag.		Ginghams: Lancaster.		Horse blankets: 6 pounds each, all wool.		Hosiery: men's cotton half hose, seamless, fast black, 20 to 22 ounce, 160 needles.	
	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Price per 12 pairs.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0.3768	100.0	\$0.0533	100.0	\$0.0573	100.0	\$0.573	100.0	^a \$0.9555	100.0
Jan.....	.4687	124.4	.0600	112.6	.0675	117.8	.725	126.5	.7500	^b 88.9
Feb.....	.4687	124.4	.0575	107.9	.0650	113.4	.725	126.5	.7500	^b 88.9
Mar.....	.4687	124.4	.0600	112.6	.0650	113.4	.725	126.5	.7500	^b 88.9
Apr.....	.4687	124.4	.0600	112.6	.0650	113.4	.725	126.5	.7500	^b 88.9
May.....	.4687	124.4	.0600	112.6	.0650	113.4	.725	126.5	.7500	^b 88.9
June.....	.4557	120.9	.0500	93.8	.0500	87.3	.725	126.5	.7500	^b 88.9
July.....	.4557	120.9	.0500	93.8	.0500	87.3	.725	126.5	.7500	^b 88.9
Aug.....	.4557	120.9	.0500	93.8	.0500	87.3	.725	126.5	.7500	^b 88.9
Sept.....	.4557	120.9	.0500	93.8	.0500	87.3	.725	126.5	.7500	^b 88.9
Oct.....	.4557	120.9	.0500	93.8	.0500	87.3	.725	126.5	.7500	^b 88.9
Nov.....	.4557	120.9	.0550	103.2	.0550	96.0	.725	126.5	.7500	^b 88.9
Dec.....	.4557	120.9	.0550	103.2	.0550	96.0	.725	126.5	.7500	^b 88.9
Average, 1908.....	.4611	122.4	.0548	102.8	.0573	100.0	.725	126.5	.7500	^b 88.9

Month.	Hosiery: wom- en's cotton hose, combed peeler yarn, high spliced heel.		Hosiery: wom- en's cotton hose, seamless, fast black, 26- ounce, 176 needles.		Leather: har- ness, oak, packers' hides, heavy No. 1.		Leather: sole, hemlock.		Leather: sole, oak.	
	Price per 12 pairs.	Rela- tive price.	Price per 12 pairs.	Rela- tive price.	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899...	^c \$1.850	100.0	^d \$0.9310	100.0	^e \$0.2590	100.0	\$0.1939	100.0	\$0.3363	100.0
Jan.....	1.775	95.9	.8000	^f 84.2	.3600	^g 124.2	.2650	136.7	.3850	114.5
Feb.....	1.775	95.9	.8000	^f 84.2	.3450	^g 119.1	.2500	128.9	.3850	114.5
Mar.....	1.775	95.9	.8000	^f 84.2	.3450	^g 119.1	.2500	128.9	.3800	113.0
Apr.....	1.775	95.9	.8000	^f 84.2	.3450	^g 119.1	.2500	128.9	.3700	110.0
May.....	1.775	95.9	.8000	^f 84.2	.3450	^g 119.1	.2400	123.8	.3750	111.5
June.....	1.775	95.9	.8000	^f 84.2	.3450	^g 119.1	.2400	123.8	.3750	111.5
July.....	1.775	95.9	.8000	^f 84.2	.3450	^g 119.1	.2400	123.8	.3750	111.5
Aug.....	1.775	95.9	.8000	^f 84.2	.3450	^g 119.1	.2550	131.5	.3800	113.0
Sept.....	1.775	95.9	.8000	^f 84.2	.3450	^g 119.1	.2550	131.5	.3800	113.0
Oct.....	1.775	95.9	.8000	^f 84.2	.3600	^g 124.2	.2550	131.5	.3800	113.0
Nov.....	1.775	95.9	.8000	^f 84.2	.3600	^g 124.2	.2550	131.5	.3800	113.0
Dec.....	1.775	95.9	.8000	^f 84.2	.3700	^g 127.7	.2550	131.5	.3950	117.5
Average, 1908.....	1.775	95.9	.8000	^f 84.2	.3508	^g 121.1	.2508	129.3	.3800	113.0

^a Hosiery: men's cotton half hose, seamless, fast black, 20 to 22 ounce.^b For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.80.^c Average for 1893-1899.^d Hosiery: women's cotton hose, seamless, fast black, 26 to 28 ounce.^e Leather: harness, oak, country middles, 14 pounds and up (except overweights, 20 pounds and up).^f For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.85.^g For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.3738.

TABLE II.—MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES
IN 1908 AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[Average for 1908 computed from quotations in Table I.]

Month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Leather: chrome calf, glazed finish, B grade.		Linen shoe thread: 10s., Barbour.		Overcoatings: chinchilla, cotton warp, C. C. grade.		Overcoatings: covert cloth, light weight, staple.		Overcoatings: Kersey, stand- ard, 28-ounce.	
	Price per sq. foot.	Rela- tive price.	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899...	^a \$0.6545	100.0	\$0.8748	100.0	\$0.4883	100.0	\$2.3286	100.0	^b \$1.2472	100.0
Jan.....	.2250	^c 117.1	.8930	102.1	.4550	93.2	2.2568	96.9	1.8500	148.3
Feb.....	.2250	^c 117.1	.8930	102.1	.4400	90.1	2.2568	96.9	1.8500	148.3
Mar.....	.2250	^c 117.1	.8930	102.1	.4400	90.1	2.2568	96.9	1.8500	148.3
Apr.....	.2250	^c 117.1	.8930	102.1	.4400	90.1	2.2568	96.9	1.8500	148.3
May.....	.2150	^c 111.9	.8930	102.1	.4400	90.1	2.2568	96.9	1.8500	148.3
June.....	.2150	^c 111.9	.8930	102.1	.4400	90.1	2.2568	96.9	1.8500	148.3
July.....	.2150	^c 111.9	.8930	102.1	.4300	88.1	2.2568	96.9	1.8500	148.3
Aug.....	.2150	^c 111.9	.8930	102.1	.4250	87.0	2.2568	96.9	1.8500	148.3
Sept.....	.2150	^c 111.9	.8930	102.1	.4300	88.1	2.2568	96.9	1.8500	148.3
Oct.....	.2150	^c 111.9	.8930	102.1	.4250	87.0	2.2568	96.9	1.8500	148.3
Nov.....	.2150	^c 111.9	.8930	102.1	.4250	87.0	2.2568	96.9	1.8500	148.3
Dec.....	.2150	^c 111.9	.8930	102.1	.4250	87.0	2.2568	96.9	1.8500	148.3
Average, 1908.....	.2183	^c 113.6	.8930	102.1	.4346	89.0	2.2568	96.9	1.8500	148.3

Month.	Print cloths: 28-inch, 64x64.		Sheetings: bleached, 9-4, Atlantic.		Sheetings: bleached, 10-4, Pepperell.		Sheetings: bleached, 10-4, Wamsutta S. T.		Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Indian Head.	
	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0.028380	100.0	^d \$0.1836	100.0	\$0.1884	100.0	\$0.2949	100.0	\$0.0626	100.0
Jan.....	.041250	145.3	.2780	^e 161.3	.3000	159.2	.3150	106.8	.0850	135.8
Feb.....	.038000	133.9	.2779	^e 161.2	.2500	132.7	.3000	101.7	.0850	135.8
Mar.....	.034688	122.2	.2779	^e 161.2	.2500	132.7	.3000	101.7	.0800	127.8
Apr.....	.032500	114.5	.2561	^e 148.6	.2500	132.7	.3000	101.7	.0800	127.8
May.....	.032000	112.8	.2586	^e 150.0	.2500	132.7	.3000	101.7	.0800	127.8
June.....	.032500	114.5	.2578	^e 149.6	.2300	122.1	.2625	89.0	.0750	119.8
July.....	.032500	114.5	(^f)	.....	.2300	122.1	.2625	89.0	.0750	119.8
Aug.....	.030750	108.4	.2130	^e 123.6	.2300	122.1	.2625	89.0	.0750	119.8
Sept.....	.030000	105.7	.2060	^e 119.5	.2300	122.1	.2625	89.0	.0750	119.8
Oct.....	.030750	108.4	.2040	^e 118.3	.2300	122.1	.2625	89.0	.0750	119.8
Nov.....	.033125	116.7	.1977	^e 114.7	.2400	127.4	.2625	89.0	.0725	115.8
Dec.....	.034375	121.1	.2021	^e 117.2	.2400	127.4	.2625	89.0	.0775	123.8
Average, 1908.....	.033486	118.0	.2390	^e 138.7	.2442	129.6	.2794	94.7	.0779	124.4

^a Leather: wax calf, 30 to 40 lbs. to the dozen, B grade.
^b Average for 1897-1899.
^c For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.2250.
^d Sheetings: bleached, 10-4, Atlantic.
^e For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.2315.
^f No quotations for month.

TABLE III.—MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908 AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[Average for 1908 computed from quotations in Table I.]

Month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Lawrence L. L.		Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Pepperell R.		Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Fruit of the Loom.		Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Lonsdale.		Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Wamsutta ^{<0>} XX.	
	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899...	^a \$0.0525	100.0	\$0.0551	100.0	\$0.0728	100.0	\$0.0727	100.0	\$0.0948	100.0
Jan.....	.0600	^b 117.9	.0775	140.7	.1200	164.8	.1000	137.6	.1250	131.9
Feb.....	.0575	^b 113.0	.0700	127.0	.0950	130.5	.0925	127.2	.1250	131.9
Mar.....	.0550	^b 108.0	.0700	127.0	.0950	130.5	.0925	127.2	.1250	131.9
Apr.....	.0525	^b 103.1	.0700	127.0	.0950	130.5	.0925	127.2	.1250	131.9
May.....	.0500	^b 98.2	.0650	118.0	.0950	130.5	.0925	127.2	.1250	131.9
June.....	.0500	^b 98.2	.0675	122.5	.0825	113.3	.0800	110.0	.1025	108.1
July.....	.0488	^b 95.9	.0675	122.5	.0850	116.8	.0825	113.5	.1025	108.1
Aug.....	.0500	^b 98.2	.0675	122.5	.0850	116.8	.0825	113.5	.1025	108.1
Sept.....	.0500	^b 98.2	.0675	122.5	.0850	116.8	.0825	113.5	.1025	108.1
Oct.....	.0488	^b 95.9	.0675	122.5	.0850	116.8	.0825	113.5	.1025	108.1
Nov.....	.0500	^b 98.2	.0650	118.0	.0850	116.8	.0825	113.5	.1025	108.1
Dec.....	.0500	^b 98.2	.0650	118.0	.0875	120.2	.0850	116.9	.1025	108.1
Average, 1908.....	.0519	^b 102.0	.0683	124.0	.0913	125.4	.0873	120.1	.1119	118.0

Month.	Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Williamsville A1.		Silk: raw, Italian, classical.		Silk: raw, Japan, filatures.		Suits: clay worsted diag- onal, 12-ounce, Wash. Mills.		Suits: clay worsted diag- onal, 16-ounce, Wash. Mills.	
	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0.0876	100.0	\$4.2558	100.0	\$4.0187	100.0	^c \$0.8236	100.0	^c \$1.0068	100.0
Jan.....	.1200	137.0	5.0738	119.2	4.0498	100.8	1.1700	142.1	1.3950	138.6
Feb.....	.1000	114.2	4.3808	102.9	4.0498	100.8	1.1700	142.1	1.3950	138.6
Mar.....	.1000	114.2	3.9848	93.6	3.7588	93.5	1.1700	142.1	1.3950	138.6
Apr.....	.1000	114.2	3.6878	86.7	3.5648	88.7	1.1700	142.1	1.3950	138.6
May.....	.0875	99.9	3.8363	90.1	3.4678	86.3	1.1700	142.1	1.3950	138.6
June.....	.0875	99.9	3.8858	91.3	3.5648	88.7	1.1700	142.1	1.3950	138.6
July.....	.0875	99.9	3.9848	93.6	4.0013	99.6	1.0575	128.4	1.2825	127.4
Aug.....	.0875	99.9	4.1580	97.7	4.0013	99.6	1.0575	128.4	1.2825	127.4
Sept.....	.0875	99.9	4.2075	98.9	4.0498	100.8	1.0575	128.4	1.2825	127.4
Oct.....	.0875	99.9	4.2570	100.0	4.0498	100.8	1.0575	128.4	1.2825	127.4
Nov.....	.0900	102.7	4.2075	98.9	4.0255	100.2	1.0575	128.4	1.2825	127.4
Dec.....	.0900	102.7	4.5045	105.8	4.0983	102.0	1.0575	128.4	1.2825	127.4
Average, 1908.....	.0938	107.1	4.1807	98.2	3.8902	96.8	1.1138	135.2	1.3388	133.0

^a Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Stark A. A.^b For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.0647.^c Average for 1895-1899.

TABLE III.—MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908 AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[Average for 1908 computed from quotations in Table I.]

Month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Suitings: indigo blue, all wool, 54-in., 14-oz., Middlesex.		Suitings: serge, Washington Mills 6700.		Tickings: Amoskeag A. C. A.		Trouserings: fancy worsted, 19 to 20 ounce.		Underwear: shirts and drawers, white, all wool, etc.	
	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per 12 gar- ments.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$1. 3230	100. 0	^a \$0. 7526	100. 0	\$0. 1061	100. 0	^b \$1. 9456	100. 0	\$23. 31	100. 0
Jan.....	1. 5750	119. 0	1. 0575	140. 5	. 1200	113. 1	2. 4750	^c 123. 7	27. 00	115. 8
Feb.....	1. 5750	119. 0	1. 0575	140. 5	. 1200	113. 1	2. 4750	^c 123. 7	27. 00	115. 8
Mar.....	1. 5750	119. 0	1. 0575	140. 5	. 1200	113. 1	2. 4750	^c 123. 7	27. 00	115. 8
Apr.....	1. 5750	119. 0	1. 0575	140. 5	. 1200	113. 1	2. 4750	^c 123. 7	27. 00	115. 8
May.....	1. 5750	119. 0	1. 0575	140. 5	. 1200	113. 1	2. 4750	^c 123. 7	27. 00	115. 8
June.....	1. 5750	119. 0	1. 0575	140. 5	. 1050	99. 0	2. 4750	^c 123. 7	27. 00	115. 8
July.....	1. 5750	119. 0	. 9225	122. 6	. 1050	99. 0	2. 4750	^c 123. 7	27. 00	115. 8
Aug.....	1. 5750	119. 0	. 9225	122. 6	. 1050	99. 0	2. 4750	^c 123. 7	27. 00	115. 8
Sept.....	1. 5750	119. 0	. 9225	122. 6	. 1050	99. 0	2. 4750	^c 123. 7	27. 00	115. 8
Oct.....	1. 5750	119. 0	. 9225	122. 6	. 1050	99. 0	2. 4750	^c 123. 7	27. 00	115. 8
Nov.....	1. 5750	119. 0	. 9225	122. 6	. 1125	106. 0	2. 5875	^c 129. 3	27. 00	115. 8
Dec.....	1. 5750	119. 0	. 9675	128. 6	. 1125	106. 0	2. 5875	^c 129. 3	27. 00	115. 8
Average, 1908.....	1. 5750	119. 0	. 9938	132. 0	. 1125	106. 0	2. 4938	^c 124. 6	27. 00	115. 8

Month.	Underwear: shirts and drawers, white, merino, 60 per cent wool, etc.		Women's dress goods: cash- mere, all wool, 8-9 twill, 35- inch, Atlantic Mills.		Women's dress goods: cash- mere, cotton warp, 9-twill, 4-4, Atlantic Mills F.		Women's dress goods: cash- mere, cotton warp, 36-inch, Hamilton.		Women's dress goods: Pan- ama cloth, 54-inch.	
	Price per 12 gar- ments.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899...	^d \$15. 57	100. 0	^e \$0. 2905	100. 0	\$0. 1520	100. 0	^f \$0. 0883	100. 0	^g \$0. 5151	100. 0
Jan.....	18. 00	^h 106. 0	. 3185	ⁱ 127. 1	. 2107	138. 6	. 1960	^j 127. 8	. 6983	^k 126. 8
Feb.....	18. 00	^h 106. 0	. 3185	ⁱ 127. 1	. 2107	138. 6	. 1960	^j 127. 8	. 6983	^k 126. 8
Mar.....	18. 00	^h 106. 0	. 3185	ⁱ 127. 1	. 2107	138. 6	. 1960	^j 127. 8	. 6983	^k 126. 8
Apr.....	18. 00	^h 106. 0	. 3185	ⁱ 127. 1	. 2107	138. 6	. 1911	^j 124. 6	. 6983	^k 126. 8
May.....	18. 00	^h 106. 0	. 3185	ⁱ 127. 1	. 2107	138. 6	. 1911	^j 124. 6	. 6983	^k 126. 8
June.....	18. 00	^h 106. 0	. 3185	ⁱ 127. 1	. 2107	138. 6	. 1911	^j 124. 6	. 6983	^k 126. 8
July.....	18. 00	^h 106. 0	. 3185	ⁱ 127. 1	. 2107	138. 6	. 1911	^j 124. 6	. 6983	^k 126. 8
Aug.....	18. 00	^h 106. 0	. 3185	ⁱ 127. 1	. 2107	138. 6	. 1911	^j 124. 6	. 6983	^k 126. 8
Sept.....	18. 00	^h 106. 0	. 3185	ⁱ 127. 1	. 2107	138. 6	. 1911	^j 124. 6	. 6983	^k 126. 8
Oct.....	18. 00	^h 106. 0	. 3185	ⁱ 127. 1	. 2107	138. 6	. 1862	^j 121. 4	. 6983	^k 126. 8
Nov.....	18. 00	^h 106. 0	. 3185	ⁱ 127. 1	. 2107	138. 6	. 1862	^j 121. 4	. 6983	^k 126. 8
Dec.....	18. 00	^h 106. 0	. 3185	ⁱ 127. 1	. 2107	138. 6	. 1862	^j 121. 4	. 6983	^k 126. 8
Average, 1908.....	18. 00	^h 106. 0	. 3185	ⁱ 127. 1	. 2107	138. 6	. 1911	^j 124. 6	. 6983	^k 126. 8

^a Average for 1892-1899.^b Average for 1892-1899; 22 to 23 ounce.^c For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$2.4469.^d 52 per cent wool and 48 per cent cotton.^e Women's dress goods: cashmere, all wool, 10-11 twill, 38-inch, Atlantic J.^f Women's dress goods: cashmere, cotton warp, 27-inch, Hamilton.^g Women's dress goods: Franklin sackings 6-4.^h For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$18.00.ⁱ For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.3381.^j For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.1960.^k For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.6983.

TABLE II.—MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908 AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[Average for 1903 computed from quotations in Table I.]

Month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Women's dress goods: poplar cloth, cotton warp and worsted filling, 36-inch.		Women's dress goods: Sicilian cloth, cotton warp, 50-inch.		Wool: Ohio, fine fleece (X and XX grade), scoured.		Wool: Ohio, medium fleece ($\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ grade), scoured.		Worsted yarns, 2-40s, Australian fine.	
	Price per yard.	Relative price.	Price per yard.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	^a \$0.0758	100.0	^b \$0.0680	100.0	\$0.5526	100.0	\$0.4564	100.0	\$1.0183	100.0
Jan.....	.2000	c115.4	.3491	d124.9	.7021	127.1	.5000	109.6	1.2700	124.7
Feb.....	.2000	c115.4	.3491	d124.9	.7021	127.1	.4865	106.6	1.2500	122.8
Mar.....	.2000	c115.4	.3491	d124.9	.7021	127.1	.4865	106.6	1.2200	119.8
Apr.....	.2000	c115.4	.3491	d124.9	.7021	127.1	.4865	106.6	1.2200	119.8
May.....	.2000	c115.4	.3491	d124.9	.7021	127.1	.4730	103.6	1.2200	119.8
June.....	.2000	c115.4	.3491	d124.9	.7021	127.1	.4730	103.6	1.2000	117.8
July.....	.2000	c115.4	.3491	d124.9	.7234	130.9	.4865	106.6	1.2200	119.8
Aug.....	.2000	c115.4	.3491	d124.9	.7234	130.9	.4865	106.6	1.2200	119.8
Sept.....	.1900	c109.6	.3491	d124.9	.7234	130.9	.5000	109.6	1.2200	119.8
Oct.....	.1900	c109.6	.3491	d124.9	.7234	130.9	.5000	109.6	1.2200	119.8
Nov.....	.1900	c109.6	.3491	d124.9	.7447	134.8	.5000	109.6	1.2500	122.8
Dec.....	.1900	c109.6	.3491	d124.9	.7447	134.8	.5000	109.6	1.2500	122.8
Average, 1908.....	.1967	c113.5	.3491	d124.9	.7163	129.6	.4899	107.3	1.2300	120.8

Month.	Cloths and clothing.		Fuel and lighting.							
	Worsted yarns: 2-32s, crossbred stock, white, in skeins.		Candles: adamantine, 6s, 14-ounce.		Coal: anthracite, broken.		Coal: anthracite, chestnut.		Coal: anthracite, egg.	
	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per ton.	Relative price.	Price per ton.	Relative price.	Price per ton.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	^c \$1.0071	100.0	\$0.0782	100.0	\$3.3669	100.0	\$3.5953	100.0	\$3.5936	100.0
Jan.....	.8800	f125.5	.0750	95.9	4.2071	125.0	4.9470	137.6	4.9504	137.8
Feb.....	.8800	f125.5	.0750	95.9	4.2068	124.9	4.9500	137.7	4.9500	137.7
Mar.....	.8800	f125.5	.0750	95.9	4.2000	124.7	4.9500	137.7	4.9500	137.7
Apr.....	.8000	f114.1	.0725	92.7	4.2000	124.7	4.4500	123.8	4.4500	123.8
May.....	.8000	f114.1	.0725	92.7	4.2018	124.8	4.5343	126.1	4.5327	126.1
June.....	.7600	f108.4	.0725	92.7	4.2059	124.9	4.6469	129.2	4.6463	129.3
July.....	.7600	f108.4	.0725	92.7	4.2006	124.8	4.7377	131.8	4.7475	132.1
Aug.....	.7600	f108.4	.0725	92.7	4.2000	124.7	4.8439	134.7	4.8285	134.4
Sept.....	.7600	f108.4	.0725	92.7	4.2000	124.7	4.9398	137.4	4.9384	137.4
Oct.....	.7600	f108.4	.0725	92.7	4.2000	124.7	4.9492	137.7	4.9500	137.7
Nov.....	.7600	f108.4	.0725	92.7	4.2000	124.7	4.9502	137.7	4.9500	137.7
Dec.....	.8200	f117.0	.0725	92.7	4.2000	124.7	4.9486	137.6	4.9500	137.7
Average, 1908.....	.8017	f114.4	.0731	93.5	4.2019	124.8	4.8206	134.1	4.8203	134.1

^a Women's dress goods: cashmere, cotton warp, 22-inch, Hamilton.^b Women's dress goods: alpaca, cotton warp, 22-inch, Hamilton.^c For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.1908.^d For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.3491.^e Worsted yarns: 2-40s XXXX, white, in skeins.^f For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.90.

TABLE II.—MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908 AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[Average for 1908 computed from quotations in Table I.]

Month.	Fuel and lighting.									
	Coal: anthracite, stove.		Coal: bituminous, Georges Creek (at mine).		Coal: bituminous, Georges Creek (f. o. b. N. Y. Harbor).		Coal: bituminous, Pittsburg (Youghiogheny).		Coke: Connellsville, furnace.	
	Price per ton.	Relative price.	Price per ton.	Relative price.	Price per ton.	Relative price.	Price per bushel.	Relative price.	Price per ton.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$3.7949	100.0	\$0.8887	100.0	\$2.7429	100.0	\$0.0643	100.0	\$1.6983	100.0
Jan.....	4.9503	130.4	1.5000	168.8	3.1500	114.8	.0863	134.2	2.1250	125.1
Feb.....	4.9500	130.4	1.5000	168.8	3.1000	113.0	.0850	132.2	1.7250	101.6
Mar.....	4.9500	130.4	1.5000	168.8	3.1000	113.0	.0850	132.2	1.8250	107.5
Apr.....	4.4510	117.3	1.5000	168.8	3.1000	113.0	.0850	132.2	1.6000	94.2
May.....	4.5357	119.5	1.4000	157.5	3.0000	109.4	.0850	132.2	1.5500	91.3
June.....	4.6453	122.4	1.4000	157.5	3.0500	111.2	.0850	132.2	1.6250	95.7
July.....	4.7469	125.1	1.3500	151.9	3.0500	111.2	.0850	132.2	1.6000	94.2
Aug.....	4.8497	127.8	1.4000	157.5	3.0500	111.2	.0850	132.2	1.6250	95.7
Sept.....	4.9459	130.3	1.4000	157.5	3.0500	111.2	.0850	132.2	1.5000	88.3
Oct.....	4.9483	130.4	1.4500	163.2	3.1000	113.0	.0850	132.2	1.5000	88.3
Nov.....	4.9500	130.4	1.4500	163.2	3.1000	113.0	.0850	132.2	1.8250	107.5
Dec.....	4.9486	130.4	1.4500	163.2	3.1000	113.0	.0850	132.2	2.0000	117.8
Average, 1908.....	4.8226	127.1	1.4417	162.2	3.0792	112.3	.0851	132.3	1.7083	100.6

Month.	Fuel and lighting.								Metals and implements.	
	Matches: parlor, domestic.		Petroleum: crude.		Petroleum: refined, for export.		Petroleum: refined, 150° fire test, w. w.		Augers: extra, 1-inch.	
	Price per gross of boxes (200s).	Relative price.	Price per barrel.	Relative price.	Price per gallon.	Relative price.	Price per gallon.	Relative price.	Price per auger.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$1.7563	100.0	\$0.9102	100.0	\$0.0649	100.0	\$0.0890	100.0	^a \$0.1608	100.0
Jan.....	1.5000	85.4	1.7800	195.6	.0875	134.8	.1350	151.7	.4200	^b 223.9
Feb.....	1.5000	85.4	1.7800	195.6	.0875	134.8	.1350	151.7	.4200	^b 223.9
Mar.....	1.5000	85.4	1.7800	195.6	.0875	134.8	.1350	151.7	.4200	^b 223.9
Apr.....	1.5000	85.4	1.7800	195.6	.0875	134.8	.1350	151.7	.4200	^b 223.9
May.....	1.5000	85.4	1.7800	195.6	.0875	134.8	.1350	151.7	.4200	^b 223.9
June.....	1.5000	85.4	1.7800	195.6	.0875	134.8	.1350	151.7	.4200	^b 223.9
July.....	1.5000	85.4	1.7800	195.6	.0875	134.8	.1350	151.7	.4200	^b 223.9
Aug.....	1.5000	85.4	1.7800	195.6	.0875	134.8	.1350	151.7	.4200	^b 223.9
Sept.....	1.5000	85.4	1.7800	195.6	.0875	134.8	.1350	151.7	.4200	^b 223.9
Oct.....	1.5000	85.4	1.7800	195.6	.0850	131.0	.1350	151.7	.4200	^b 223.9
Nov.....	1.5000	85.4	1.7800	195.6	.0850	131.0	.1350	151.7	.4200	^b 223.9
Dec.....	1.5000	85.4	1.7800	195.6	.0850	131.0	.1350	151.7	.4200	^b 223.9
Average, 1908.....	1.5000	85.4	1.7800	195.6	.0869	133.9	.1350	151.7	.4200	^b 223.9

^a Augers: extra, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.^b For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.42.

TABLE III.—MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908 AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[Average for 1908 computed from quotations in Table I.]

Month.	Metals and implements.									
	Axes: M. C. O., Yankee.		Bar iron: best refined, from store (Phila- delphia mar- ket).		Bar iron: com- mon to best refined (Pitts- burg market).		Barb wire: galvanized.		Butts: loose pin, wrought steel, 3½ x 3½ inch.	
	Price per ax.	Rela- tive price.	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Price per 100 pounds.	Rela- tive price.	Price per pair.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.4693	100.0	\$0.0164	100.0	^a \$0.0145	100.0	\$2.5261	100.0	^b \$0.0316	100.0
Jan.....	.6800	144.9	.0176	107.3	.0160	^c 120.0	2.6800	106.1	.0900	^d 126.6
Feb.....	.6800	144.9	.0176	107.3	.0140	^c 105.0	2.6800	106.1	.0900	^d 126.6
Mar.....	.6800	144.9	.0176	107.3	.0149	^c 111.8	2.6800	106.1	.0900	^d 126.6
Apr.....	.6800	144.9	.0176	107.3	.0149	^c 111.8	2.6800	106.1	.0900	^d 126.6
May.....	.6800	144.9	.0176	107.3	.0149	^c 111.8	2.6800	106.1	.0900	^d 126.6
June.....	.6800	144.9	.0166	101.2	.0149	^c 111.8	2.5800	102.1	.0900	^d 126.6
July.....	.6800	144.9	.0166	101.2	.0140	^c 105.0	2.5800	102.1	.0900	^d 126.6
Aug.....	.6800	144.9	.0166	101.2	.0140	^c 105.0	2.5800	102.1	.0900	^d 126.6
Sept.....	.6800	144.9	.0166	101.2	.0140	^c 105.0	2.5800	102.1	.0900	^d 126.6
Oct.....	.6800	144.9	.0166	101.2	.0140	^c 105.0	2.5800	102.1	.0900	^d 126.6
Nov.....	.6800	144.9	.0166	101.2	.0140	^c 105.0	2.5800	102.1	.0900	^d 126.6
Dec.....	.6800	144.9	.0166	101.2	.0150	^c 112.5	2.5800	102.1	.0900	^d 126.6
Average, 1908.....	.6800	144.9	.0170	103.7	.0146	^c 109.5	2.6217	103.8	.0900	^d 126.6

Month.	Chisels: extra, socket firmer, 1-inch.		Copper: ingot, electrolytic.		Copper: sheet, hot-rolled (base sizes).		Copper wire: bare.		Doorknobs: steel, bronze plated.	
	Price per chisel.	Rela- tive price.	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Price per pair.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.1894	100.0	^e \$0.1234	100.0	\$0.1659	100.0	\$0.1464	100.0	\$0.1697	100.0
Jan.....	.3750	198.0	.1388	^f 115.0	.2000	120.6	.1650	112.7	.4000	235.7
Feb.....	.3750	198.0	.1363	^f 112.9	.2000	120.6	.1650	112.7	.4000	235.7
Mar.....	.3750	198.0	.1256	^f 104.1	.1700	102.5	.1450	99.0	.4000	235.7
Apr.....	.3750	198.0	.1300	^f 107.7	.1700	102.5	.1475	100.8	.4000	235.7
May.....	.3750	198.0	.1265	^f 104.8	.1700	102.5	.1475	100.8	.4000	235.7
June.....	.3750	198.0	.1269	^f 105.2	.1700	102.5	.1475	100.8	.4000	235.7
July.....	.3750	198.0	.1269	^f 105.2	.1700	102.5	.1475	100.8	.4000	235.7
Aug.....	.3750	198.0	.1350	^f 111.9	.1700	102.5	.1450	99.0	.4000	235.7
Sept.....	.3750	198.0	.1375	^f 113.9	.1800	108.5	.1525	104.2	.4000	235.7
Oct.....	.3750	198.0	.1355	^f 112.3	.1800	108.5	.1525	104.2	.4000	235.7
Nov.....	.3750	198.0	.1381	^f 114.4	.1800	108.5	.1500	102.5	.4000	235.7
Dec.....	.3750	198.0	.1438	^f 119.2	.1900	114.5	.1575	107.6	.4000	235.7
Average, 1908.....	.3750	198.0	.1334	^f 110.5	.1792	108.0	.1519	103.8	.4000	235.7

^a Bar iron: best refined, from mill (Pittsburg market).^b Butts: loose joint, cast, 3 x 3 inch.^c For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.0175.^d For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.09.^e Copper: ingot, lake.^f For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.2078.

TABLE III.—MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908 AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[Average for 1908 computed from quotations in Table L.]

Month.	Metals and implements.									
	Files: 8-inch mill bastard.		Hammers: Maydole No. 1½.		Lead: pig.		Lead: pipe.		Locks: common mortise.	
	Price per dozen.	Relative price.	Price per hammer.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per 100 pounds.	Relative price.	Price per lock.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.8527	100.0	\$0.3613	100.0	\$0.0381	100.0	\$4.8183	100.0	\$0.0817	100.0
Jan.....	.9700	113.8	.4650	129.0	.0370	97.1	4.6800	97.1	.1660	203.2
Feb.....	.9700	113.8	.4660	129.0	.0378	99.2	4.2500	88.2	.1660	203.2
Mar.....	.9700	113.8	.4660	129.0	.0375	98.4	4.2500	88.2	.1660	203.2
Apr.....	.9700	113.8	.4660	129.0	.0400	105.0	4.3500	90.3	.1660	203.2
May.....	.9600	112.6	.4660	129.0	.0420	110.2	4.6000	95.5	.1660	203.2
June.....	.9600	112.6	.4660	129.0	.0430	112.9	4.7500	98.6	.1660	203.2
July.....	.9500	111.4	.4660	129.0	.0450	118.1	5.0000	103.8	.1660	203.2
Aug.....	.9400	110.2	.4660	129.0	.0460	120.7	5.0000	103.8	.1660	203.2
Sept.....	.9400	110.2	.4660	129.0	.0459	120.5	5.1000	105.8	.1660	203.2
Oct.....	.9400	110.2	.4660	129.0	.0453	118.9	5.1000	105.8	.1660	203.2
Nov.....	.9400	110.2	.4660	129.0	.0438	115.0	5.0000	103.8	.1660	203.2
Dec.....	.9400	110.2	.4660	129.0	.0434	113.9	4.8000	99.6	.1660	203.2
Average, 1908.....	.9542	111.9	.4660	129.0	.0422	110.8	4.7400	98.4	.1660	203.2

Month.	Nails: cut, 8-penny, fence and common.		Nails: wire, 8-penny, fence and common.		Pig iron: Bessemer.		Pig iron: foundry No. 1.		Pig iron: foundry No. 2.	
	Price per 100 pounds.	Relative price.	Price per 100 pounds.	Relative price.	Price per ton.	Relative price.	Price per ton.	Relative price.	Price per ton.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$1.8275	100.0	\$2.1618	100.0	\$13.7783	100.0	\$14.8642	100.0	\$13.0533	100.0
Jan.....	2.1250	116.3	2.1500	99.5	19.0000	137.9	18.7000	126.3	18.0250	138.1
Feb.....	2.1250	116.3	2.1500	99.5	17.9000	129.9	18.7500	126.7	17.1500	131.4
Mar.....	2.0250	110.8	2.1500	99.5	17.8600	129.6	18.6200	125.8	16.7750	128.5
Apr.....	2.0250	110.8	2.1500	99.5	17.4900	126.9	18.1500	122.6	16.4000	125.6
May.....	2.0250	110.8	2.1500	99.5	16.9600	123.1	17.4400	117.8	16.6750	127.7
June.....	1.9500	106.7	2.1500	99.5	16.9000	122.7	17.1200	115.6	15.9000	121.8
July.....	1.8500	101.2	2.0500	94.8	16.8300	122.1	17.0000	114.8	15.9000	121.8
Aug.....	1.8750	102.6	2.0500	94.8	16.2600	118.0	17.0000	114.8	15.5250	118.9
Sept.....	1.8500	101.2	2.0500	94.8	15.9000	115.4	17.1200	115.6	15.5250	118.9
Oct.....	1.8500	101.2	2.0500	94.8	15.7500	114.3	17.2500	116.5	15.3250	117.4
Nov.....	1.8500	101.2	2.0500	94.8	16.5900	120.4	17.5000	118.2	15.4000	118.0
Dec.....	1.8500	101.2	2.0500	94.8	17.4000	126.3	17.7500	119.9	16.4000	125.6
Average, 1908.....	1.9500	106.7	2.1000	97.1	17.0700	123.9	17.7000	119.6	16.2500	124.5

Month.	Pig iron: Gray forge, southern, coke.		Planes: Bailey No. 5, jack plane.		Quicksilver.		Saws: crosscut, Disston No. 2.		Saws: hand, Disston No. 7.	
	Price per ton.	Relative price.	Price per plane.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per saw.	Relative price.	Price per dozen.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$11.0892	100.0	\$1.3220	100.0	\$0.5593	100.0	\$1.6038	100.0	\$12.780	100.0
Jan.....	15.0000	135.3	1.5300	115.7	.6100	109.1	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3
Feb.....	14.5000	130.8	1.5300	115.7	.6100	109.1	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3
Mar.....	14.5000	130.8	1.5300	115.7	.6100	109.1	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3
Apr.....	14.0000	126.2	1.5300	115.7	.6100	109.1	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3
May.....	13.7500	124.0	1.5300	115.7	.6100	109.1	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3
June.....	14.0000	126.2	1.5300	115.7	.6000	107.3	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3
July.....	14.0000	126.2	1.5300	115.7	.5950	106.4	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3
Aug.....	14.2500	128.5	1.5300	115.7	.5900	105.5	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3
Sept.....	14.5000	130.8	1.5300	115.7	.6000	107.3	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3
Oct.....	14.5000	130.8	1.5300	115.7	.6200	110.9	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3
Nov.....	14.5000	130.8	1.5300	115.7	.6400	114.4	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3
Dec.....	15.0000	135.3	1.5300	115.7	.6250	111.7	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3
Average, 1908.....	14.3750	129.6	1.5300	115.7	.6100	109.1	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3

TABLE II.—MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908 AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[Average for 1903 computed from quotations in Table I.]

Month.	Metals and implements.									
	Shovels: Ames No. 2.		Silver: bar, fine.		Spelter: western.		Steel billets.		Steel rails.	
	Price per dozen.	Rela- tive price.	Price per ounce.	Rela- tive price.	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Price per ton.	Rela- tive price.	Price per ton.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$7.8658	100.0	\$0.74899	100.0	\$0.0452	100.0	\$21.5262	100.0	\$26.0654	100.0
Jan.....	7.8400	99.7	.56274	75.1	.0443	98.0	28.0000	130.1	28.0000	107.4
Feb.....	7.8400	99.7	.56630	75.6	.0473	104.6	28.0000	130.1	28.0000	107.4
Mar.....	7.8400	99.7	.55990	74.8	.0475	105.1	28.0000	130.1	28.0000	107.4
Apr.....	7.8400	99.7	.55129	73.6	.0473	104.6	28.0000	130.1	28.0000	107.4
May.....	7.8400	99.7	.53427	71.3	.0468	103.5	28.0000	130.1	28.0000	107.4
June.....	7.8400	99.7	.54278	72.5	.0458	101.3	25.7500	119.6	28.0000	107.4
July.....	7.8400	99.7	.53796	71.8	.0450	99.6	25.0000	116.1	28.0000	107.4
Aug.....	7.8400	99.7	.52302	69.8	.0483	106.9	25.0000	116.1	28.0000	107.4
Sept.....	7.8400	99.7	.52360	69.9	.0475	105.1	25.0000	116.1	28.0000	107.4
Oct.....	7.8400	99.7	.52050	69.5	.0485	107.3	25.0000	116.1	28.0000	107.4
Nov.....	7.8400	99.7	.50320	67.2	.0498	110.2	25.0000	116.1	28.0000	107.4
Dec.....	7.6200	96.9	.49399	66.0	.0519	114.8	25.0000	116.1	28.0000	107.4
Average, 1908.....	7.8217	99.4	.53496	71.4	.0475	105.1	26.3125	122.2	28.0000	107.4

Month.	Steel sheets: black, No. 27.		Tin: pig.		Tin plates: domestic, Bessemer, coke, 14 x 20 inch.		Trowels: M. C. O. brick, 10½-inch.		Vises: solid box, 50-pound.	
	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Price per 100 pounds.	Rela- tive price.	Price per trowel.	Rela- tive price.	Price per vise.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	^a \$0.0224	100.0	\$0.1836	100.0	^b \$3.4148	100.0	\$0.3400	100.0	\$3.9009	100.0
Jan.....	.0240	107.1	.2675	145.7	3.8900	113.9	.3400	100.0	^d 4.3700	147.4
Feb.....	.0240	107.1	.2860	155.8	3.8900	113.9	.3400	100.0	^d 4.3700	147.4
Mar.....	.0240	107.1	.3038	165.5	3.8900	113.9	.3400	100.0	^d 4.3700	147.4
Apr.....	.0240	107.1	.3125	170.2	3.8900	113.9	.3400	100.0	^d 4.3700	147.4
May.....	.0240	107.1	.3105	169.1	3.8900	113.9	.3400	100.0	^d 4.3700	147.4
June.....	.0240	107.1	.2885	157.1	3.8900	113.9	.3400	100.0	^d 4.3700	147.4
July.....	.0240	107.1	.2720	148.1	3.8900	113.9	.3400	100.0	^d 4.3700	147.4
Aug.....	.0240	107.1	.3073	167.4	3.8900	113.9	.3400	100.0	^d 4.3700	147.4
Sept.....	.0240	107.1	.2900	158.0	3.8900	113.9	.3400	100.0	^d 4.3700	147.4
Oct.....	.0240	107.1	.2950	160.7	3.8900	113.9	.3400	100.0	^d 4.3700	147.4
Nov.....	.0240	107.1	.3038	165.5	3.8900	113.9	.3400	100.0	^d 4.3700	147.4
Dec.....	.0240	107.1	.2940	160.1	3.8900	113.9	.3400	100.0	^d 4.3700	147.4
Average, 1908.....	.0240	107.1	.2942	160.2	3.8900	113.9	.3400	100.0	^d 4.3700	147.4

^a Average for the period, July, 1894, to December, 1899.^b Average for 1896-1899.^c Prices quoted by a different firm from that furnishing quotations in previous years.^d For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$4.37.

TABLE III.—MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908 AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[Average for 1908 computed from quotations in Table I.]

Month.	Metals and implements.				Lumber and building materials.					
	Wood screws: 1-inch, No. 10, flat head.		Zinc: sheet.		Brick: com- mon domestic.		Carbonate of lead: Ameri- can, in oil.		Cement: Port- land, domestic.	
	Price per gross.	Rela- tive price.	Price per 100 pounds.	Rela- tive price.	Price per M.	Rela- tive price.	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Price per barrel.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0. 1510	100. 0	\$5. 3112	100. 0	\$5.5625	100. 0	\$0. 0577	100. 0	^a \$1.9963	100. 0
Jan.....	.1000	66. 2	6. 4400	121. 3	5. 5000	98. 9	.0637	110. 4	1. 5500	77. 6
Feb.....	.1000	66. 2	6. 4400	121. 3	5. 5000	98. 9	.0637	110. 4	1. 4500	72. 6
Mar.....	.1000	66. 2	6. 4400	121. 3	5. 2500	94. 4	.0637	110. 4	1. 4500	72. 6
Apr.....	.1000	66. 2	6. 4400	121. 3	5. 3750	96. 6	.0637	110. 4	1. 4500	72. 6
May.....	.1000	66. 2	6. 4400	121. 3	4. 7500	85. 4	.0637	110. 4	1. 4500	72. 6
June.....	.1000	66. 2	6. 4400	121. 3	4. 6250	83. 1	.0637	110. 4	1. 4500	72. 6
July.....	.1000	66. 2	6. 4400	121. 3	4. 6250	83. 1	.0662	114. 7	1. 4500	72. 6
Aug.....	.1000	66. 2	6. 4400	121. 3	4. 5000	80. 9	.0662	114. 7	1. 4500	72. 6
Sept.....	.1000	66. 2	6. 4400	121. 3	4. 5000	80. 9	.0662	114. 7	1. 4500	72. 6
Oct.....	.1000	66. 2	6. 4400	121. 3	4. 7500	85. 4	.0662	114. 7	1. 4500	72. 6
Nov.....	.1000	66. 2	6. 4400	121. 3	5. 7500	103. 4	.0662	114. 7	1. 4500	72. 6
Dec.....	.1000	66. 2	6. 4400	121. 3	6. 1250	110. 1	.0662	114. 7	1. 4500	72. 6
Average, 1908.....	.1000	66. 2	6. 4400	121. 3	5. 1042	91. 8	.0650	112. 7	1. 4600	73. 1

Month.	Lumber and building materials.									
	Cement: Rosen- dale.		Doors: western white pine.		Hemlock.		Lime: common.		Linseed oil: raw.	
	Price per barrel.	Rela- tive price.	Price per door.	Rela- tive price.	Price per M feet.	Rela- tive price.	Price per barrel.	Rela- tive price.	Price per gallon.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0. 8871	100. 0	^b \$1. 0929	100. 0	\$11. 9625	100. 0	\$0. 8332	100. 0	\$0. 4535	100. 0
Jan.....	.9500	107. 1	2. 0100	^c 185. 9	22. 0000	183. 9	1. 0450	125. 4	. 4400	97. 0
Feb.....	.9500	107. 1	2. 0100	^c 185. 9	22. 0000	183. 9	1. 0450	125. 4	. 4400	97. 0
Mar.....	.9500	107. 1	1. 6850	^c 155. 9	21. 5000	179. 7	1. 0450	125. 4	. 4300	94. 8
Apr.....	.9500	107. 1	1. 6850	^c 155. 9	21. 0000	175. 5	1. 0450	125. 4	. 4300	94. 8
May.....	.9500	107. 1	1. 6850	^c 155. 9	21. 0000	175. 5	1. 0450	125. 4	. 4200	92. 6
June.....	.9500	107. 1	1. 6850	^c 155. 9	21. 0000	175. 5	1. 0450	125. 4	. 4400	97. 0
July.....	.9500	107. 1	1. 6850	^c 155. 9	21. 0000	175. 5	1. 0450	125. 4	. 4400	97. 0
Aug.....	.9500	107. 1	1. 6850	^c 155. 9	21. 0000	175. 5	1. 0450	125. 4	. 4400	97. 0
Sept.....	.9500	107. 1	1. 6850	^c 155. 9	20. 0000	167. 2	1. 0450	125. 4	. 4400	97. 0
Oct.....	.9500	107. 1	1. 6850	^c 155. 9	20. 0000	167. 2	1. 0450	125. 4	. 4300	94. 8
Nov.....	.9500	107. 1	1. 6850	^c 155. 9	20. 0000	167. 2	1. 0450	125. 4	. 4200	92. 6
Dec.....	.9500	107. 1	1. 7400	^c 161. 0	20. 0000	167. 2	1. 0450	125. 4	. 4800	105. 8
Average, 1908.....	.9500	107. 1	1. 7438	^c 161. 3	20. 8750	174. 5	1. 0450	125. 4	. 4375	96. 5

^a Average for 1895-1899.
^b Doors: pine, unmolded, 2 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 8 inches, 1½ inches thick.
^c For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$1.8108.

TABLE III.—MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908 AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[Average for 1908 computed from quotations in Table I.]

Month.	Lumber and building materials.									
	Maple: hard.		Oak: white, plain.		Oak: white, quartered.		Oxide of zinc.		Pine: white, boards, No. 2 barn (N. Y. market).	
	Price per M feet.	Relative price.	Price per M feet.	Relative price.	Price per M feet.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per M feet.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$26.5042	100.0	\$37.4292	100.0	\$53.6771	100.0	\$0.0400	100.0	^a \$17.1104	100.0
Jan.....	32.5000	122.6	54.0000	144.3	80.0000	149.0	.0513	128.3	37.7500	^b 197.4
Feb.....	32.5000	122.6	52.0000	138.9	80.0000	149.0	.0513	128.3	37.7500	^b 197.4
Mar.....	32.5000	122.6	52.0000	138.9	80.0000	149.0	.0513	128.3	37.7500	^b 197.4
Apr.....	32.5000	122.6	52.0000	138.9	80.0000	149.0	.0513	128.3	37.7500	^b 197.4
May.....	32.5000	122.6	52.0000	138.9	80.0000	149.0	.0513	128.3	37.7500	^b 197.4
June.....	31.0000	117.0	46.5000	124.2	80.0000	149.0	.0513	128.3	35.2500	^b 184.4
July.....	31.0000	117.0	46.5000	124.2	80.0000	149.0	.0513	128.3	35.2500	^b 184.4
Aug.....	31.0000	117.0	46.5000	124.2	80.0000	149.0	.0513	128.3	35.2500	^b 184.4
Sept.....	31.0000	117.0	47.5000	126.9	80.0000	149.0	.0513	128.3	35.2500	^b 184.4
Oct.....	31.0000	117.0	47.5000	126.9	80.0000	149.0	.0513	128.3	35.2500	^b 184.4
Nov.....	31.0000	117.0	47.5000	126.9	80.0000	149.0	.0513	128.3	35.2500	^b 184.4
Dec.....	31.0000	117.0	47.5000	126.9	82.0000	152.8	.0513	128.3	36.2500	^b 189.6
Average, 1908.....	31.6250	119.3	49.2917	131.7	80.1667	149.3	.0513	128.3	36.3750	^b 190.3

Month.	Pine: white, boards, uppers (N. Y. market).		Pine: yellow, flooring.		Pine: yellow, siding.		Plate glass: polished, glazing, area 3 to 5 sq. ft.		Plate glass: polished, glazing, area 5 to 10 sq. ft.	
	Price per M feet.	Relative price.	Price per M feet.	Relative price.	Price per M feet.	Relative price.	Price per sq. foot.	Relative price.	Price per sq. foot.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	^c \$46.5542	100.0	.....	.....	\$18.4646	100.0	^d \$0.3630	100.0	^e \$0.5190	100.0
Jan.....	98.5000	^f 203.1	41.5000	(^g)	30.5000	165.2	.2100	^h 70.5	.3200	ⁱ 75.4
Feb.....	98.5000	^f 203.1	41.5000	(^g)	30.5000	165.2	.2100	^h 70.5	.3200	ⁱ 75.4
Mar.....	98.5000	^f 203.1	44.5000	(^g)	30.5000	165.2	.1600	^h 53.7	.2600	ⁱ 61.3
Apr.....	98.5000	^f 203.1	44.5000	(^g)	30.5000	165.2	.1600	^h 53.7	.2600	ⁱ 61.3
May.....	98.5000	^f 203.1	44.5000	(^g)	30.5000	165.2	.1600	^h 53.7	.2600	ⁱ 61.3
June.....	95.5000	^f 196.9	46.5000	(^g)	30.5000	165.2	.1600	^h 53.7	.2600	ⁱ 61.3
July.....	95.5000	^f 196.9	46.5000	(^g)	30.5000	165.2	.1600	^h 53.7	.2600	ⁱ 61.3
Aug.....	95.5000	^f 196.9	43.5000	(^g)	30.5000	165.2	.1600	^h 53.7	.2600	ⁱ 61.3
Sept.....	93.5000	^f 192.8	43.5000	(^g)	30.5000	165.2	.1600	^h 53.7	.2600	ⁱ 61.3
Oct.....	93.5000	^f 192.8	43.5000	(^g)	30.5000	165.2	.1600	^h 53.7	.2600	ⁱ 61.3
Nov.....	93.5000	^f 192.8	43.5000	(^g)	30.5000	165.2	.1800	^h 60.4	.2800	ⁱ 66.0
Dec.....	93.5000	^f 192.8	43.5000	(^g)	30.5000	165.2	.2000	^h 67.1	.3000	ⁱ 70.7
Average, 1908.....	96.0833	^f 198.1	43.9167	(^g)	30.5000	165.2	.1733	^h 58.2	.2750	ⁱ 64.8

^a Pine: white, boards, No. 2 barn, 1-inch, 10 inches wide, rough (Buffalo market).^b For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$37.4167.^c Pine: white, boards, uppers, 1 inch, 8 inches and up wide, rough (Buffalo market).^d Plate glass: polished, unsilvered, area 3 to 5 square feet.^e Plate glass: polished, unsilvered, area 5 to 10 square feet.^f For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$97.0833.^g No relative price computed. For explanation see page 231.^h For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.23.ⁱ For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.34.

TABLE III.—MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908 AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[Average for 1908 computed from quotations in Table I.]

Month.	Lumber and building materials.									
	Poplar.		Putty.		Rosin: common to good, strained.		Shingles: cy-press.		Shingles: red cedar, random width, 16-inch.	
	Price per M feet.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per barrel.	Relative price.	Price per M.	Relative price.	Price per M.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 ..	\$31.3667	100.0	\$0.0158	100.0	\$1.4399	100.0	\$2.8213	100.0	^a \$3.7434	100.0
Jan.....	59.5000	189.7	.0120	75.9	3.2000	222.2	3.8500	136.5	2.2500	^b 159.8
Feb.....	56.5000	180.1	.0120	75.9	4.0000	277.8	3.8500	136.5	2.1500	^b 152.7
Mar.....	58.5000	186.5	.0120	75.9	3.7500	260.4	3.8500	136.5	2.1000	^b 149.2
Apr.....	60.0000	191.3	.0120	75.9	3.9000	270.9	3.6000	127.6	2.1000	^b 149.2
May.....	60.0000	191.3	.0120	75.9	3.6000	250.0	3.6000	127.6	1.9000	^b 135.0
June.....	57.0000	181.7	.0120	75.9	2.9500	204.9	3.6000	127.6	1.9500	^b 138.5
July.....	57.0000	181.7	.0120	75.9	3.1500	218.8	3.3500	118.7	1.9500	^b 138.5
Aug.....	57.0000	181.7	.0120	75.9	3.0000	208.3	3.3500	118.7	1.9500	^b 138.5
Sept.....	58.5000	186.5	.0120	75.9	2.8000	194.5	3.3500	118.7	2.2000	^b 156.3
Oct.....	58.5000	186.5	.0120	75.9	2.8800	200.0	3.3500	118.7	1.8500	^b 131.4
Nov.....	58.5000	186.5	.0120	75.9	2.9000	201.4	3.3500	118.7	1.8500	^b 131.4
Dec.....	58.5000	186.5	.0120	75.9	3.2500	225.7	3.3500	118.7	1.9000	^b 135.0
Average, 1908.....	58.2917	185.8	.0120	75.9	3.2817	227.9	3.5375	125.4	2.0125	^b 143.0

Month.	Spruce.		Tar.		Turpentine: spirits of.		Window glass: American, single, firsts, 6 x 8 to 10 x 15 inches.		Window glass: American, single, thirds, 6 x 8 to 10 x 15 inches.	
	Price per M feet.	Relative price.	Price per barrel.	Relative price.	Price per gallon.	Relative price.	Price per 50 sq. feet.	Relative price.	Price per 50 sq. feet.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$14.3489	100.0	\$1.2048	100.0	\$0.3343	100.0	\$2.1514	100.0	\$1.8190	100.0
Jan.....	21.0000	146.4	(^c)	.....	.4350	130.1	2.7200	126.4	2.1675	119.2
Feb.....	21.0000	146.4	(^c)	.....	.5550	166.0	2.2400	104.1	1.7850	98.1
Mar.....	21.0000	146.4	1.3000	107.9	.5350	160.0	2.5600	119.0	2.0400	112.1
Apr.....	21.0000	146.4	1.5000	124.5	.5650	169.0	2.5600	119.0	2.0400	112.1
May.....	21.0000	146.4	1.6000	132.8	.4750	142.1	1.9200	89.2	1.5300	84.1
June.....	19.5000	135.9	1.5000	124.5	.4350	130.1	1.9200	89.2	1.5300	84.1
July.....	19.5000	135.9	1.5000	124.5	.4200	125.6	1.9200	89.2	1.5300	84.1
Aug.....	19.5000	135.9	1.5000	124.5	.4100	122.6	2.4000	111.6	1.9125	105.1
Sept.....	20.5000	142.9	1.4000	116.2	.3900	116.7	2.5600	119.0	2.0400	112.1
Oct.....	20.5000	142.9	1.9000	157.7	.3900	116.7	2.5600	119.0	2.0400	112.1
Nov.....	21.5000	149.8	1.9000	157.7	.4000	119.7	2.4000	111.6	1.9125	105.1
Dec.....	23.5000	163.8	1.9000	157.7	.4300	128.6	2.5600	119.0	2.0400	112.1
Average, 1908.....	20.7917	144.9	1.6000	132.8	.4533	135.6	2.3600	109.7	1.8806	103.4

^a Shingles: white pine, 18-inch, XXXX.
^b For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$2.6958.
^c No quotation for month.

TABLE III.—MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908 AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[Average for 1908 computed from quotations in Table I.]

Month.	Drugs and chemicals.									
	Alcohol: grain.		Alcohol: wood, refined, 95 per cent.		Alum: lump.		Brimstone: crude, seconds.		Glycerin: refined.	
	Price per gallon.	Relative price.	Price per gallon.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per ton.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$2.2405	100.0	\$0.9539	100.0	\$0.0167	100.0	\$20.6958	100.0	\$0.1399	100.0
Jan.....	2.6300	117.4	.3900	40.9	.0175	104.8	19.5000	94.2	.1600	114.4
Feb.....	2.6300	117.4	.3900	40.9	.0175	104.8	22.0000	106.3	.1600	114.4
Mar.....	2.6300	117.4	.3900	40.9	.0175	104.8	22.0000	106.3	.1600	114.4
Apr.....	2.6300	117.4	.3900	40.9	.0175	104.8	22.0000	106.3	.1550	110.8
May.....	2.6300	117.4	.3900	40.9	.0175	104.8	22.0000	106.3	.1425	101.9
June.....	2.6300	117.4	.4100	43.0	.0175	104.8	22.0000	106.3	.1375	98.3
July.....	2.6300	117.4	.4600	48.2	.0175	104.8	22.0000	106.3	.1350	96.5
Aug.....	2.6300	117.4	.4600	48.2	.0175	104.8	22.0000	106.3	.1350	96.5
Sept.....	2.6500	118.3	.4600	48.2	.0175	104.8	22.0000	106.3	.1450	103.6
Oct.....	2.6500	118.3	.4500	47.2	.0175	104.8	22.0000	106.3	.1450	103.6
Nov.....	2.6500	118.3	.4700	49.3	.0175	104.8	22.0000	106.3	.1500	107.2
Dec.....	2.6500	118.3	.4700	49.3	.0175	104.8	22.0000	106.3	.1650	117.9
Average, 1908.....	2.6367	117.7	.4275	44.8	.0175	104.8	21.7917	105.3	.1492	106.6

Month.	Drugs and chemicals.								House furnish- ing goods.	
	Muriatic acid: 20°.		Opium: natu- ral, in cases.		Quinine: American.		Sulphuric acid: 66°.		Earthenware: plates, cream- colored.	
	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per ounce.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per dozen.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.0104	100.0	\$2.3602	100.0	\$0.2460	100.0	\$0.0089	100.0	\$0.4136	100.0
Jan.....	.0135	129.8	5.0000	211.8	.1600	65.0	.0100	112.4	.4300	104.0
Feb.....	.0135	129.8	4.5500	192.8	.1600	65.0	.0110	123.6	.4300	104.0
Mar.....	.0135	129.8	4.5000	190.7	.1600	65.0	.0110	123.6	.4300	104.0
Apr.....	.0135	129.8	4.3750	185.4	.1600	65.0	.0110	123.6	.4300	104.0
May.....	.0135	129.8	4.5500	192.8	.1600	65.0	.0090	101.1	.4300	104.0
June.....	.0135	129.8	4.5000	190.7	.1600	65.0	.0100	112.4	.4300	104.0
July.....	.0135	129.8	5.7500	243.6	.1600	65.0	.0100	112.4	.4300	104.0
Aug.....	.0135	129.8	5.5000	233.0	.1600	65.0	.0100	112.4	.4300	104.0
Sept.....	.0135	129.8	5.0000	211.8	.1500	61.0	.0100	112.4	.4300	104.0
Oct.....	.0135	129.8	4.5000	190.7	.1500	61.0	.0100	112.4	.4300	104.0
Nov.....	.0135	129.8	4.3000	182.2	.1500	61.0	.0100	112.4	.4300	104.0
Dec.....	.0135	129.8	4.0500	171.6	.1500	61.0	.0100	112.4	.4300	104.0
Average, 1908.....	.0135	129.8	4.7146	199.8	.1567	63.7	.0102	114.6	.4300	104.0

TABLE III.—MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908 AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[Average for 1908 computed from quotations in Table I.]

Month.	House furnishing goods.									
	Earthenware: plates, white granite.		Earthenware: teacups and saucers, white granite.		Furniture: bedroom sets, hard wood.		Furniture: chairs, bed- room, maple.		Furniture: chairs, kitchen.	
	Price per dozen.	Rela- tive price.	Price per gross (6 dozen cups and 6 dozen saucers).	Rela- tive price.	Price per set.	Rela- tive price.	Price per dozen.	Rela- tive price.	Price per dozen.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0. 4479	100. 0	\$3. 4292	100. 0	^a \$10. 555	100. 0	\$6. 195	100. 0	\$3. 8255	100. 0
Jan.....	. 4586	102. 4	3. 3869	98. 8	11. 250	^b 137. 4	10. 000	161. 4	6. 0000	156. 8
Feb.....	. 4586	102. 4	3. 3869	98. 8	11. 250	^b 137. 4	10. 000	161. 4	6. 0000	156. 8
Mar.....	. 4586	102. 4	3. 3869	98. 8	11. 250	^b 137. 4	10. 000	161. 4	6. 0000	156. 8
Apr.....	. 4586	102. 4	3. 3869	98. 8	11. 250	^b 137. 4	10. 000	161. 4	6. 0000	156. 8
May.....	. 4586	102. 4	3. 3869	98. 8	11. 250	^b 137. 4	10. 000	161. 4	6. 0000	156. 8
June.....	. 4586	102. 4	3. 3869	98. 8	11. 250	^b 137. 4	9. 000	145. 3	6. 0000	156. 8
July.....	. 4586	102. 4	3. 3869	98. 8	10. 750	^b 131. 3	9. 000	145. 3	6. 0000	156. 8
Aug.....	. 4586	102. 4	3. 3869	98. 8	10. 750	^b 131. 3	9. 000	145. 3	6. 0000	156. 8
Sept.....	. 4586	102. 4	3. 3869	98. 8	10. 750	^b 131. 3	9. 000	145. 3	6. 0000	156. 8
Oct.....	. 4586	102. 4	3. 3869	98. 8	10. 750	^b 131. 3	9. 000	145. 3	6. 0000	156. 8
Nov.....	. 4586	102. 4	3. 3869	98. 8	10. 750	^b 131. 3	9. 000	145. 3	6. 0000	156. 8
Dec.....	. 4586	102. 4	3. 3869	98. 8	10. 750	^b 131. 3	9. 000	145. 3	6. 0000	156. 8
Average, 1908.....	. 4586	102. 4	3. 3869	98. 8	11. 000	^b 134. 3	9. 417	152. 0	6. 0000	156. 8

Month.	Furniture: tables, kitchen.		Glassware: nappies, 4-inch.		Glassware: pitchers, ½-gal- lon, common.		Glassware: tumblers, ⅓- pint, common.		Table cutlery: carvers, stag handles.	
	Price per dozen.	Rela- tive price.	Price per dozen.	Rela- tive price.	Price per dozen.	Rela- tive price.	Price per dozen.	Rela- tive price.	Price per pair.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$14. 435	100. 0	\$0. 112	100. 0	\$1. 175	100. 0	\$0. 1775	100. 0	\$0. 80	100. 0
Jan.....	18. 000	124. 7	. 130	116. 1	1. 050	89. 4	. 1500	84. 5	. 75	93. 8
Feb.....	18. 000	124. 7	. 130	116. 1	1. 050	89. 4	. 1500	84. 5	. 75	93. 8
Mar.....	18. 000	124. 7	. 130	116. 1	1. 050	89. 4	. 1500	84. 5	. 75	93. 8
Apr.....	18. 000	124. 7	. 130	116. 1	1. 050	89. 4	. 1500	84. 5	. 75	93. 8
May.....	18. 000	124. 7	. 130	116. 1	1. 050	89. 4	. 1500	84. 5	. 75	93. 8
June.....	18. 000	124. 7	. 130	116. 1	1. 050	89. 4	. 1200	67. 6	. 75	93. 8
July.....	18. 000	124. 7	. 130	116. 1	1. 050	89. 4	. 1200	67. 6	. 75	93. 8
Aug.....	18. 000	124. 7	. 110	98. 2	. 840	71. 5	. 1200	67. 6	. 75	93. 8
Sept.....	18. 000	124. 7	. 110	98. 2	. 840	71. 5	. 1200	67. 6	. 75	93. 8
Oct.....	18. 000	124. 7	. 110	98. 2	. 840	71. 5	. 1200	67. 6	. 75	93. 8
Nov.....	18. 000	124. 7	. 110	98. 2	. 840	71. 5	. 1200	67. 6	. 75	93. 8
Dec.....	18. 000	124. 7	. 110	98. 2	. 840	71. 5	. 1200	67. 6	. 75	93. 8
Average, 1908.....	18. 000	124. 7	. 122	108. 9	. 963	82. 0	. 1325	74. 6	. 75	93. 8

^a Furniture: bedroom sets, ash.
^b For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$11.25.

TABLE III.—MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908 AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

[Average for 1908 computed from quotations in Table I.]

Month.	House furnishing goods.						Miscellaneous.	
	Table cutlery: knives and forks, cocobolo handles.		Wooden ware: pails, oak grained.		Wooden ware: tubs, oak-grained.		Cotton-seed meal.	
	Price per gross.	Relative price.	Price per dozen.	Relative price.	Price per nest of 3.	Relative price.	Price per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$6. 0600	100. 0	\$1. 2988	100. 0	\$1. 3471	100. 0	\$21. 9625	100. 0
Jan.....	5. 5000	90. 8	2. 1000	161. 7	1. 6500	122. 5	28. 6000	130. 2
Feb.....	5. 5000	90. 8	2. 1000	161. 7	1. 6500	122. 5	28. 6000	130. 2
Mar.....	5. 5000	90. 8	2. 1000	161. 7	1. 6500	122. 5	28. 1000	127. 9
Apr.....	5. 5000	90. 8	2. 1000	161. 7	1. 6500	122. 5	29. 1000	132. 5
May.....	5. 5000	90. 8	2. 1000	161. 7	1. 6500	122. 5	29. 6000	134. 8
June.....	5. 5000	90. 8	2. 1000	161. 7	1. 6500	122. 5	29. 6000	134. 8
July.....	5. 5000	90. 8	2. 1000	161. 7	1. 6500	122. 5	29. 6000	134. 8
Aug.....	5. 5000	90. 8	2. 1000	161. 7	1. 6500	122. 5	29. 6000	134. 8
Sept.....	5. 5000	90. 8	2. 1000	161. 7	1. 6500	122. 5	30. 6000	139. 3
Oct.....	5. 5000	90. 8	2. 1000	161. 7	1. 6500	122. 5	29. 6000	134. 8
Nov.....	5. 0000	82. 5	2. 1000	161. 7	1. 6500	122. 5	30. 1000	137. 1
Dec.....	5. 0000	82. 5	2. 1000	161. 7	1. 6500	122. 5	29. 6000	134. 8
Average, 1908.....	5. 4167	89. 4	2. 1000	161. 7	1. 6500	122. 5	29. 3917	133. 8

Month.	Miscellaneous.							
	Cotton-seed oil: summer yellow, prime.		Jute: raw, M- double triangle, shipment.		Malt: western made.		Paper: news.	
	Price per gallon.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per bushel.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0. 3044	100. 0	^a \$0. 0359	100. 0	\$0. 7029	100. 0	\$0. 0299	100. 0
Jan.....	. 3750	123. 2	. 0375	^b 142. 3	1. 2100	172. 1	. 0265	88. 6
Feb.....	. 4050	133. 0	. 0325	^b 123. 3	1. 1750	167. 2	. 0265	88. 6
Mar.....	. 3700	121. 6	. 0325	^b 123. 3	1. 1750	167. 2	. 0263	88. 0
Apr.....	. 4200	138. 0	. 0350	^b 132. 8	1. 0400	148. 0	. 0265	88. 6
May.....	. 4350	142. 9	. 0388	^b 147. 2	1. 0000	142. 3	. 0265	88. 6
June.....	. 4775	156. 9	. 0375	^b 142. 3	. 8250	117. 4	. 0265	88. 6
July.....	. 4700	154. 4	. 0388	^b 147. 2	. 8500	120. 9	. 0265	88. 6
Aug.....	. 4275	140. 4	. 0425	^b 161. 3	. 8500	120. 9	. 0233	77. 9
Sept.....	. 3725	122. 4	. 0413	^b 156. 7	. 8100	115. 2	. 0233	77. 9
Oct.....	. 4000	131. 4	. 0400	^b 151. 8	. 7600	108. 1	. 0233	77. 9
Nov.....	. 3725	122. 4	. 0350	^b 132. 8	. 7600	108. 1	. 0210	70. 2
Dec.....	. 3825	125. 7	. 0325	^b 123. 3	. 7350	104. 6	. 0208	69. 6
Average, 1908.....	. 4090	134. 4	. 0370	^b 140. 4	. 9325	132. 7	. 0248	82. 9

^a Jute: raw, spot quotations.^b For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.0486.

TABLE III.—MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908 AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Concluded.

[Average for 1908 computed from quotations in Table I.]

Month.	Miscellaneous.							
	Paper: wrapping, manila.		Proof spirits.		Rope: manila, base sizes.		Rubber: Para Island.	
	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per gallon.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 ..	\$0.0553	100.0	\$1.1499	100.0	\$0.0934	100.0	\$0.8007	100.0
Jan.....	.0525	94.9	1.3500	117.4	.1150	123.1	.7650	95.5
Feb.....	.0525	94.9	1.3500	117.4	.1150	123.1	.7125	89.0
Mar.....	.0525	94.9	1.3500	117.4	.1125	120.4	.6950	86.8
Apr.....	.0513	92.8	1.3500	117.4	.1063	113.8	.7525	94.0
May.....	.0513	92.8	1.3500	117.4	.1063	113.8	.8050	100.5
June.....	.0513	92.8	1.3500	117.4	.1013	108.5	.8750	109.3
July.....	.0513	92.8	1.3500	117.4	.1000	107.1	.8850	110.5
Aug.....	.0475	85.9	1.3500	117.4	.0975	104.4	.8550	106.8
Sept.....	.0475	85.9	1.3660	118.8	.0950	101.7	.9050	113.0
Oct.....	.0475	85.9	1.3700	119.1	.0900	96.4	.9650	120.5
Nov.....	.0475	85.9	1.3700	119.1	.0900	96.4	1.0500	131.1
Dec.....	.0475	85.9	1.3700	119.1	.0888	95.1	1.1850	148.0
Average, 1908.....	.0500	90.4	1.3565	118.0	.1015	108.7	.8708	108.8

Month.	Soap: castile, mottled, pure.		Starch: laundry.		Tobacco: plug.		Tobacco: smoking, granulated, seal of N. C.	
	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 ..	\$0.0569	100.0	\$0.0348	100.0	\$0.3962	100.0	\$0.5090	100.0
Jan.....	.0700	123.0	.0425	122.1	.4700	118.6	.6000	117.9
Feb.....	.0700	123.0	.0425	122.1	.4700	118.6	.6000	117.9
Mar.....	.0700	123.0	.0425	122.1	.4700	118.6	.6000	117.9
Apr.....	.0700	123.0	.0425	122.1	.4700	118.6	.6000	117.9
May.....	.0700	123.0	.0425	122.1	.4700	118.6	.6000	117.9
June.....	.0700	123.0	.0425	122.1	.4700	118.6	.6000	117.9
July.....	.0700	123.0	.0425	122.1	.4700	118.6	.6000	117.9
Aug.....	.0700	123.0	.0425	122.1	.4700	118.6	.6000	117.9
Sept.....	.0700	123.0	.0450	129.3	.4700	118.6	.6000	117.9
Oct.....	.0700	123.0	.0450	129.3	.4700	118.6	.6000	117.9
Nov.....	.0700	123.0	.0450	129.3	.4700	118.6	.6000	117.9
Dec.....	.0700	123.0	.0450	129.3	.4700	118.6	.6000	117.9
Average, 1908.....	.0700	123.0	.0433	124.4	.4700	118.6	.6000	117.9

TABLE III.—MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908.

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 231 to 239. Average price for 1890-1899=100.0. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I. Relative price for 1908 computed from average price for the year shown in Table I.]

Month.	Farm products.										
	Cotton: up- land, mid- dling.	Flax- seed: No. 1.	Grain.						Hay: timo- thy No. 1.	Hides: green, salted, packers, heavy native steers.	Hops: New York State, choice.
			Bar- ley: by sam- ple.	Corn: cash.	Oats: cash.	Rye: No. 2 cash.	Wheat: regular grades, cash.	Aver- age.			
Jan.....	150.4	104.2	219.7	156.3	187.9	158.9	131.7	170.0	125.2	119.1	87.5
Feb.....	149.1	102.6	197.1	152.0	188.2	155.1	123.8	162.4	130.0	110.7	87.5
Mar.....	142.0	102.9	196.6	167.1	197.8	151.9	126.8	167.4	133.7	100.7	76.2
Apr.....	129.6	101.5	182.8	175.4	195.1	148.2	124.6	164.9	133.0	112.1	64.9
May.....	141.2	104.7	159.1	196.2	203.3	154.0	135.8	170.6	134.2	125.4	64.9
June.....	149.3	108.7	132.6	184.4	190.0	147.4	127.6	157.7	107.4	141.4	64.9
July.....	144.9	106.2	151.3	196.2	206.3	143.7	120.6	163.9	106.1	160.1	50.8
Aug.....	133.8	110.3	145.0	206.4	179.1	147.1	130.3	163.2	107.9	166.8	42.3
Sept.....	120.1	110.5	142.0	209.3	182.5	143.9	132.7	163.9	104.0	168.1	36.7
Oct.....	118.7	106.9	133.2	193.4	214.8	141.9	135.2	164.9	109.1	167.0	76.2
Nov.....	121.3	110.9	139.0	167.7	220.7	141.6	138.8	162.3	116.8	168.7	76.2
Dec.....	119.2	126.2	139.2	155.4	184.3	143.3	140.8	154.1	115.0	170.8	76.2
1908.....	134.8	108.0	161.8	179.9	189.5	148.0	131.8	163.0	118.3	142.6	67.1

Month.	Live stock.										Aver- age, farm prod- ucts. ^(b)
	Cattle.			Hogs.			Sheep.			Aver- age. (a)	
	Steers: choice to extra.	Steers: good to choice.	Aver- age.	Heavy.	Light.	Aver- age.	Weth- ers, good to fancy.	Weth- ers, plain to choice.	Aver- age.		
Jan.....	111.0	111.3	111.2	101.1	98.3	99.7	117.1	117.2	117.2	111.7	129.8
Feb.....	108.7	111.9	110.3	98.7	96.8	97.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	113.1	128.8
Mar.....	121.0	126.6	123.9	113.4	111.0	112.3	140.1	138.8	139.5	124.8	134.2
Apr.....	128.6	130.9	129.8	131.9	129.5	130.7	137.3	134.4	135.9	129.8	135.0
May.....	130.5	132.3	131.4	125.0	123.3	124.2	120.0	119.6	119.9	124.7	134.9
June.....	143.5	140.5	142.0	133.2	130.3	131.8	107.4	103.6	105.5	125.5	132.8
July.....	137.1	131.5	134.3	150.9	146.8	148.8	99.8	94.1	96.9	125.2	134.0
Aug.....	130.3	127.0	128.7	152.8	149.1	150.9	99.0	95.3	97.2	124.2	133.8
Sept.....	127.1	124.1	125.6	161.3	157.8	159.6	94.8	92.1	93.5	124.5	132.7
Oct.....	125.0	120.1	122.6	139.2	132.6	136.0	102.2	99.0	100.6	119.4	133.9
Nov.....	132.7	126.7	129.7	135.6	128.3	132.0	101.1	97.2	99.2	120.0	133.5
Dec.....	138.2	133.6	135.9	131.6	123.7	127.7	107.9	104.4	106.2	122.4	135.2
1908.....	128.1	126.7	127.4	131.4	127.5	129.5	112.3	109.6	111.0	122.3	133.1

^a Including horses and mules, see explanation, page 231.

^b Including horses, mules, poultry, and tobacco, see explanation, page 231.

TABLE III.—MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.00. Relative price for 1908 computed from average price for the year shown in Table I.]

Month.	Food, etc.									
	Beans: medium choice.	Bread.								Average.
		Crackers.			Loaf.					
		Oyster.	Soda.	Average.	Washing- ton market.	Home- made (N. Y. market).	Vienna (N. Y. market).	Average.		
Jan.....	137.0	133.7	90.5	112.1	100.6	126.2	117.3	114.5	113.6	
Feb.....	135.5	133.7	90.5	112.1	100.6	126.2	117.3	114.5	113.6	
Mar.....	139.2	133.7	90.5	112.1	100.6	126.2	117.3	114.5	113.6	
Apr.....	134.7	133.7	90.5	112.1	100.6	126.2	117.3	114.5	113.6	
May.....	131.7	133.7	90.5	112.1	100.6	126.2	117.3	114.5	113.6	
June.....	145.2	133.7	90.5	112.1	100.6	126.2	117.3	114.5	113.6	
July.....	142.2	133.7	90.5	112.1	100.6	126.2	117.3	114.5	113.6	
Aug.....	142.2	133.7	90.5	112.1	100.6	126.2	117.3	114.5	113.6	
Sept....	142.2	133.7	90.5	112.1	100.6	126.2	117.3	114.5	113.6	
Oct.....	140.7	133.7	90.5	112.1	100.6	126.2	117.3	114.5	113.6	
Nov.....	138.5	133.7	90.5	112.1	100.6	126.2	117.3	114.5	113.6	
Dec.....	137.7	133.7	90.5	112.1	100.6	126.2	117.3	114.5	113.6	
1908....	138.9	133.7	90.5	112.1	100.6	126.2	117.3	114.5	113.6	

Month.	Butter.				Cheese: N. Y., full cream.	Coffee: Rio No. 7.	Eggs: new- laid, fancy, near- by.	Fish.				
	Cream- ery, El- gin (Elgin mar- ket).	Cream- ery, extra (N. Y. mar- ket).	Dairy, New York State.	Aver- age.				Cod, dry, bank, large.	Her- ring, large, Nova Scotia split.	Mack- erel, salt, large No. 3s.	Salmon, canned.	Aver- age.
Jan....	140.6	138.5	140.8	140.0	159.6	46.2	154.8	132.1	163.8	99.1	135.8	133.6
Feb....	150.4	146.1	^a 140.8	145.9	159.6	48.1	141.4	132.1	163.8	95.5	135.8	132.4
Mar....	135.9	127.1	^a 140.8	134.6	159.6	48.1	108.3	132.1	163.8	88.5	130.7	128.7
Apr....	131.9	126.6	133.0	130.5	150.1	46.2	92.4	134.3	163.8	88.5	130.7	129.2
May....	109.4	103.8	112.4	108.6	146.9	46.2	95.8	129.8	163.8	81.4	130.7	125.8
June....	106.0	102.8	112.2	107.0	128.2	49.0	104.7	129.8	163.8	77.8	130.7	124.7
July....	101.4	99.4	106.9	102.5	113.4	48.6	121.0	129.8	163.8	74.3	130.7	123.5
Aug....	103.2	112.8	105.3	107.2	117.5	47.6	128.6	129.8	158.2	74.3	130.7	122.4
Sept....	110.0	106.8	109.9	109.0	122.6	46.2	144.7	129.8	158.2	72.5	130.7	121.8
Oct....	126.7	119.9	126.0	124.2	126.6	48.1	175.1	129.8	158.2	70.8	130.7	121.3
Nov....	135.5	129.3	136.8	133.9	132.7	49.5	211.4	129.8	146.9	70.8	123.9	117.1
Dec....	141.7	139.8	143.8	141.8	141.8	50.0	223.1	129.8	152.5	70.8	123.9	118.2
1908....	124.1	120.9	121.0	122.1	138.2	47.8	142.0	130.7	160.1	80.4	130.4	124.9

Month.	Flour.						Fruit.	
	Buck- wheat.	Rye.	Wheat.			Average.	Apples, evapo- rated, choice.	Currants, in barrels.
			Spring patents.	Winter straights.	Average.			
Jan.....	157.0	154.5	130.3	118.3	124.3	140.1	118.1	176.8
Feb.....	154.4	152.2	124.9	112.8	118.9	135.9	112.2	170.1
Mar.....	180.2	152.2	126.0	113.8	119.9	142.4	107.8	163.5
Apr.....	^a 180.2	146.2	120.6	109.4	115.0	138.4	106.3	158.4
May.....	^a 180.2	144.7	125.1	112.5	118.8	140.1	98.9	156.8
June.....	^a 180.2	147.0	122.2	108.7	115.4	138.8	106.3	156.8
July.....	^a 180.2	141.7	125.4	104.5	114.7	137.2	100.4	156.8
Aug.....	^a 180.2	130.4	130.3	104.0	116.8	135.9	100.4	156.8
Sept....	^a 180.2	135.7	128.8	107.8	118.1	137.8	97.4	171.7
Oct.....	164.7	131.9	125.5	111.8	118.6	133.7	94.5	165.1
Nov.....	145.4	125.1	126.1	116.2	121.2	129.2	90.1	158.4
Dec.....	135.1	152.2	127.8	118.6	123.2	133.9	90.1	158.4
1908....	156.1	142.8	126.1	111.6	118.8	134.2	101.9	162.4

^a Nominal price, see explanation on page 232.

TABLE III.—MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—
Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0. Relative price for 1908 computed from average price for the year shown in Table I.]

Month.	Food, etc.								
	Fruit.			Glucose.(a)	Lard: prime, contract.	Meal: corn.			
	Prunes, California, in boxes.	Raisins, California, London layer.	Average.			Fine white.	Fine yellow.	Average.	
Jan.....	88.9	120.0	131.0	174.9	124.5	140.7	145.0	142.9	
Feb.....	87.2	120.0	127.5	177.7	115.4	140.7	145.0	142.9	
Mar.....	79.2	120.0	122.0	177.7	123.2	143.0	147.5	145.3	
Apr.....	74.3	120.0	118.9	177.7	129.4	152.6	157.3	155.0	
May.....	74.3	120.0	116.4	174.9	131.7	143.0	147.5	145.3	
June.....	74.3	120.0	118.6	174.9	137.0	157.4	162.3	159.8	
July.....	69.5	120.0	115.0	174.9	146.5	155.0	159.8	157.4	
Aug.....	69.5	120.0	115.0	189.0	147.6	159.7	164.7	162.3	
Sept.....	79.2	123.3	121.2	203.1	159.0	169.3	174.6	171.9	
Oct.....	79.2	123.3	119.2	203.1	152.9	162.1	167.2	164.7	
Nov.....	79.2	b 123.3	116.8	203.1	148.8	164.5	169.6	167.1	
Dec.....	72.7	b 123.3	114.3	203.1	146.9	159.7	164.7	162.3	
1908.....	77.3	120.6	119.5	186.2	138.8	154.0	158.8	156.4	

Month.	Meat.										
	Beef.				Pork.					Mutton, dressed.	Aver- age. (c)
	Fresh, native sides and carcass. (c)	Salt, extra mess.	Salt, hams, west- ern.	Aver- age. (c)	Bacon, short clear sides.	Bacon, short rib sides.	Hams, smoked.	Salt, mess, old to new.	Aver- age.		
Jan.....	117.0	133.3	141.0	130.5	116.7	115.9	101.3	127.9	115.2	117.8	123.8
Feb.....	117.0	130.2	141.0	129.7	106.5	106.3	97.2	121.4	107.7	122.7	120.8
Mar.....	119.6	140.3	145.9	134.9	110.7	110.4	99.6	125.7	111.4	143.9	127.5
Apr.....	135.4	162.2	149.2	150.0	116.7	116.8	108.5	128.9	117.6	150.0	137.9
May.....	139.1	171.5	149.2	154.5	117.6	118.1	109.3	128.9	118.4	136.7	138.6
June.....	142.3	177.0	153.1	158.5	125.8	125.6	118.7	134.3	126.1	123.3	142.0
July.....	139.4	182.8	160.3	160.0	142.2	142.1	131.8	151.0	141.8	107.8	147.3
Aug.....	128.3	184.0	160.3	154.2	147.3	147.3	131.2	149.4	143.8	105.3	145.1
Sept.....	126.2	184.0	165.8	154.3	162.1	160.2	129.5	148.5	150.1	87.5	145.5
Oct.....	128.1	176.5	165.8	153.4	160.0	159.0	126.4	145.6	147.8	92.8	144.8
Nov.....	129.0	165.3	155.5	148.7	154.2	152.7	114.0	140.8	140.3	89.5	139.1
Dec.....	133.7	165.3	150.3	150.2	140.3	137.0	105.7	142.7	131.1	96.8	136.8
1908.....	129.5	164.5	153.2	148.2	133.5	132.6	114.3	137.3	129.3	114.5	137.4

Month.	Milk: fresh.	Molasses: New Or- leans, open kettle.	Rice: domes- tic, choice.	Salt: Ameri- can.	Soda: bi- carbon- ate of, Ameri- can.	Spices: pepper, Singa- pore.	Starch: pure corn.	Sugar.			
								89° fair refin- ing.	96° cen- trifu- gal.	Granu- lated.	Aver- age.
Jan.....	156.9	120.6	110.3	109.6	62.2	111.9	109.5	98.6	99.6	99.6	99.3
Feb.....	147.1	120.6	110.3	107.9	62.2	105.2	109.5	95.5	96.8	98.4	96.8
Mar.....	137.3	111.1	110.3	105.1	55.0	105.2	109.5	106.1	106.1	105.2	105.8
Apr.....	122.7	111.1	110.3	105.1	55.0	101.9	109.5	114.7	113.7	112.3	113.6
May.....	102.7	111.1	110.3	100.8	55.0	95.2	109.5	112.1	111.3	111.3	111.6
June.....	88.2	111.1	110.3	100.8	55.0	95.2	109.5	112.7	111.9	110.5	111.7
July.....	98.0	111.1	112.5	110.2	47.8	89.3	100.4	112.7	111.9	110.6	111.7
Aug.....	117.6	111.1	115.9	117.1	47.8	91.9	100.4	103.8	104.6	105.2	104.5
Sept.....	122.7	111.1	115.9	120.7	47.8	95.2	100.4	101.5	102.0	104.7	102.7
Oct.....	147.1	111.1	110.3	120.7	47.8	88.5	100.4	102.6	103.1	102.6	102.8
Nov.....	150.2	111.1	109.3	120.7	47.8	81.8	100.4	101.3	101.9	97.6	100.3
Dec.....	156.9	111.1	109.3	120.7	47.8	84.2	100.4	96.5	97.6	96.0	96.7
1908.....	129.0	112.7	111.2	111.5	52.6	95.5	104.9	104.9	105.0	104.5	104.8

^a Average for 1893-1899=100.0.^b Nominal price, see explanation on page 232.^c Including carcass beef, native steers (Chicago market). See explanation, page 231.

TABLE III.—MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—
Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0. Relative price for 1908 computed from average price for the year shown in Table I.]

Month.	Food, etc.							Cloths and clothing.			
	Tallow.	Tea: For-mosa, fine.	Vegetables, fresh.			Vine-gar: cider, Mon-arch.	Aver-age, food, etc. (b)	Bags: 2 bu., Amos-keag.	Blankets.		
			Onions.	Pota-toes, white, choice to fancy.	Aver-age. (a)				11-4, 5 pounds to the pair, all wool.	10-4, 2 pounds to the pair, 54 X 74, all cot-ton.	Aver-age.
Jan.....	126.4	81.0	103.0	119.4	102.7	121.8	120.5	139.4	113.1	139.1	125.9
Feb.....	120.7	81.0	125.0	135.5	115.7	121.8	119.8	150.1	113.1	139.1	125.9
Mar.....	119.1	81.0	161.8	136.2	122.5	121.8	120.2	132.2	113.1	139.1	125.9
Apr.....	124.4	81.0	c 161.8	135.0	123.1	121.8	121.3	132.2	113.1	135.0	124.1
May.....	124.4	72.2	c 161.8	132.2	114.3	121.8	118.2	132.2	113.1	135.0	124.1
June.....	123.7	72.2	c 161.8	193.3	135.1	121.8	120.3	132.2	113.1	135.0	124.1
July.....	126.0	72.2	c 161.8	184.9	132.2	128.6	120.2	132.2	113.1	135.0	124.1
Aug.....	124.6	72.2	c 161.8	152.5	121.2	128.6	120.0	132.2	113.1	135.0	124.1
Sept.....	129.4	72.2	80.9	138.5	122.9	128.6	121.9	132.2	113.1	135.0	124.1
Oct.....	137.9	72.2	80.9	122.8	123.0	128.6	122.6	132.2	113.1	135.0	124.1
Nov.....	133.6	72.2	66.2	129.2	124.9	128.6	121.9	132.2	113.1	135.0	124.1
Dec.....	130.6	72.2	110.3	134.7	162.4	121.8	124.4	132.2	113.1	135.0	124.1
1908.....	126.7	75.1	104.0	142.6	124.8	124.6	120.6	134.3	113.1	136.1	124.6

Month.	Cloths and clothing.										
	Boots and shoes.					Broad-cloths: first quality, black, 54-inch, XXX wool.	Calico: American standard prints, 64x64.	Carpets.			
	Men's bro-gans, split.	Men's vici calf shoes, Blucher bal., vici calf top, single sole.	Men's vici kid shoes, Good-year welt.	Wom-en's solid grain shoes.	Aver-age.			Brussels, 5-frame, Bigelow.	Ingrain, 2-ply, Lowell.	Wilton, 5-frame, Bigelow.	Aver-age.
Jan.....	116.2	109.0	108.7	119.3	121.9	116.6	133.7	124.7	121.2	123.7	123.2
Feb.....	111.2	109.0	108.7	119.3	120.6	116.6	114.6	124.7	121.2	123.7	123.2
Mar.....	108.7	109.0	108.7	116.2	119.3	116.6	114.6	124.7	121.2	123.7	123.2
Apr.....	108.7	109.0	108.7	116.2	119.3	116.6	114.6	124.7	121.2	123.7	123.2
May.....	111.2	109.0	108.7	113.1	119.1	116.6	114.6	117.5	116.2	118.5	117.4
June.....	113.7	109.0	108.7	113.1	119.7	116.6	90.6	117.5	116.2	118.5	117.4
July.....	113.7	109.0	108.7	116.2	120.5	116.6	90.6	117.5	116.2	118.5	117.4
Aug.....	116.2	109.0	108.7	116.2	121.1	114.3	95.5	117.5	116.2	118.5	117.4
Sept.....	116.2	109.0	108.7	119.3	121.9	114.3	95.5	117.5	116.2	118.5	117.4
Oct.....	118.8	109.0	108.7	122.3	123.3	114.3	95.5	117.5	111.1	118.5	115.7
Nov.....	121.3	109.0	108.7	125.4	124.7	114.3	95.5	117.5	111.1	118.5	115.7
Dec.....	121.3	109.0	108.7	125.4	124.7	114.3	95.5	117.5	111.1	118.5	115.7
1908.....	114.8	109.0	108.7	118.5	121.3	115.6	104.3	119.9	116.6	120.2	118.9

a Including cabbage; see explanation, page 231.
b Including canned corn, peas, and tomatoes, fresh carcass beef (Chicago market), dressed poultry, and cabbage; see explanation, page 231.
c Nominal price; see explanation on page 232.

TABLE III.—MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—
Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0. Relative price for 1908 computed from average price for the year shown in Table I.]

Month.	Cloths and clothing.										
	Cotton flannels.			Cotton thread: 6-cord, 200-yard spools, J. & P. Coats.	Cotton yarns.			Den-ims: Amos-keag.	Drillings.		
	2½ yards to the pound.	3½ yards to the pound.	Aver- age.		Carded, white, mule-spun, northern, cones, 10/1.	Carded, white, mule-spun, northern, cones, 22/1.	Aver- age.		Brown, Pep- perell.	30-inch, Stark A.	Aver- age.
Jan.....	127.5	130.4	128.9	145.4	124.4	119.3	121.9	119.7	126.7	148.2	137.3
Feb.....	127.5	130.4	128.9	145.4	121.3	110.5	115.9	119.7	126.7	150.9	139.0
Mar.....	123.9	126.1	125.0	129.6	118.2	116.8	117.6	119.7	126.7	143.2	134.9
Apr.....	123.9	126.1	125.0	129.6	113.5	97.8	105.6	114.9	122.4	132.1	127.2
May.....	120.4	121.7	121.0	129.6	110.4	101.6	106.0	114.9	122.4	139.3	130.8
June.....	120.4	121.7	121.0	129.6	105.7	100.3	103.1	105.4	122.4	133.0	127.7
July.....	116.9	117.4	117.1	129.6	105.7	101.6	103.7	105.4	122.4	137.6	129.9
Aug.....	116.9	117.4	117.1	129.6	105.7	109.2	107.6	105.4	122.4	134.0	128.2
Sept.....	109.8	117.4	113.6	129.6	104.2	106.7	105.6	105.4	122.4	133.4	127.9
Oct.....	109.8	117.4	113.6	129.6	104.2	107.9	106.2	105.4	122.4	135.3	128.8
Nov.....	106.2	113.0	109.6	126.4	107.3	106.7	107.1	105.4	122.4	134.0	128.2
Dec.....	106.2	113.0	109.6	126.4	105.7	104.1	105.0	112.5	122.4	132.6	127.5
1908.....	117.4	121.0	119.2	131.7	110.5	106.9	108.8	111.1	123.4	137.8	130.6

Month.	Flannels: white, 4-4, Bal- lard Vale No. 3.	Ginghams.			Horse blankets: 6 pounds each, all wool.	Hosiery.			
		Amos- keag.	Lan- caster.	Aver- age.		Men's cotton half hose, seamless, fast black, 20 to 22 oz.	Women's cotton hose, combed peeler yarn, high spliced heel.(a)	Women's cotton hose, seamless, fast black, 26 oz.	Aver- age.
Jan.....	124.4	112.6	117.8	115.3	126.5	88.9	95.9	84.2	89.5
Feb.....	124.4	107.9	113.4	110.8	126.5	88.9	95.9	84.2	89.5
Mar.....	124.4	112.6	113.4	113.1	126.5	88.9	95.9	84.2	89.5
Apr.....	124.4	112.6	113.4	113.1	126.5	88.9	95.9	84.2	89.5
May.....	124.4	112.6	113.4	113.1	126.5	88.9	95.9	84.2	89.5
June.....	120.9	93.8	87.3	90.6	126.5	88.9	95.9	84.2	89.5
July.....	120.9	93.8	87.3	90.6	126.5	88.9	95.9	84.2	89.5
Aug.....	120.9	93.8	87.3	90.6	126.5	88.9	95.9	84.2	89.5
Sept.....	120.9	93.8	87.3	90.6	126.5	88.9	95.9	84.2	89.5
Oct.....	120.9	93.8	87.3	90.6	126.5	88.9	95.9	84.2	89.5
Nov.....	120.9	103.2	96.0	99.6	126.5	88.9	95.9	84.2	89.5
Dec.....	120.9	103.2	96.0	99.6	126.5	88.9	95.9	84.2	89.5
1908.....	122.4	102.8	100.0	101.5	126.5	88.9	95.9	84.2	89.5

Month.	Leather.					Linen shoe thread, 10s, Barbour.	Overcoatings.			
	Chrome calf, glazed finish, B grade.	Har- ness, oak.	Sole, hem- lock.	Sole, oak.	Aver- age.		Chinchilla, cotton warp, C. C. grade.	Covert cloth, light weight, staple.	Kersey, stand- ard, 28- oz.(b)	Aver- age.
Jan.....	117.1	124.2	136.7	114.5	123.2	102.1	93.2	96.9	148.3	113.4
Feb.....	117.1	119.1	128.9	114.5	120.2	102.1	90.1	96.9	148.3	112.2
Mar.....	117.1	119.1	128.9	113.0	119.8	102.1	90.1	96.9	148.3	112.2
Apr.....	117.1	119.1	128.9	110.0	118.9	102.1	90.1	96.9	148.3	112.2
May.....	111.9	119.1	123.8	111.5	116.8	102.1	90.1	96.9	148.3	112.2
June.....	111.9	119.1	123.8	111.5	116.8	102.1	90.1	96.9	148.3	112.2
July.....	111.9	119.1	123.8	111.5	116.8	102.1	88.1	96.9	148.3	111.4
Aug.....	111.9	119.1	131.5	113.0	119.0	102.1	87.0	96.9	148.3	111.0
Sept.....	111.9	119.1	131.5	113.0	119.0	102.1	88.1	96.9	148.3	111.4
Oct.....	111.9	124.2	131.5	113.0	120.2	102.1	87.0	96.9	148.3	111.0
Nov.....	111.9	124.2	131.5	113.0	120.2	102.1	87.0	96.9	148.3	111.0
Dec.....	111.9	127.7	131.5	117.5	122.3	102.1	87.0	96.9	148.3	111.0
1908.....	113.6	121.1	129.3	113.0	119.4	102.1	89.0	96.9	148.3	111.7

a Average for 1893-1899=100.0.

b Average for 1897-1899=100.0

TABLE III.—MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0. Relative price for 1908 computed from average price for the year shown in Table I.]

Month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Print cloths: 28-inch, 64x64.	Sheetings.								
		Bleached.				Brown.				Aver- age.
		9-4, Atlantic.	10-4, Pepper- ell.	10-4, Wam- sutta S. T.	Aver- age.	4-4, Indian Head.	Law- rence L. L.	4-4, Pep- perell R.	Aver- age.	
Jan.....	145.3	161.3	159.2	106.8	142.1	135.8	117.9	140.7	133.0	137.9
Feb.....	133.9	161.2	132.7	101.7	132.4	135.8	113.0	127.0	126.8	129.9
Mar.....	122.2	161.2	132.7	101.7	132.4	127.8	108.0	127.0	122.4	127.7
Apr.....	114.5	148.6	132.7	101.7	128.3	127.8	103.1	127.0	120.7	124.8
May.....	112.8	150.0	132.7	101.7	128.8	127.8	98.2	118.0	116.0	122.7
June.....	114.5	149.6	122.1	89.0	120.3	119.8	98.2	122.5	114.8	117.8
July.....	114.5	a 149.6	122.1	89.0	120.3	119.8	95.9	122.5	114.0	117.4
Aug.....	108.4	123.6	122.1	89.0	111.9	119.8	98.2	122.5	114.8	113.4
Sept.....	105.7	119.5	122.1	89.0	110.6	119.8	98.2	122.5	114.8	112.9
Oct.....	108.4	118.3	122.1	89.0	110.2	119.8	95.9	122.5	114.0	112.3
Nov.....	116.7	114.7	127.4	89.0	110.6	115.8	98.2	118.0	112.0	111.5
Dec.....	121.1	117.2	127.4	89.0	111.4	123.8	98.2	118.0	114.6	113.2
1908.....	118.0	138.7	129.6	94.7	121.3	124.4	102.0	124.0	118.1	120.0

Month.	Shirtings: bleached.					Silk: raw.		
	4-4, Fruit of the loom.	4-4, Lons- dale.	4-4, Wam- sutta <o> XX.	4-4, Wil- liamsville A1.	Average.	Italian, classical.	Japan, filatures.	Average.
Jan....	164.8	137.6	131.9	137.0	144.9	119.2	100.8	109.8
Feb....	130.5	127.2	131.9	114.2	128.8	102.9	100.8	101.8
Mar....	130.5	127.2	131.9	114.2	128.8	93.6	93.5	93.6
Apr....	130.5	127.2	131.9	114.2	128.8	86.7	88.7	87.7
May....	130.5	127.2	131.9	99.9	125.1	90.1	86.3	88.2
June...	113.3	110.0	108.1	99.9	110.0	91.3.	88.7	90.0
July....	116.8	113.5	108.1	99.9	111.6	93.6	99.6	96.7
Aug....	116.8	113.5	108.1	99.9	111.6	97.7	99.6	98.7
Sept...	116.8	113.5	108.1	99.9	111.6	98.9	100.8	99.9
Oct....	116.8	113.5	108.1	99.9	111.6	100.0	100.8	100.4
Nov....	116.8	113.5	108.1	102.7	112.4	98.9	100.2	99.5
Dec....	120.2	116.9	108.1	102.7	114.0	105.8	102.0	103.9
1908....	125.4	120.1	118.0	107.1	120.0	98.2	96.8	97.5

Month.	Suitsings.						Tickings: Amoskeag A. C. A.
	Clay worsted diagonal, 12-ounce, Washington Mills. (b)	Clay worsted diagonal, 16-ounce, Washington Mills. (b)	Indigo blue, all wool, 54-inch, 14-ounce, Middlesex.	Serge, Washington Mills 6700. (c)	Trouserings, fancy worsted, 19 to 20 ounce. (c)	Average.	
Jan.....	142.1	138.6	119.0	140.5	123.7	131.4	113.1
Feb.....	142.1	138.6	119.0	140.5	123.7	131.4	113.1
Mar.....	142.1	138.6	119.0	140.5	123.7	131.4	113.1
Apr.....	142.1	138.6	119.0	140.5	123.7	131.4	113.1
May.....	142.1	138.6	119.0	140.5	123.7	131.4	113.1
June....	142.1	138.6	119.0	140.5	123.7	131.4	99.0
July.....	128.4	127.4	119.0	122.6	123.7	123.2	99.0
Aug.....	128.4	127.4	119.0	122.6	123.7	123.2	99.0
Sept....	128.4	127.4	119.0	122.6	123.7	123.2	99.0
Oct.....	128.4	127.4	119.0	122.6	123.7	123.2	99.0
Nov.....	128.4	127.4	119.0	122.6	129.3	124.5	106.0
Dec.....	128.4	127.4	119.0	128.6	129.3	125.6	106.0
1908....	135.2	133.0	119.0	132.0	124.6	127.6	106.0

a Nominal price; see explanation on page 232.
b Average for 1895-1899=100.0.
c Average for 1892-1899=100.0.

TABLE III.—MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—
Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0. Relative price for 1908 computed from average price for the year shown in Table I.]

Month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Underwear.			Women's dress goods.						
	Shirts and drawers, white, all wool, etc.	Shirts and drawers, white, merino, wool and cotton.	Average.	Cashmere, all wool, 8-9 twill, 35-inch, Atlantic Mills.	Cashmere, cotton warp, 9-twill, 4-4, Atlantic F.	Cashmere, cotton warp, 36-inch, Hamilton.	Panama cloth, 54-inch.	Poplar cloth, cotton warp and worsted filling, 36-inch.	Sicilian cloth, cotton warp, 50-inch.	Average.
Jan.....	115.8	106.0	110.9	127.1	138.6	127.8	126.8	115.4	124.9	127.2
Feb.....	115.8	106.0	110.9	127.1	138.6	127.8	126.8	115.4	124.9	127.2
Mar.....	115.8	106.0	110.9	127.1	138.6	127.8	126.8	115.4	124.9	127.2
Apr.....	115.8	106.0	110.9	127.1	138.6	124.6	126.8	115.4	124.9	126.6
May.....	115.8	106.0	110.9	127.1	138.6	124.6	126.8	115.4	124.9	126.6
June....	115.8	106.0	110.9	127.1	138.6	124.6	126.8	115.4	124.9	126.6
July....	115.8	106.0	110.9	127.1	138.6	124.6	126.8	115.4	124.9	126.6
Aug.....	115.8	106.0	110.9	127.1	138.6	124.6	126.8	115.4	124.9	126.6
Sept....	115.8	106.0	110.9	127.1	138.6	124.6	126.8	109.6	124.9	125.5
Oct.....	115.8	106.0	110.9	127.1	138.6	121.4	126.8	109.6	124.9	125.0
Nov.....	115.8	106.0	110.9	127.1	138.6	121.4	126.8	109.6	124.9	125.0
Dec.....	115.8	106.0	110.9	127.1	138.6	121.4	126.8	109.6	124.9	125.0
1908....	115.8	106.0	110.9	127.1	138.6	124.6	126.8	113.5	124.9	126.3

Month.	Wool.			Worsted yarns.			Average cloths and clothing.
	Ohio, fine fleece (X and XX grade), scoured.	Ohio, medium fleece ($\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ grade), scoured.	Average.	2-40s, Australian fine.	2-32s, cross-bred stock, white, in skeins.	Average.	
Jan.....	127.1	109.6	118.3	124.7	125.5	125.2	124.0
Feb.....	127.1	106.6	116.7	122.8	125.5	124.2	121.2
Mar.....	127.1	106.6	116.7	119.8	125.5	122.7	119.9
Apr.....	127.1	106.6	116.7	119.8	114.1	117.0	118.5
May.....	127.1	103.6	115.1	119.8	114.1	117.0	117.6
June....	127.1	103.6	115.1	117.8	108.4	113.2	114.7
July....	130.9	106.6	118.5	119.8	108.4	114.2	114.5
Aug.....	130.9	106.6	118.5	119.8	108.4	114.2	114.4
Sept....	130.9	109.6	120.1	119.8	108.4	114.2	114.2
Oct.....	130.9	109.6	120.1	119.8	108.4	114.2	114.2
Nov.....	134.8	109.6	121.9	122.8	108.4	115.6	114.8
Dec.....	134.8	109.6	121.9	122.8	117.0	119.9	115.6
1908....	129.6	107.3	118.3	120.8	114.4	117.6	116.9

TABLE III.—MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—
Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0. Relative price for 1908 computed from average price for the year shown in Table I.]

Month.	Fuel and lighting.										
	Candles: ada- man- tine, 6s, 14- ounce.	Coal.									
		Anthracite.					Bituminous.				Aver- age.
		Broken.	Chest- nut.	Egg.	Stove.	Aver- age.	Georges Creek (at mine).	Georges Creek (f. o. b. New York Har- bor).	Pitts- burg (Yough- ioghe- ny).	Aver- age.	
Jan.....	95.9	125.0	137.6	137.8	130.4	132.7	168.8	114.8	134.2	139.5	135.7
Feb.....	95.9	124.9	137.7	137.7	130.4	132.7	168.8	113.0	132.2	138.1	135.1
Mar.....	95.9	124.7	137.7	137.7	130.4	132.7	168.8	113.0	132.2	138.1	135.0
Apr.....	92.7	124.7	123.8	123.8	117.3	122.6	168.8	113.0	132.2	138.1	129.1
May.....	92.7	124.8	126.1	126.1	119.5	124.3	157.5	109.4	132.2	133.6	128.3
June.....	92.7	124.9	129.2	129.3	122.4	126.6	157.5	111.2	132.2	134.3	129.9
July.....	92.7	124.8	131.8	132.1	125.1	128.5	151.9	111.2	132.2	132.8	130.4
Aug.....	92.7	124.7	134.7	134.4	127.8	130.5	157.5	111.2	132.2	134.3	132.2
Sept.....	92.7	124.7	137.4	137.4	130.3	132.5	157.5	111.2	132.2	134.3	133.4
Oct.....	92.7	124.7	137.7	137.7	130.4	132.7	163.2	113.0	132.2	136.5	134.4
Nov.....	92.7	124.7	137.7	137.7	130.4	132.7	163.2	113.0	132.2	136.5	134.4
Dec.....	92.7	124.7	137.6	137.7	130.4	132.7	163.2	113.0	132.2	136.5	134.4
1908.....	93.5	124.8	134.1	134.1	127.1	130.1	162.2	112.3	132.3	136.1	132.7

Month.	Coke: Connells- ville, furnace.	Matches: parlor, domestic.	Petroleum.					Average fuel and lighting.
			Crude.	Refined.			Average.	
				For export.	150° fire test, w. w.	Average.		
Jan.....	125.1	85.4	195.6	134.8	151.7	143.6	160.9	134.3
Feb.....	101.6	85.4	195.6	134.8	151.7	143.6	160.9	132.5
Mar.....	107.5	85.4	195.6	134.8	151.7	143.6	160.9	132.9
Apr.....	94.2	85.4	195.6	134.8	151.7	143.6	160.9	128.5
May.....	91.3	85.4	195.6	134.8	151.7	143.6	160.9	127.8
June.....	95.7	85.4	195.6	134.8	151.7	143.6	160.9	129.0
July.....	94.2	85.4	195.6	134.8	151.7	143.6	160.9	129.2
Aug.....	95.7	85.4	195.6	134.8	151.7	143.6	160.9	130.2
Sept....	88.3	85.4	195.6	134.8	151.7	143.6	160.9	130.4
Oct.....	88.3	85.4	195.6	131.0	151.7	141.5	159.4	130.7
Nov.....	107.5	85.4	195.6	131.0	151.7	141.5	159.4	131.9
Dec.....	117.8	85.4	195.6	131.0	151.7	141.5	159.4	132.5
1908.....	100.6	85.4	195.6	133.9	151.7	143.1	160.6	130.8

TABLE III.—MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—
Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0. Relative price for 1908 computed from average price for the year shown in Table I.]

Month.	Metals and implements.											
	Bar iron.			Barb wire: galvanized.	Builders' hardware.				Copper.			
	Best refined, from store (Philadelphia market).	Common to best refined (Pittsburg market).	Average.		Butts: loose pin, wrought steel, 3½ x 3½ inch.	Door-knobs: steel, bronze plated.	Locks: common mortise.	Average.	Ingot, electrolytic.	Sheet, hot-rolled (base sizes).	Wire, bare.	Average.
Jan....	107.3	120.0	113.6	106.1	126.6	235.7	203.2	192.3	115.0	120.6	112.7	116.1
Feb....	107.3	105.0	106.2	106.1	126.6	235.7	203.2	192.3	112.9	120.6	112.7	115.5
Mar....	107.3	111.8	109.6	106.1	126.6	235.7	203.2	192.3	104.1	102.5	99.0	101.9
Apr....	107.3	111.8	109.6	106.1	126.6	235.7	203.2	192.3	107.7	102.5	100.8	103.6
May....	107.3	111.8	109.6	106.1	126.6	235.7	203.2	192.3	104.8	102.5	100.8	102.7
June....	101.2	111.8	106.5	102.1	126.6	235.7	203.2	192.3	105.2	102.5	100.8	102.8
July....	101.2	105.0	103.1	102.1	126.6	235.7	203.2	192.3	105.2	102.5	100.8	102.8
Aug....	101.2	105.0	103.1	102.1	126.6	235.7	203.2	192.3	111.9	102.5	99.0	104.4
Sept....	101.2	105.0	103.1	102.1	126.6	235.7	203.2	192.3	113.9	108.5	104.2	108.8
Oct....	101.2	105.0	103.1	102.1	126.6	235.7	203.2	192.3	112.3	108.5	104.2	108.3
Nov....	101.2	105.0	103.1	102.1	126.6	235.7	203.2	192.3	114.4	108.5	102.5	108.4
Dec....	101.2	112.5	106.8	102.1	126.6	235.7	203.2	192.3	119.2	114.5	107.6	113.7
1908....	103.7	109.5	106.6	103.8	126.6	235.7	203.2	192.3	110.5	108.0	103.8	107.4

Month.	Lead: pig.	Lead pipe.	Nails.			Pig iron.				
			Cut, 8-penny, fence and common.	Wire, 8-penny, fence and common.	Average.	Bessemer.	Foundry No. 1.	Foundry No. 2.	Gray forge, southern, coke.	Average.
Jan....	97.1	97.1	116.3	99.5	108.0	137.9	126.3	138.1	135.3	134.9
Feb....	99.2	88.2	116.3	99.5	108.0	129.9	126.7	131.4	130.8	130.2
Mar....	98.4	88.2	110.8	99.5	105.5	129.6	125.8	128.5	130.8	129.2
Apr....	105.0	90.3	110.8	99.5	105.5	126.9	122.6	125.6	126.2	125.9
May....	110.2	95.5	110.8	99.5	105.5	123.1	117.8	127.7	124.0	123.6
June....	112.9	98.6	106.7	99.5	103.6	122.7	115.6	121.8	126.2	122.0
July....	118.1	103.8	101.2	94.8	98.6	122.1	114.8	121.8	126.2	121.6
Aug....	120.7	103.8	102.6	94.8	99.2	118.0	114.8	118.9	128.5	120.4
Sept....	120.5	105.8	101.2	94.8	98.6	115.4	115.6	118.9	130.8	120.4
Oct....	118.9	105.8	101.2	94.8	98.6	114.3	116.5	117.4	130.8	120.0
Nov....	115.0	103.8	101.2	94.8	98.6	120.4	118.2	118.0	130.8	122.2
Dec....	113.9	99.6	101.2	94.8	98.6	126.3	119.9	125.6	135.3	127.1
1908....	110.8	98.4	106.7	97.1	102.4	123.9	119.6	124.5	129.6	124.8

Month.	Quick-silver.	Silver: bar, fine.	Spelter: western.	Steel billets.	Steel rails.	Steel sheets: black, No. 27.(a)	Tin: pig.	Tin plates: domestic, Bessemer, coke, 14 x 20 inch.(b)
Jan....	109.1	75.1	98.0	130.1	107.4	107.1	145.7	113.9
Feb....	109.1	75.6	104.6	130.1	107.4	107.1	155.8	113.9
Mar....	109.1	74.8	105.1	130.1	107.4	107.1	165.5	113.9
Apr....	109.1	73.6	104.6	130.1	107.4	107.1	170.2	113.9
May....	109.1	71.3	103.5	130.1	107.4	107.1	169.1	113.9
June....	107.3	72.5	101.3	119.6	107.4	107.1	157.1	113.9
July....	106.4	71.8	99.6	116.1	107.4	107.1	148.1	113.9
Aug....	105.5	69.8	106.9	116.1	107.4	107.1	167.4	113.9
Sept....	107.3	69.9	105.1	116.1	107.4	107.1	158.0	113.9
Oct....	110.9	69.5	107.3	116.1	107.4	107.1	160.7	113.9
Nov....	114.4	67.2	110.2	116.1	107.4	107.1	165.5	113.9
Dec....	111.7	66.0	114.8	116.1	107.4	107.1	160.1	113.9
1908....	109.1	71.4	105.1	122.2	107.4	107.1	160.2	113.9

^a Average for the period July, 1894, to December, 1899=100.0.^b Average for 1896-1899=100.0.

TABLE III.—MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—
Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0. Relative price for 1908 computed from average price for the year shown in Table I.]

Month.	Metals and implements.								
	Tools.								
	Augers: extra, 1-inch.	Axes: M. C. O., Yankee.	Chisels: extra, socket firmer, 1-inch.	Files: 8- inch mill bastard.	Hammers: Maydole No. 1½.	Planes: Bailey No. 5, jack plane.	Saws.		
							Crosscut, Disston No. 2.	Hand, Disston No. 7.	Average.
Jan.....	223.9	144.9	198.0	113.8	129.0	115.7	100.0	101.3	100.7
Feb.....	223.9	144.9	198.0	113.8	129.0	115.7	100.0	101.3	100.7
Mar.....	223.9	144.9	198.0	113.8	129.0	115.7	100.0	101.3	100.7
Apr.....	223.9	144.9	198.0	113.8	129.0	115.7	100.0	101.3	100.7
May.....	223.9	144.9	198.0	112.6	129.0	115.7	100.0	101.3	100.7
June.....	223.9	144.9	198.0	112.6	129.0	115.7	100.0	101.3	100.7
July.....	223.9	144.9	198.0	111.4	129.0	115.7	100.0	101.3	100.7
Aug.....	223.9	144.9	198.0	110.2	129.0	115.7	100.0	101.3	100.7
Sept.....	223.9	144.9	198.0	110.2	129.0	115.7	100.0	101.3	100.7
Oct.....	223.9	144.9	198.0	110.2	129.0	115.7	100.0	101.3	100.7
Nov.....	223.9	144.9	198.0	110.2	129.0	115.7	100.0	101.3	100.7
Dec.....	223.9	144.9	198.0	110.2	129.0	115.7	100.0	101.3	100.7
1908.....	223.9	144.9	198.0	111.9	129.0	115.7	100.0	101.3	100.7

Month.	Tools.				Wood screws: 1-inch, No. 10, flat head.	Zinc: sheet.	Average metals and implements.
	Shovels: Ames No. 2.	Trowels: M. C. O., brick, 10½-inch.	Vises: solid box, 50-pound.	Average.			
Jan.....	99.7	100.0	147.4	113.8	66.2	121.3	127.4
Feb.....	99.7	100.0	147.4	113.8	66.2	121.3	126.7
Mar.....	99.7	100.0	147.4	113.8	66.2	121.3	125.9
Apr.....	99.7	100.0	147.4	113.8	66.2	121.3	125.9
May.....	99.7	100.0	147.4	113.7	66.2	121.3	125.8
June.....	99.7	100.0	147.4	113.7	66.2	121.3	124.8
July.....	99.7	100.0	147.4	113.6	66.2	121.3	124.0
Aug.....	99.7	100.0	147.4	113.5	66.2	121.3	124.8
Sept.....	99.7	100.0	147.4	113.5	66.2	121.3	124.7
Oct.....	99.7	100.0	147.4	113.5	66.2	121.3	124.8
Nov.....	99.7	100.0	147.4	113.5	66.2	121.3	125.1
Dec.....	96.9	100.0	147.4	113.2	66.2	121.3	125.7
1908.....	99.4	100.0	147.4	113.6	66.2	121.3	125.4

Month.	Lumber and building materials.							
	Brick: common domestic.	Carbonate of lead: American, in oil.	Cement.			Doors: western white pine.	Lime: common.	Linseed oil: raw.
			Portland, domestic. ^(a)	Rosendale.	Average.			
Jan....	98.9	110.4	77.6	107.1	92.0	185.9	125.4	97.0
Feb....	98.9	110.4	72.6	107.1	89.2	185.9	125.4	97.0
Mar....	94.4	110.4	72.6	107.1	89.2	155.9	125.4	94.8
Apr....	96.6	110.4	72.6	107.1	89.2	155.9	125.4	94.8
May....	85.4	110.4	72.6	107.1	89.2	155.9	125.4	92.6
June....	83.1	110.4	72.6	107.1	89.2	155.9	125.4	97.0
July....	83.1	114.7	72.6	107.1	89.2	155.9	125.4	97.0
Aug....	80.9	114.7	72.6	107.1	89.2	155.9	125.4	97.0
Sept....	80.9	114.7	72.6	107.1	89.2	155.9	125.4	97.0
Oct....	85.4	114.7	72.6	107.1	89.2	155.9	125.4	94.8
Nov....	103.4	114.7	72.6	107.1	89.2	155.9	125.4	92.6
Dec....	110.1	114.7	72.6	107.1	89.2	161.0	125.4	105.8
1908....	91.8	112.7	73.1	107.1	89.5	161.3	125.4	96.5

^a Average for 1895-1899=100.0.

TABLE III.—MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—
Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0. Relative price for 1908 computed from average price for the year shown in Table I.]

Lumber and building materials.										
Lumber.										
Month.	Hem- lock.	Maple: hard.	Oak: white.			Pine.				
			Plain.	Quar- tered.	Aver- age.	White boards.			Yellow, siding and flooring. (a)	Aver- age.(a)
						No. 2 barn.	Uppers.	Average.		
Jan.....	183.9	122.6	144.3	149.0	146.7	197.4	203.1	200.3	166.9	189.1
Feb.....	183.9	122.6	138.9	149.0	144.0	197.4	203.1	200.3	166.9	189.1
Mar.....	179.7	122.6	138.9	149.0	144.0	197.4	203.1	200.3	173.0	192.5
Apr.....	175.5	122.6	138.9	149.0	144.0	197.4	203.1	200.3	173.0	192.5
May.....	175.5	122.6	138.9	149.0	144.0	197.4	203.1	200.3	173.0	192.5
June....	175.5	117.0	124.2	149.0	136.6	184.4	196.9	190.7	177.0	190.2
July.....	175.5	117.0	124.2	149.0	136.6	184.4	196.9	190.7	177.0	190.2
Aug.....	175.5	117.0	124.2	149.0	136.6	184.4	196.9	190.7	171.0	186.8
Sept....	167.2	117.0	126.9	149.0	137.9	184.4	192.8	188.6	171.0	185.8
Oct.....	167.2	117.0	126.9	149.0	137.9	184.4	192.8	188.6	171.0	185.8
Nov....	167.2	117.0	126.9	149.0	137.9	184.4	192.8	188.6	171.0	185.8
Dec.....	167.2	117.0	126.9	152.8	139.8	189.6	192.8	191.3	171.0	187.1
1908....	174.5	119.3	131.7	149.3	140.5	190.3	198.1	194.2	171.8	189.0

Month.	Lumber.			Oxide of zinc.	Plate glass: polished, glazing.			Putty.	Rosin: good, strained.
	Poplar.	Spruce.	Average. (a)		Area, 3 to 5 square feet.	Area, 5 to 10 square feet.	Average.		
Jan.....	189.7	146.4	167.2	128.3	70.5	75.4	73.0	75.9	222.2
Feb.....	180.1	146.4	165.7	128.3	70.5	75.4	73.0	75.9	277.8
Mar.....	186.5	146.4	167.2	128.3	53.7	61.3	57.5	75.9	260.4
Apr.....	191.3	146.4	167.2	128.3	53.7	61.3	57.5	75.9	270.9
May.....	191.3	146.4	167.2	128.3	53.7	61.3	57.5	75.9	250.0
June....	181.7	135.9	162.0	128.3	53.7	61.3	57.5	75.9	204.9
July.....	181.7	135.9	162.0	128.3	53.7	61.3	57.5	75.9	218.8
Aug.....	181.7	135.9	160.8	128.3	53.7	61.3	57.5	75.9	208.3
Sept....	186.5	142.9	161.1	128.3	53.7	61.3	57.5	75.9	194.5
Oct.....	186.5	142.9	161.1	128.3	53.7	61.3	57.5	75.9	200.0
Nov.....	186.5	149.8	161.8	128.3	60.4	66.0	63.2	75.9	201.4
Dec.....	186.5	163.8	164.1	128.3	67.1	70.7	68.9	75.9	225.7
1908....	185.8	144.9	164.0	128.3	58.2	64.8	61.5	75.9	227.9

Month.	Shingles.			Tar.	Turpen- tine: spirits of.	Window glass: American, single.			Average lumber and building mate- rials.(a)
	Cypress.	Red cedar.	Average.			Firsts, 6 x 8 to 10 x 15 inches.	Thirds, 6 x 8 to 10 x 15 inches.	Average.	
Jan.....	136.5	159.8	149.0	^b 132.8	130.1	126.4	119.2	122.8	138.9
Feb.....	136.5	152.7	145.8	^b 132.8	166.0	104.1	98.1	101.1	138.1
Mar.....	136.5	149.2	144.3	107.9	160.0	119.0	112.1	115.6	135.2
Apr.....	127.6	149.2	139.2	124.5	169.0	119.0	112.1	115.6	135.9
May.....	127.6	135.0	132.9	132.8	142.1	89.2	84.1	86.7	131.6
June....	127.6	138.5	134.5	124.5	130.1	89.2	84.1	86.7	128.8
July.....	118.7	138.5	129.4	124.5	125.6	89.2	84.1	86.7	128.8
Aug.....	118.7	138.5	129.4	124.5	122.6	111.6	105.1	108.3	129.9
Sept....	118.7	156.3	137.3	116.2	116.7	119.0	112.1	115.6	130.4
Oct.....	118.7	131.4	126.2	157.7	116.7	119.0	112.1	115.6	131.1
Nov.....	118.7	131.4	126.2	157.7	119.7	111.6	105.1	108.3	132.3
Dec.....	118.7	135.0	127.8	157.7	128.6	119.0	112.1	115.6	136.3
1908....	125.4	143.0	135.2	132.8	135.6	109.7	103.4	106.5	133.1

^a Including yellow pine flooring, see explanation, page 231.^b Nominal price, see explanation on page 232.

TABLE III.—MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—
Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0. Relative price for 1908 computed from average price for the year shown in Table I.]

Month.	Drugs and chemicals.									
	Alcohol: grain.	Alcohol: wood, refined, 95 per cent.	Alum: lump.	Brim- stone: crude, seconds.	Glycer- in: re- fined.	Muriatic acid: 20°.	Opium: natu- ral, in cases.	Quinine: Ameri- can.	Sul- phuric acid: 60°.	Average, drugs and chemicals.
Jan ...	117.4	40.9	104.8	94.2	114.4	129.8	211.8	65.0	112.4	109.5
Feb....	117.4	40.9	104.8	106.3	114.4	129.8	192.8	65.0	123.6	111.1
Mar....	117.4	40.9	104.8	106.3	114.4	129.8	190.7	65.0	123.6	110.9
Apr....	117.4	40.9	104.8	106.3	110.8	129.8	185.4	65.0	123.6	110.2
May ...	117.4	40.9	104.8	106.3	101.9	129.8	192.8	65.0	101.1	107.1
June...	117.4	43.0	104.8	106.3	98.3	129.8	190.7	65.0	112.4	108.4
July ...	117.4	48.2	104.8	106.3	96.5	129.8	243.6	65.0	112.4	112.7
Aug....	117.4	48.2	104.8	106.3	96.5	129.8	233.0	65.0	112.4	112.1
Sept...	118.3	48.2	104.8	106.3	103.6	129.8	211.8	61.0	112.4	111.2
Oct....	118.3	47.2	104.8	106.3	103.6	129.8	190.7	61.0	112.4	109.7
Nov....	118.3	49.3	104.8	106.3	107.2	129.8	182.2	61.0	112.4	110.2
Dec....	118.3	49.3	104.8	106.3	117.9	129.8	171.6	61.0	112.4	110.9
1908....	117.7	44.8	104.8	105.3	106.6	129.8	199.8	63.7	114.6	110.4

Month.	House furnishing goods.								
	Earthenware.				Furniture.				
	Plates, cream- colored.	Plates, white granite.	Teacups and sau- cers, white granite.	Average.	Bedroom sets, hard wood.	Chairs, bedroom, maple.	Chairs, kitchen.	Tables, kitchen.	Average.
Jan.....	104.0	102.4	98.8	101.7	137.4	161.4	156.8	124.7	145.0
Feb.....	104.0	102.4	98.8	101.7	137.4	161.4	156.8	124.7	145.0
Mar.....	104.0	102.4	98.8	101.7	137.4	161.4	156.8	124.7	145.0
Apr.....	104.0	102.4	98.8	101.7	137.4	161.4	156.8	124.7	145.0
May.....	104.0	102.4	98.8	101.7	137.4	161.4	156.8	124.7	145.0
June.....	104.0	102.4	98.8	101.7	137.4	145.3	156.8	124.7	141.4
July.....	104.0	102.4	98.8	101.7	131.3	145.3	156.8	124.7	139.8
Aug.....	104.0	102.4	98.8	101.7	131.3	145.3	156.8	124.7	139.8
Sept.....	104.0	102.4	98.8	101.7	131.3	145.3	156.8	124.7	139.8
Oct.....	104.0	102.4	98.8	101.7	131.3	145.3	156.8	124.7	139.8
Nov.....	104.0	102.4	98.8	101.7	131.3	145.3	156.8	124.7	139.8
Dec.....	104.0	102.4	98.8	101.7	131.3	145.3	156.8	124.7	139.8
1908.....	104.0	102.4	98.8	101.7	134.3	152.0	156.8	124.7	142.1

Month.	Glassware.				Table cutlery.			Wooden ware.			Average house- furnish- ing goods.
	Nap- pies, 4-inch.	Pitchers, ½-gallon, common.	Tum- blers, ½-pint, common.	Aver- age.	Carvers, stag handles.	Knives and forks, cocobolo handles.	Aver- age.	Pails, oak- grained.	Tubs, oak- grained.	Aver- age.	
Jan.....	116.1	89.4	84.5	97.2	93.8	90.8	92.4	161.7	122.5	141.9	117.0
Feb.....	116.1	89.4	84.5	97.2	93.8	90.8	92.4	161.7	122.5	141.9	117.0
Mar.....	116.1	89.4	84.5	97.2	93.8	90.8	92.4	161.7	122.5	141.9	117.0
Apr.....	116.1	89.4	84.5	97.2	93.8	90.8	92.4	161.7	122.5	141.9	117.0
May.....	116.1	89.4	84.5	97.2	93.8	90.8	92.4	161.7	122.5	141.9	117.0
June.....	116.1	89.4	67.6	90.6	93.8	90.8	92.4	161.7	122.5	141.9	114.5
July.....	116.1	89.4	67.6	90.6	93.8	90.8	92.4	161.7	122.5	141.9	114.1
Aug.....	98.2	71.5	67.6	79.2	93.8	90.8	92.4	161.7	122.5	141.9	111.2
Sept.....	98.2	71.5	67.6	79.2	93.8	90.8	92.4	161.7	122.5	141.9	111.2
Oct.....	98.2	71.5	67.6	79.2	93.8	90.8	92.4	161.7	122.5	141.9	111.2
Nov.....	98.2	71.5	67.6	79.2	93.8	82.5	88.4	161.7	122.5	141.9	110.5
Dec.....	98.2	71.5	67.6	79.2	93.8	82.5	88.4	161.7	122.5	141.9	110.5
1908.....	108.9	82.0	74.6	88.7	93.8	89.4	91.8	161.7	122.5	141.9	114.0

TABLE III.—MONTHLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1908—
Concluded.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0. Relative price for 1908 computed from average price for the year shown in Table I.]

Month.	Miscellaneous.						
	Cotton- seed meal.	Cotton- seed oil: summer yellow, prime.	Jute: raw.	Malt: western made.	Paper.		
					News.	Wrapping, manila.	Average.
Jan....	130.2	123.2	142.3	172.1	88.6	94.9	91.8
Feb....	130.2	133.0	123.3	167.2	88.6	94.9	91.8
Mar....	127.9	121.6	123.3	167.2	88.0	94.9	91.5
Apr....	132.5	133.0	132.8	148.0	88.6	92.8	90.8
May....	134.8	142.9	147.2	142.3	88.6	92.8	90.8
June...	134.8	156.9	142.3	117.4	88.6	92.8	90.8
July....	134.8	154.4	147.2	120.9	88.6	92.8	90.8
Aug....	134.8	140.4	161.3	120.9	77.9	85.9	81.9
Sept...	139.3	122.4	156.7	115.2	77.9	85.9	81.9
Oct....	134.8	131.4	151.8	108.1	77.9	85.9	81.9
Nov....	137.1	122.4	132.8	108.1	70.2	85.9	77.9
Dec....	134.8	125.7	123.3	104.6	69.6	85.9	77.5
1908....	133.8	134.4	140.4	132.7	82.9	90.4	86.7

Month.	Rope: manila.	Rubber: Para Island.	Soap: castile, mottled, pure.	Starch: laundry.	Tobacco.		
					Plug.	Smoking, gran., Seal of N. C.	Average.
Jan....	123.1	95.5	123.0	122.1	118.6	117.9	118.3
Feb....	123.1	89.0	123.0	122.1	118.6	117.9	118.3
Mar....	120.4	86.8	123.0	122.1	118.6	117.9	118.3
Apr....	113.8	94.0	123.0	122.1	118.6	117.9	118.3
May....	113.8	100.5	123.0	122.1	118.6	117.9	118.3
June...	108.5	109.3	123.0	122.1	118.6	117.9	118.3
July....	107.1	110.5	123.0	122.1	118.6	117.9	118.3
Aug....	104.4	106.8	123.0	122.1	118.6	117.9	118.3
Sept...	101.7	113.0	123.0	129.3	118.6	117.9	118.3
Oct....	96.4	120.5	123.0	129.3	118.6	117.9	118.3
Nov....	96.4	131.1	123.0	129.3	118.6	117.9	118.3
Dec....	95.1	148.0	123.0	129.3	118.6	117.9	118.3
1908....	108.7	108.8	123.0	124.4	118.6	117.9	118.3

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899).

[For explanation and discussion of this table, see page 239. For a more detailed description of the articles, see Table I.]

Year.	Farm products.									
	Barley: by sample.		Cattle: steers, choice to extra.		Cattle: steers, good to choice.		Corn: cash.		Cotton: upland, middling.	
	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.4534	100.0	\$5.3203	100.0	\$4.7347	100.0	\$0.3804	100.0	\$0.07762	100.0
1890.....	.5062	111.6	4.8697	91.5	4.1375	87.4	.3950	103.8	.11089	142.9
1891.....	.6098	134.5	5.8851	110.6	5.0976	107.7	.5744	151.0	.08603	110.8
1892.....	.5085	112.2	5.0909	95.7	4.4995	95.0	.4500	118.3	.07686	99.0
1893.....	.4685	103.3	5.5211	103.8	4.8394	102.2	.3964	104.2	.08319	107.2
1894.....	.5134	113.2	5.1591	97.0	4.5245	95.6	.4326	113.7	.07002	90.2
1895.....	.4300	94.8	5.4849	103.1	4.9344	104.2	.3955	104.0	.07298	94.0
1896.....	.2977	65.7	4.5957	86.4	4.2712	90.2	.2580	67.8	.07918	102.0
1897.....	.3226	71.2	5.2255	98.2	4.7736	100.8	.2546	66.9	.07153	92.2
1898.....	.4348	95.9	5.3779	101.1	4.8846	103.2	.3144	82.6	.05972	76.9
1899.....	.4425	97.6	5.9928	112.6	5.3851	113.7	.3333	87.6	.06578	84.7
1900.....	.4815	106.2	5.7827	108.7	5.3938	113.9	.3811	100.2	.09609	123.8
1901.....	.5884	129.8	6.1217	115.1	5.5901	118.1	.4969	130.6	.08627	111.1
1902.....	.6321	139.4	7.4721	140.4	6.5572	138.5	.5968	156.9	.08932	115.1
1903.....	.5494	121.2	5.5678	104.7	5.0615	106.9	.4606	121.1	.11235	144.7
1904.....	.5300	116.9	5.9562	112.0	5.1923	109.7	.5046	132.6	.12100	155.9
1905.....	.4850	107.0	5.9678	112.2	5.2192	110.2	.5010	131.7	.09553	123.1
1906.....	.5116	112.8	6.1298	115.2	5.3572	113.1	.4632	121.8	.11025	142.0
1907.....	.7663	169.0	6.5442	123.0	5.8120	122.8	.5280	138.8	.11879	153.0
1908.....	.7336	161.8	6.8163	128.1	5.9976	126.7	.6843	179.9	.10463	134.8

Year.	Flaxseed: No. 1.		Hay: timothy, No. 1.		Hides: green, salted, packers', heavy native steers.		Hogs: heavy.		Hogs: light.	
	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$1.1132	100.0	\$10.4304	100.0	\$0.0937	100.0	\$4.4123	100.0	\$4.4206	100.0
1890.....	1.3967	125.5	9.9952	95.8	.0933	99.6	3.9534	89.6	3.9260	88.8
1891.....	1.0805	97.1	12.2861	117.8	.0951	101.5	4.4229	100.2	4.3404	98.2
1892.....	1.0179	91.4	11.8375	113.5	.0870	92.8	5.1550	116.8	5.0675	114.6
1893.....	1.0875	97.7	11.2067	107.4	.0749	79.9	6.5486	148.4	6.5752	148.7
1894.....	1.3533	121.6	10.4183	99.9	.0641	68.4	4.9719	112.7	4.9327	111.6
1895.....	1.2449	111.8	11.3844	109.1	.1028	109.7	4.2781	97.0	4.2533	96.2
1896.....	.8119	72.9	10.3269	99.0	.0811	86.6	3.3579	76.1	3.5591	80.5
1897.....	.8696	78.1	8.4423	80.9	.0996	106.3	3.5906	81.4	3.7223	84.2
1898.....	1.1115	99.8	8.3317	79.9	.1151	122.8	3.8053	86.2	3.7587	85.0
1899.....	1.1578	104.0	10.0745	96.6	.1235	131.8	4.0394	91.5	4.0709	92.1
1900.....	1.6223	145.7	11.5673	110.9	.1194	127.4	5.0815	115.2	5.1135	115.7
1901.....	1.6227	145.8	12.8255	123.0	.1237	132.0	5.9580	135.0	5.9177	133.9
1902.....	1.5027	135.0	12.6154	120.9	.1338	142.8	6.9704	158.0	6.7353	152.4
1903.....	1.0471	94.1	12.4279	119.2	.1169	124.8	6.0572	137.3	6.0541	137.0
1904.....	1.1088	99.6	11.7308	112.5	.1166	124.4	5.1550	116.8	5.1481	116.5
1905.....	1.1979	107.6	11.2596	107.9	.1430	152.6	5.2913	119.9	5.3213	120.4
1906.....	1.1027	99.1	12.9615	124.3	.1543	164.7	6.2351	141.3	6.3274	143.1
1907.....	1.1808	106.1	16.9387	162.4	.1455	155.3	6.0795	137.8	6.2163	140.6
1908.....	1.2019	108.0	12.3365	118.3	.1336	142.6	5.7986	131.4	5.6346	127.5

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

Year.	Farm products.									
	Hops: N. Y. State, choice.		Oats: cash.		Rye: No. 2, cash.		Sheep: native.		Sheep: western.	
	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per bushel.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per bushel.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.1771	100.0	\$0.2688	100.0	\$0.5288	100.0	\$3.7580	100.0	\$3.9541	100.0
1890.....	.2621	148.0	.3106	115.6	.5447	103.0	4.5284	120.5	4.6644	118.0
1891.....	.2640	149.1	.3873	144.1	.8334	157.6	4.5106	120.0	4.5719	115.6
1892.....	.2505	141.4	.3042	113.2	.6754	127.7	4.7798	127.2	4.8695	123.2
1893.....	.2271	128.2	.2827	105.2	.4899	92.6	3.8781	103.2	4.1255	104.3
1894.....	.1515	85.5	.3110	115.7	.4660	88.1	2.6957	71.7	2.9808	75.4
1895.....	.0940	53.1	.2373	88.3	.4825	91.2	2.9495	78.5	3.0943	78.3
1896.....	.0877	49.5	.1801	67.0	.3517	66.5	2.9322	78.0	3.1411	79.4
1897.....	.1160	65.5	.1825	67.9	.3962	74.9	3.4971	93.1	3.7692	95.3
1898.....	.1621	91.5	.2470	91.9	.4958	93.8	3.9250	104.4	4.1625	105.3
1899.....	.1563	88.3	.2452	91.2	.5521	104.4	3.8837	103.3	4.1615	105.2
1900.....	.1483	83.7	.2271	84.5	.5177	97.9	4.1236	109.7	4.5207	114.3
1901.....	.1719	97.1	.3179	118.3	.5328	100.8	3.3519	89.2	3.7442	94.7
1902.....	.2375	134.1	.3960	147.3	.5418	102.5	3.7817	100.6	4.1784	105.7
1903.....	.2825	159.5	.3541	131.7	.5156	97.5	3.7101	98.7	3.8769	98.0
1904.....	.3475	196.2	.3649	135.8	.7056	133.4	4.1457	110.3	4.2608	107.8
1905.....	.2673	150.9	.2990	111.2	.7113	134.5	5.0529	134.5	5.0798	128.5
1906.....	.1629	92.0	.3282	122.1	.6107	115.5	4.9481	131.7	5.2793	133.5
1907.....	.1738	98.1	.4501	167.4	.7688	145.4	4.8962	130.3	4.8835	123.5
1908.....	.1188	67.1	.5095	189.5	.7825	148.0	^a 4.9505	^a 112.3	^b 4.8115	^b 109.6

Year.	Farm products.				Food, etc.					
	Wheat: cash.		Beans: medium, choice.		Bread: crack- ers, butter.		Bread: crack- ers, soda.		Bread: loaf (Wash. market).	
	Average price per bushel.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per bushel.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound. (^c)	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.7510	100.0	\$1.6699	100.0	\$0.0673	100.0	\$0.0718	100.0	\$0.0354	100.0
1890.....	.8933	118.9	2.0292	121.5	.0700	104.0	.0800	111.4	.0356	100.6
1891.....	.9618	128.1	2.2531	134.9	.0700	104.0	.0800	111.4	.0356	100.6
1892.....	.7876	104.9	1.8698	112.0	.0688	102.2	.0763	106.3	.0356	100.6
1893.....	.6770	90.1	1.9906	119.2	.0650	96.6	.0750	104.5	.0356	100.6
1894.....	.5587	74.4	1.8469	110.6	.0650	96.6	.0725	101.0	.0356	100.6
1895.....	.6000	79.9	1.7896	107.2	.0654	97.2	.0675	94.0	.0333	94.1
1896.....	.6413	85.4	1.1740	70.3	.0650	96.6	.0658	91.6	.0363	102.5
1897.....	.7949	105.8	1.0448	62.6	.0592	88.0	.0592	82.5	.0356	100.6
1898.....	.8849	117.8	1.2479	74.7	.0733	108.9	.0758	105.6	.0356	100.6
1899.....	.7109	94.7	1.4531	87.0	.0713	105.9	.0663	92.3	.0356	100.6
1900.....	.7040	93.7	2.0969	125.6	.0750	111.4	.0675	94.0	.0356	100.6
1901.....	.7187	95.7	2.1927	131.3	.0800	118.9	.0700	97.5	.0356	100.6
1902.....	.7414	98.7	1.9198	115.0	.0800	118.9	.0700	97.5	.0356	100.6
1903.....	.7895	105.1	2.2625	135.5	.0758	112.6	.0646	90.0	.0356	100.6
1904.....	1.0390	138.3	2.0104	120.4	.0775	115.2	.0658	91.6	.0363	102.5
1905.....	1.0104	134.5	2.1500	128.8	.0892	132.5	.0683	95.1	.0356	100.6
1906.....	.7931	105.6	1.9000	113.8	.0900	133.7	.0650	90.5	.0356	100.6
1907.....	.9073	120.8	1.7771	106.4	.0900	133.7	.0650	90.5	.0356	100.6
1908.....	.9899	131.8	2.3198	138.9	^d .0650	^d 133.7	.0650	90.5	.0356	100.6

^a Sheep: wethers, good to fancy. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$5.7461.

^b Sheep: wethers, plain to choice. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$5.4206.

^c Weight before baking.

^d Bread: crackers, oyster. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.0650.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

Year.	Food, etc.									
	Bread: loaf, homemade (N. Y. market).		Bread: loaf, Vienna (N. Y. market).		Butter: creamery, Elgin (Elgin market).		Butter: creamery, extra (N. Y. market).		Butter: dairy, New York State.	
	Average price per pound. ^a	Relative price.	Average price per pound. ^a	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.0317	100.0	\$0.0352	100.0	\$0.2170	100.0	\$0.2242	100.0	\$0.2024	100.0
1890.....	.0320	100.9	.0356	101.1	.2238	103.1	.2276	101.5	.1954	96.5
1891.....	.0320	100.9	.0356	101.1	.2501	115.3	.2586	115.3	.2380	117.6
1892.....	.0320	100.9	.0356	101.1	.2528	116.5	.2612	116.5	.2350	116.1
1893.....	.0320	100.9	.0356	101.1	.2581	118.9	.2701	120.5	.2521	124.6
1894.....	.0320	100.9	.0356	101.1	.2194	101.1	.2288	102.1	.2091	103.3
1895.....	.0320	100.9	.0356	101.1	.2064	95.1	.2137	95.3	.1882	93.0
1896.....	.0287	90.5	.0319	90.6	.1793	82.6	.1841	82.1	.1665	82.3
1897.....	.0320	100.9	.0356	101.1	.1837	84.7	.1895	84.5	.1684	83.2
1898.....	.0320	100.9	.0356	101.1	.1886	86.9	.1954	87.2	.1749	86.4
1899.....	.0320	100.9	.0356	101.1	.2075	95.6	.2126	94.8	.1965	97.1
1900.....	.0320	100.9	.0356	101.1	.2178	100.4	.2245	100.1	.2115	104.5
1901.....	.0320	100.9	.0356	101.1	.2114	97.4	.2163	96.5	.2007	99.2
1902.....	.0320	100.9	.0356	101.1	.2413	111.2	.2480	110.6	.2318	114.5
1903.....	.0320	100.9	.0356	101.1	.2302	106.1	.2348	104.7	.2150	106.2
1904.....	.0350	110.4	.0370	105.1	.2178	100.4	.2189	97.6	.1970	97.3
1905.....	.0376	118.6	.0400	113.6	.2429	111.9	.2489	111.0	.2339	115.6
1906.....	.0376	118.6	.0400	113.6	.2459	113.3	.2489	111.0	.2325	114.9
1907.....	.0376	118.6	.0400	113.6	.2761	127.2	.2830	126.2	.2671	132.0
1908.....	.0400	126.2	.0413	117.3	.2692	124.1	.2711	120.9	.2449	121.0

Year.	Cheese: N. Y., full cream.		Coffee: Rio No. 7.		Eggs: new-laid, fancy, near-by.		Fish: cod, dry, bank, large.		Fish: herring, shore, round.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price per quintal.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.0987	100.0	\$0.1313	100.0	\$0.1963	100.0	\$5.5849	100.0	\$3.7763	100.0
1890.....	.0958	97.1	.1793	136.6	.1945	99.1	5.6771	101.7	3.5250	93.3
1891.....	.1011	102.4	.1671	127.3	.2160	110.0	6.7292	120.5	4.7068	124.6
1892.....	.1058	107.2	.1430	108.9	.2167	110.4	7.0521	126.3	2.9375	77.8
1893.....	.1076	109.0	.1723	131.2	.2247	114.5	6.3802	114.2	3.8125	101.0
1894.....	.1060	107.4	.1654	126.0	.1835	93.5	5.9583	106.7	3.3958	89.9
1895.....	.0929	94.1	.1592	121.2	.2002	102.0	5.5208	98.9	3.1563	83.6
1896.....	.0908	92.0	.1233	93.9	.1741	88.7	4.2083	75.4	3.3542	88.8
1897.....	.0968	98.1	.0793	60.4	.1718	87.5	4.5208	80.9	3.6354	96.3
1898.....	.0822	83.3	.0633	48.2	.1817	92.6	4.6667	83.6	4.2083	111.4
1899.....	.1075	108.9	.0604	46.0	.1994	101.6	5.1354	92.0	5.0313	133.2
1900.....	.1128	114.3	.0822	62.6	.1977	100.7	5.3021	94.9	5.0833	134.6
1901.....	.1011	102.4	.0646	49.2	.2095	106.7	5.9896	107.2	4.9792	131.9
1902.....	.1126	114.1	.0586	44.6	.2409	122.7	5.0938	91.2	4.9063	129.9
1903.....	.1217	123.3	.0559	42.6	.2418	123.2	5.8646	105.0	5.7292	151.7
1904.....	.1019	103.2	.0782	59.6	.2650	135.0	7.2813	130.4	5.4531	144.4
1905.....	.1212	122.8	.0832	63.4	.2712	138.2	7.3958	132.4	6.0000	158.9
1906.....	.1313	133.0	.0811	61.8	.2615	133.2	7.6042	136.2	6.3438	168.0
1907.....	.1414	143.3	.0658	50.1	.2771	141.2	7.7396	138.6	6.1500	162.9
1908.....	.1364	138.2	.0628	47.8	.2788	142.0	7.3021	130.7	^b 7.0833	^b 160.1

^a Weight before baking.

^b Fish: herring, Nova Scotia split. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$7.2083.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

Year.	Food, etc.									
	Fish: mackerel, salt, large No. 3s.		Fish: salmon, canned.		Flour: buck-wheat.		Flour: rye.		Flour: wheat, spring patents.	
	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per 12 cans.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 ..	\$14.1306	100.0	\$1.4731	100.0	\$1.9428	100.0	\$3.3171	100.0	\$4.2972	100.0
1890.....	18.2500	129.2	1.6417	111.4	2.0214	104.0	3.3646	101.4	5.1856	120.7
1891.....	15.3125	108.4	1.5000	101.8	2.4429	125.7	4.9208	148.3	5.3053	123.5
1892.....	13.0000	92.0	1.4833	100.7	1.7891	92.1	4.0167	121.1	4.3466	101.1
1893.....	13.0000	92.0	1.4938	101.4	2.3679	121.9	3.0854	93.0	4.0063	93.2
1894.....	11.0556	78.2	1.4250	96.7	2.4357	125.4	2.7813	83.8	3.5947	83.7
1895.....	15.6250	110.6	1.5042	102.1	1.6750	86.2	3.1333	94.5	3.6434	84.8
1896.....	13.9167	98.5	1.5500	105.2	1.3806	71.1	2.6833	80.9	3.7957	88.3
1897.....	12.2292	86.5	1.3375	90.8	1.4656	75.4	2.8063	84.6	4.5913	106.8
1898.....	13.6667	96.7	1.2667	86.0	1.5500	79.8	3.0813	92.9	4.7293	110.1
1899.....	15.2500	107.9	1.5292	103.8	2.3000	118.4	3.2979	99.4	3.7740	87.8
1900.....	13.8958	98.3	1.7708	120.2	2.1036	108.3	3.4250	103.3	3.8423	89.4
1901.....	10.8182	76.6	1.7125	116.3	2.1063	108.4	3.3208	100.1	3.8104	88.7
1902.....	13.7500	97.3	1.6146	109.6	2.2357	115.1	3.4417	103.8	3.8082	88.6
1903.....	17.4479	123.5	1.6208	110.0	2.3214	119.5	3.1479	94.9	4.3303	100.8
1904.....	14.5000	102.6	1.7250	117.1	2.3333	120.1	4.3479	131.1	5.3784	125.2
1905.....	13.9167	98.5	1.7042	115.7	2.1893	112.7	4.4667	134.7	5.4221	126.2
1906.....	14.7917	104.7	1.6833	114.3	2.2333	115.0	3.8438	115.9	4.2760	99.5
1907.....	13.9167	98.5	1.6679	113.2	2.5714	132.4	4.6021	138.7	4.8755	113.5
1908.....	11.3542	80.4	1.9208	130.4	3.0333	156.1	4.7375	142.8	5.4183	126.1

Year.	Flour: wheat, winter straights.		Fruit: apples, evaporated, choice.		Fruit: apples, sun-dried.		Fruit: currants, in barrels.		Fruit: prunes, California, in boxes.	
	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 ..	\$3.8450	100.0	\$0.0847	100.0	\$0.0515	100.0	\$0.0375	100.0	\$0.0774	100.0
1890.....	4.6524	121.0	.1136	134.1	.0690	134.0	.0478	127.5	.1068	138.0
1891.....	4.9048	127.6	.1100	129.9	.0825	160.2	.0426	113.6	.1000	129.2
1892.....	4.1216	107.2	.0688	81.2	.0423	82.1	.0297	79.2	.0995	128.6
1893.....	3.2832	85.4	.0927	109.4	.0508	98.6	.0270	72.0	.1039	134.2
1894.....	2.7495	71.5	.1092	128.9	.0631	122.5	.0173	46.1	.0735	95.0
1895.....	3.2311	84.0	.0678	80.0	.0481	93.4	.0254	67.7	.0666	86.0
1896.....	3.6197	94.1	.0533	62.9	.0312	60.6	.0327	87.2	.0581	75.1
1897.....	4.3606	113.4	.0555	65.5	.0267	51.8	.0479	127.7	.0546	70.5
1898.....	4.1452	107.8	.0890	105.1	.0398	77.3	.0580	154.7	.0544	70.3
1899.....	3.3822	88.0	.0869	102.6	.0610	118.4	.0470	125.3	.0565	73.0
1900.....	3.3490	87.1	.0615	72.6	.0443	86.0	.0720	192.0	.0522	67.4
1901.....	3.3085	86.0	.0709	83.7	.0410	79.6	.0831	221.6	.0525	67.8
1902.....	3.4885	90.7	.0921	108.7	.0507	98.4	.0494	131.7	.0551	71.2
1903.....	3.5923	93.4	.0611	72.1	.0432	83.9	.0476	126.9	.0481	62.1
1904.....	4.8264	125.5	.0603	71.2	.0333	64.7	.0488	130.1	.0461	59.6
1905.....	4.5428	118.1	.0699	82.5	.0348	67.6	.0490	130.7	.0459	59.3
1906.....	3.6149	94.0	.0978	115.5	.0532	103.3	.0614	163.7	.0646	83.5
1907.....	3.9877	103.7	.0843	99.5	.0638	123.9	.0703	187.5	.0593	76.6
1908.....	4.2909	111.6	.0863	101.9	(a)	.....	.0609	162.4	.0598	77.3

a Quotations discontinued.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

Year.	Food, etc.									
	Fruit: raisins, California, London layer.		Glucose.		Lard: prime contract.		Meal: corn, fine white.		Meal: corn, fine yellow.	
	Average price per box.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$1.5006	100.0	^a \$1.4182	100.0	\$0.0654	100.0	\$1.0486	100.0	\$1.0169	100.0
1890.....	2.3604	157.3	.....	.....	.0633	96.8	1.0613	101.2	1.0200	100.3
1891.....	1.8021	120.1	.....	.....	.0660	100.9	1.4746	140.6	1.4579	143.4
1892.....	1.4688	97.9	.....	.....	.0771	117.9	1.1921	113.7	1.1608	114.2
1893.....	1.7000	113.3	1.7625	124.3	.1030	157.5	1.1013	105.0	1.0833	106.5
1894.....	1.1542	76.9	1.5802	111.4	.0773	118.2	1.1188	106.7	1.0629	104.5
1895.....	1.4292	95.2	1.5492	109.2	.0653	99.8	1.0721	102.2	1.0613	104.4
1896.....	1.0188	67.9	1.1585	81.7	.0469	71.7	.8129	77.5	.7854	77.2
1897.....	1.3979	93.2	1.2190	86.0	.0441	67.4	.8158	77.8	.7633	75.1
1898.....	1.3917	92.7	1.3021	91.8	.0552	84.4	.8821	84.1	.8463	83.2
1899.....	1.2833	85.5	1.3558	95.6	.0556	85.0	.9554	91.1	.9273	91.2
1900.....	1.5208	101.3	1.4875	104.9	.0690	105.5	1.0115	96.5	.9908	97.4
1901.....	1.4417	96.1	1.6458	116.0	.0885	135.3	1.1979	114.2	1.1875	116.8
1902.....	1.6854	112.3	2.1788	153.6	.1059	161.9	1.5354	146.4	1.5250	150.0
1903.....	1.4458	96.3	1.8396	129.7	.0877	134.1	1.2967	123.7	1.2783	125.7
1904.....	1.4729	98.2	1.7917	126.3	.0731	111.8	1.3396	127.8	1.3333	131.1
1905.....	1.1875	79.1	1.7742	125.1	.0745	113.9	1.3250	126.4	1.3250	130.3
1906.....	1.6000	106.6	2.0267	142.9	.0887	135.6	1.2667	120.8	1.2625	124.2
1907.....	1.6271	108.4	2.2608	159.4	.0920	140.7	1.3575	129.5	1.3575	133.5
1908.....	1.8100	120.6	2.6400	186.2	.0908	138.8	1.6146	154.0	1.6146	158.8

Year.	Meat: bacon, short clear sides.		Meat: bacon, short rib sides.		Meat: beef, fresh, native sides.		Meat: beef, salt, extra mess.		Meat: beef, salt, hams, western.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.0675	100.0	\$0.0656	100.0	\$0.0771	100.0	\$8.0166	100.0	\$18.0912	100.0
1890.....	.0603	89.3	.0586	89.3	.0688	89.2	6.9596	86.8	14.5409	80.4
1891.....	.0699	103.6	.0681	103.8	.0819	106.2	8.3654	104.4	15.5144	85.8
1892.....	.0787	116.6	.0764	116.5	.0762	98.8	6.7966	84.8	14.5577	80.5
1893.....	.1048	155.3	.1010	154.0	.0813	105.4	8.1938	102.2	17.8317	98.6
1894.....	.0751	111.3	.0736	112.2	.0748	97.0	8.0933	101.0	18.3558	101.5
1895.....	.0650	96.3	.0632	96.3	.0792	102.7	8.1274	101.4	17.3443	95.9
1896.....	.0494	73.2	.0479	73.0	.0698	90.5	7.5096	93.7	15.9327	88.1
1897.....	.0541	80.1	.0522	79.6	.0769	99.7	7.6755	95.7	22.6250	125.1
1898.....	.0596	88.3	.0594	90.5	.0781	101.3	9.1563	114.2	21.4880	118.8
1899.....	.0583	86.4	.0558	85.1	.0835	108.3	9.2885	115.9	22.7212	125.6
1900.....	.0752	111.4	.0732	111.6	.0804	104.3	9.7538	121.7	20.6587	114.2
1901.....	.0891	132.0	.0869	132.5	.0787	102.1	9.3204	116.3	20.3774	112.6
1902.....	.1073	159.0	.1046	159.5	.0971	125.9	11.7885	147.1	21.3413	118.0
1903.....	.0959	142.1	.0938	143.0	.0784	101.7	9.0673	113.1	21.2115	117.2
1904.....	.0775	114.8	.0757	115.4	.0818	106.1	8.7689	109.4	22.3341	123.5
1905.....	.0800	118.5	.0783	119.4	.0802	104.0	10.0240	125.0	21.9952	121.6
1906.....	.0942	139.6	.0920	140.2	.0780	101.2	8.8462	110.3	21.5625	119.2
1907.....	.0954	141.3	.0919	140.1	.0884	114.7	9.8173	122.5	26.0519	144.0
1908.....	.0901	133.5	.0870	132.6	.0934	121.1	13.1837	164.5	27.7115	153.2

^a Average for 1893-1899.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

Year.	Food, etc.									
	Meat: hams, smoked.		Meat: mutton, dressed.		Meat: pork, salt, mess.		Milk: fresh.		Molasses: N. O., open kettle.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per quart.	Relative price.	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.0984	100.0	\$0.0754	100.0	\$11.6332	100.0	\$0.0255	100.0	\$0.3151	100.0
1890.....	.0995	101.1	.0933	123.7	12.1502	104.4	.0263	103.1	.3542	112.4
1891.....	.0982	99.8	.0866	114.9	11.3029	97.2	.0267	104.7	.2788	88.5
1892.....	.1076	109.3	.0914	121.2	11.5252	99.1	.0268	105.1	.3188	101.2
1893.....	.1249	126.9	.0803	106.5	18.3389	157.6	.0279	109.4	.3346	106.2
1894.....	.1019	103.6	.0605	80.2	14.1262	121.4	.0263	103.1	.3092	98.1
1895.....	.0947	96.2	.0620	82.2	11.8255	101.7	.0253	99.2	.3083	97.8
1896.....	.0943	95.8	.0625	82.9	8.9399	76.8	.0234	91.8	.3246	103.0
1897.....	.0894	90.9	.0728	96.6	8.9087	76.6	.0235	92.2	.2617	83.1
1898.....	.0807	82.0	.0739	98.0	9.8678	84.8	.0239	93.7	.3083	97.8
1899.....	.0923	93.8	.0711	94.3	9.3462	80.3	.0253	99.2	.3525	111.9
1900.....	.1025	104.2	.0727	96.4	12.5072	107.5	.0274	107.5	.4775	151.5
1901.....	.1075	109.2	.0675	89.5	15.6108	134.2	.0262	102.7	.3783	120.1
1902.....	.1211	123.1	.0738	97.9	17.9399	154.2	.0288	112.9	.3638	115.5
1903.....	.1271	129.2	.0744	98.7	16.6514	143.1	.0288	112.9	.3546	112.5
1904.....	.1072	108.9	.0778	103.2	14.0288	120.6	.0275	107.8	.3396	107.8
1905.....	.1046	106.3	.0859	113.9	14.4183	123.9	.0289	113.3	.3229	102.5
1906.....	.1235	125.5	.0910	120.7	17.5120	150.5	.0301	118.0	.3400	107.9
1907.....	.1303	132.4	.0875	116.0	17.5684	151.0	.0335	131.4	.4088	129.7
1908.....	.1125	114.3	.0863	114.5	15.9736	137.3	.0329	129.0	.3550	112.7

Year.	Rice: domestic, choice.		Salt: American.		Salt: Ashton's.		Soda: bicarbonate of, American.		Spices: nutmegs.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per 224-lb. bag.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.0561	100.0	\$0.7044	100.0	\$2.2033	100.0	\$0.0209	100.0	\$0.4322	100.0
1890.....	.0605	107.8	.7921	112.5	2.4646	111.9	.0275	131.6	.6317	146.2
1891.....	.0637	113.5	.7865	111.7	2.3813	108.1	.0317	151.7	.6081	140.7
1892.....	.0569	101.4	.7575	107.5	2.3750	107.8	.0218	104.3	.5319	123.1
1893.....	.0459	81.8	.7019	99.6	2.3250	105.5	.0285	136.4	.4584	106.1
1894.....	.0526	93.8	.7192	102.1	2.2375	101.6	.0268	128.2	.3996	92.5
1895.....	.0533	95.0	.7019	99.6	2.0500	93.0	.0177	84.7	.3969	91.8
1896.....	.0519	92.5	.6226	88.4	2.0500	93.0	.0152	72.7	.3590	83.1
1897.....	.0542	96.6	.6613	93.9	2.0500	93.0	.0150	71.8	.3354	77.6
1898.....	.0608	108.4	.6648	94.4	2.0500	93.0	.0129	61.7	.3140	72.7
1899.....	.0607	108.2	.6365	90.4	2.0500	93.0	.0117	56.0	.2871	66.4
1900.....	.0548	97.7	1.0010	142.1	2.0500	93.0	.0123	58.9	.2601	60.2
1901.....	.0548	97.7	.8567	121.6	2.1813	99.0	.0107	51.2	.2346	54.3
1902.....	.0559	99.6	.6360	90.3	2.2250	101.0	.0108	51.7	.2028	46.9
1903.....	.0566	100.9	.6140	87.2	2.2479	102.0	.0129	61.7	.2877	66.6
1904.....	.0441	78.6	.7704	109.4	(a)	.....	.0130	62.2	.2175	50.3
1905.....	.0417	74.3	.7552	107.2	(a)	.....	.0130	62.2	.1722	39.8
1906.....	.0474	84.5	.7144	101.4	(a)	.....	.0130	62.2	.1730	40.0
1907.....	.0534	95.2	.7931	112.6	(a)	.....	.0130	62.2	.1397	32.3
1908.....	.0624	111.2	.7854	111.5	(a)	.....	.0110	52.6	(a)	.....

a Quotations discontinued.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

Year.	Food, etc.									
	Spices: pepper, Singapore.		Starch: pure corn.		Sugar: 89° fair refining.		Sugar: 96° centrifugal.		Sugar: granulated.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.0749	100.0	\$0.0548	100.0	\$0.03398	100.0	\$0.03869	100.0	\$0.04727	100.0
1890.....	.1151	153.7	.0546	99.6	.04890	143.9	.05460	141.1	.06168	130.5
1891.....	.0873	116.6	.0600	109.5	.03459	101.8	.03910	101.1	.04714	99.7
1892.....	.0689	92.0	.0600	109.5	.02873	84.5	.03315	85.7	.04354	92.1
1893.....	.0595	79.4	.0600	109.5	.03203	94.3	.03680	95.1	.04836	102.3
1894.....	.0516	68.9	.0567	103.5	.02759	81.2	.03229	83.5	.04111	87.0
1895.....	.0497	66.4	.0554	101.1	.02894	85.2	.03253	84.1	.04155	87.9
1896.....	.0500	66.8	.0513	93.6	.03192	93.9	.03624	93.7	.04532	95.9
1897.....	.0664	88.7	.0500	91.2	.03077	90.6	.03564	92.1	.04497	95.1
1898.....	.0891	119.0	.0500	91.2	.03712	109.2	.04235	109.5	.04974	105.2
1899.....	.1117	149.1	.0500	91.2	.03922	115.4	.04422	114.3	.04924	104.2
1900.....	.1291	172.4	.0500	91.2	.04051	119.2	.04572	118.2	.05332	112.8
1901.....	.1292	172.5	.0470	85.8	.03521	103.6	.04040	104.4	.05048	106.8
1902.....	.1255	167.6	.0440	80.3	.03035	89.3	.03542	91.5	.04455	94.2
1903.....	.1289	172.1	.0507	92.5	.03228	95.0	.03720	96.1	.04641	98.2
1904.....	.1229	164.1	.0525	95.8	.03470	102.1	.03974	102.7	.04772	101.0
1905.....	.1217	162.5	.0552	100.7	.03696	108.8	.04278	110.6	.05256	111.2
1906.....	.1138	151.9	.0577	105.3	.03183	93.7	.03686	95.3	.04515	95.5
1907.....	.0994	132.7	.0600	109.5	.03251	95.7	.03754	97.0	.04651	98.4
1908.....	.0715	95.5	.0575	104.9	.03563	104.9	.04064	105.0	.04940	104.5

Year.	Tallow.		Tea: Formosa, fine.		Vegetables, fresh: onions.		Vegetables, fresh: potatoes, white.		Vinegar: cider, Monarch.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.0435	100.0	\$0.2839	100.0	\$3.3995	100.0	\$0.4991	100.0	\$0.1478	100.0
1890.....	.0460	105.7	.2733	96.3	4.3438	127.8	.5956	119.3	.1558	105.4
1891.....	.0483	111.0	.2817	99.2	4.1250	121.3	.7730	154.9	.1800	121.8
1892.....	.0463	106.4	.3008	106.0	3.6042	106.0	.4546	91.1	.1642	111.1
1893.....	.0544	125.1	.2888	101.7	3.1875	93.8	.6714	134.5	.1500	101.5
1894.....	.0480	110.3	.2783	98.0	3.2500	95.6	.6128	122.8	.1500	101.5
1895.....	.0434	99.8	.2700	95.1	3.1146	91.6	.4326	86.7	.1450	98.1
1896.....	.0343	78.9	.2583	91.0	1.9479	57.3	.1965	39.4	.1300	88.0
1897.....	.0332	76.3	.2800	98.6	3.9271	115.5	.3279	65.7	.1300	88.0
1898.....	.0356	81.8	.2958	104.2	3.2708	96.2	.5094	102.1	.1325	89.6
1899.....	.0453	104.1	.3117	109.8	3.2238	94.8	.4172	83.6	.1400	94.7
1900.....	.0485	111.5	.2977	104.9	2.4271	71.4	.3736	74.9	.1350	91.3
1901.....	.0518	119.1	.2850	100.4	3.5000	103.0	.5642	113.0	.1325	89.6
1902.....	.0629	144.6	.3015	106.2	3.6458	107.2	.5958	119.4	.1408	95.3
1903.....	.0510	117.2	.2296	80.9	3.5675	104.9	.5249	105.2	.1300	88.0
1904.....	.0459	105.5	.2758	97.1	3.5568	104.6	.7301	146.3	.1325	89.6
1905.....	.0449	103.2	.2675	94.2	3.2392	95.3	.4026	80.7	.1458	98.6
1906.....	.0529	119.3	.2350	82.8	3.2917	96.8	.5476	109.7	.1700	115.0
1907.....	.0621	142.8	.2300	81.0	3.5000	103.0	.4912	98.4	.1725	116.7
1908.....	.0551	126.7	.2133	75.1	3.5357	104.0	.7119	142.6	.1842	124.6

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

Year.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Bags: 2-bushel, Amoskeag.		Blankets: 11-4, 5 pounds to the pair, all wool.		Blankets: 11-4, 5 pounds to the pair, cotton warp, all wool filling.		Blankets: 11-4, 5 pounds to the pair, cotton warp, cotton and wool filling.		Boots and shoes: men's brogans, split.	
	Average price per bag.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pair.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.1399	100.0	\$0.840	100.0	\$0.613	100.0	\$0.424	100.0	\$0.9894	100.0
1890.....	.1594	113.9	.910	108.3	.650	106.0	.460	108.5	1.0500	106.1
1891.....	.1563	111.7	.890	106.0	.650	106.0	.460	108.5	1.0500	106.1
1892.....	.1550	110.8	.900	107.1	.640	104.4	.430	101.4	1.0375	104.9
1893.....	.1494	106.8	.900	107.1	.640	104.4	.420	99.1	1.0125	102.3
1894.....	.1275	91.1	.850	101.2	.550	89.7	.410	96.7	.9688	97.9
1895.....	.1150	82.2	.750	89.3	.540	88.1	.400	94.3	.9813	99.2
1896.....	.1281	91.6	.750	89.3	.560	91.4	.400	94.3	.9938	100.4
1897.....	.1300	92.9	.750	89.3	.650	106.0	.420	99.1	.9500	96.0
1898.....	.1338	95.6	.900	107.1	.625	102.0	.420	99.1	.9125	92.2
1899.....	.1446	103.4	.800	95.2	.625	102.0	.420	99.1	.9375	94.8
1900.....	.1575	112.6	.900	107.1	.750	122.3	.525	123.8	.9375	94.8
1901.....	.1413	101.0	.850	101.2	.650	106.0	.475	112.0	.9438	95.4
1902.....	.1433	102.4	.850	101.2	.650	106.0	.475	112.0	.9313	94.1
1903.....	.1458	104.2	.925	110.1	.700	114.2	.500	117.9	.9250	93.5
1904.....	.1796	128.4	.925	110.1	.725	118.3	.525	123.8	.9250	93.5
1905.....	.1533	109.6	1.000	119.0	.775	126.4	.600	141.5	1.0042	101.5
1906.....	.1806	129.1	1.025	122.0	.800	130.5	.600	141.5	1.2542	126.8
1907.....	.1938	138.5	1.000	119.0	.800	130.5	.600	141.5	1.2729	128.7
1908.....	.1879	134.3	.950	113.1	(a)	.....	b.504	b136.1	1.1354	114.8

Year.	Boots and shoes: men's calf bal. shoes, Goodyear welt.		Boots and shoes: men's split boots.		Boots and shoes: men's vici kid shoes, Goodyear welt.		Boots and shoes: women's solid grain shoes.		Broadcloths: first quality, black, 54-inch, XXX wool.	
	Average price per pair.	Relative price.	Average price per 12 pairs.	Relative price.	Average price per pair.	Relative price.	Average price per pair.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$2.376	100.0	\$16.350	100.0	\$2.3000	100.0	\$0.8175	100.0	\$1.732	100.0
1890.....	2.400	101.0	17.000	104.0	2.5000	108.7	.8500	104.0	1.970	113.7
1891.....	2.400	101.0	17.000	104.0	2.5000	108.7	.8000	97.9	1.970	113.7
1892.....	2.400	101.0	17.000	104.0	2.5000	108.7	.7750	94.8	1.970	113.7
1893.....	2.400	101.0	16.500	100.9	2.5000	108.7	.7500	91.7	1.970	113.7
1894.....	2.400	101.0	16.000	97.9	2.5000	108.7	.7500	91.7	1.580	91.2
1895.....	2.400	101.0	15.000	91.7	2.2500	97.8	.8500	104.0	1.380	79.7
1896.....	2.400	101.0	15.500	94.8	2.2500	97.8	.8500	104.0	1.380	79.7
1897.....	2.400	101.0	16.000	97.9	2.0000	87.0	.8500	104.0	1.700	98.2
1898.....	2.320	97.6	16.500	100.9	2.0000	87.0	.8500	104.0	1.700	98.2
1899.....	2.240	94.3	17.000	104.0	2.0000	87.0	.8500	104.0	1.700	98.2
1900.....	2.240	94.3	18.000	110.1	2.0000	87.0	.9042	110.6	1.870	108.0
1901.....	2.300	96.8	18.375	112.4	2.0000	87.0	.8542	104.5	1.910	110.3
1902.....	2.300	96.8	18.167	111.1	2.0000	87.0	.8625	105.5	1.910	110.3
1903.....	2.350	98.9	18.500	113.1	2.0000	87.0	.8875	108.6	1.910	110.3
1904.....	2.350	98.9	18.583	113.7	2.0083	87.3	.9183	112.3	1.914	110.5
1905.....	2.375	100.0	19.708	120.5	2.1958	95.5	.9771	119.5	1.995	115.2
1906.....	c 2.775	c108.0	23.667	144.8	2.3792	103.4	1.0313	126.2	2.020	116.6
1907.....	c 2.800	c109.0	26.167	160.0	2.5000	108.7	1.0063	123.1	2.020	116.6
1908.....	c 2.800	c109.0	(a)	.....	2.5000	108.7	.9688	118.5	2.003	115.6

a Quotations discontinued.

b Blankets: 10-4, 2 lbs. to the pair, 54 x 74, all cotton. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.524.

c Men's vici calf shoes: Blucher bal., vici calf top, single sole. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1905, \$2.57.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

Year.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Calico: Cocheo prints.		Carpets: Brussels, 5-frame, Bigelow.		Carpets: in-grain, 2-ply, Lowell.		Carpets: Wilton, 5-frame, Bigelow.		Cotton flannels: 2½ yards to the pound.	
	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.0553	100.0	\$1.0008	100.0	\$0.4752	100.0	\$1.8432	100.0	\$0.0706	100.0
1890.....	.0650	117.5	1.0320	103.1	.5160	108.6	1.9200	104.2	.0875	123.9
1891.....	.0575	104.0	1.1280	112.7	.5520	116.2	2.0160	109.4	.0875	123.9
1892.....	.0650	117.5	1.0320	103.1	.5040	106.1	1.9200	104.2	.0838	118.7
1893.....	.0625	113.0	.9840	98.3	.5280	111.1	1.9200	104.2	.0725	102.7
1894.....	.0550	99.5	.9360	93.5	.4680	98.5	1.9200	104.2	.0675	95.6
1895.....	.0525	94.9	.9360	93.5	.4200	88.4	1.6800	91.1	.0650	92.1
1896.....	.0525	94.9	.9360	93.5	.4080	85.9	1.6800	91.1	.0650	92.1
1897.....	.0500	90.4	.9600	95.9	.4320	90.9	1.7280	93.8	.0575	81.4
1898.....	.0450	81.4	1.0320	103.1	.4680	98.5	1.8240	99.0	.0575	81.4
1899.....	.0483	87.3	1.0320	103.1	.4560	96.0	1.8240	99.0	.0619	87.7
1900.....	.0525	94.9	1.0320	103.1	.4920	103.5	1.8720	101.6	.0738	104.5
1901.....	.0500	90.4	1.0320	103.1	.4800	101.0	1.8720	101.6	.0640	90.7
1902.....	.0500	90.4	1.0360	103.5	.4840	101.9	1.8840	102.2	.0650	92.1
1903.....	.0504	91.1	1.0880	108.7	.5136	108.1	2.0080	108.9	.0735	104.1
1904.....	.0529	95.7	1.1040	110.3	.5184	109.1	2.0400	110.7	.0885	125.4
1905.....	.0517	93.5	1.1520	115.1	.5520	116.2	2.1360	115.9	.0854	121.0
1906.....	.0550	99.5	1.1800	117.9	.5520	116.2	2.1920	118.9	.0923	130.7
1907.....	a.0602	a121.0	1.2480	124.7	.5760	121.2	2.2800	123.7	.0988	139.9
1908.....	a.0519	a104.3	1.2000	119.9	.5540	116.6	2.2160	120.2	.0829	117.4

Year.	Cotton flannels: 3½ yards to the pound.		Cotton thread: 6-cord, 200-yard spools, J. & P. Coats.		Cotton yarns: carded, white, mule-spun, northern, cones, 10/1.		Cotton yarns: carded, white, mule-spun, northern, cones, 22/1.		Denims: Amoskeag.	
	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per spool.(b)	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.0575	100.0	\$0.031008	100.0	\$0.1608	100.0	\$0.1969	100.0	\$0.1044	100.0
1890.....	.0688	119.7	.031514	101.6	c.1790	111.3	c.2208	112.1	.1175	112.5
1891.....	.0688	119.7	.031238	100.7	c.1794	111.6	c.2244	114.0	.1144	109.6
1892.....	.0650	113.0	.031238	100.7	c.1885	117.2	c.2300	116.8	.1144	109.6
1893.....	.0575	100.0	.031238	100.7	.1808	112.4	.2138	108.6	.1175	112.5
1894.....	.0550	95.7	.031238	100.7	.1523	94.7	.1796	91.2	.1100	105.4
1895.....	.0525	91.3	.031238	100.7	.1477	91.9	.1815	92.2	.0988	94.6
1896.....	.0550	95.7	.030871	99.6	.1483	92.2	.1844	93.7	.0988	94.6
1897.....	.0550	95.7	.030503	98.4	.1452	90.3	.1788	90.8	.0931	89.2
1898.....	.0463	80.5	.030503	98.4	.1456	90.5	.1792	91.0	.0897	85.9
1899.....	.0508	88.3	.030503	98.4	.1408	87.6	.1760	89.4	.0896	85.8
1900.....	.0567	98.6	.037240	120.1	.1850	115.0	.2283	115.9	.1073	102.8
1901.....	.0575	100.0	.037240	120.1	.1585	98.6	.1927	97.9	.1046	100.2
1902.....	.0575	100.0	.037240	120.1	.1538	95.6	.1819	92.4	.1050	100.6
1903.....	.0629	109.4	.037240	120.1	.1869	116.2	.2156	109.5	.1127	108.0
1904.....	.0723	125.7	.037240	120.1	.1981	123.2	.2279	115.7	.1217	116.6
1905.....	.0681	118.4	.037240	120.1	.1733	107.8	.2038	103.5	.1083	103.7
1906.....	.0723	125.7	.037240	120.1	.2004	124.6	.2304	117.0	.1233	118.1
1907.....	.0800	139.1	.041813	134.8	.2204	137.1	.2571	130.6	.1381	132.3
1908.....	.0696	121.0	.040833	131.7	.1777	110.5	.2104	106.9	.1160	111.1

^a Calico: American standard prints, 64 x 64. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1906, \$0.0495.

^b Freight paid.

^c Records destroyed. Price estimated by person who furnished data for later years.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

Year.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Drillings: brown, Pep- perell.		Drillings: 30- inch, Stark A.		Flannels: white, 4-4, Bal- lard Vale No. 3.		Ginghams: Amoskeag.		Gingham's: Lancaster.	
	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.0572	100.0	\$0.0521	100.0	\$0.3768	100.0	\$0.0533	100.0	\$0.0573	100.0
1890.....	.0683	119.4	.0640	122.8	.4400	116.8	.0625	117.3	.0692	120.8
1891.....	.0652	114.0	.0600	115.2	.4400	116.8	.0650	122.0	.0700	122.2
1892.....	.0582	101.7	.0535	102.7	.4367	115.9	.0650	122.0	.0700	122.2
1893.....	.0590	103.1	.0563	108.1	.4125	109.5	.0631	118.4	.0638	111.3
1894.....	.0559	97.7	.0502	96.4	.3546	94.1	.0485	91.0	.0504	88.0
1895.....	.0529	92.5	.0489	93.9	.3080	81.7	.0466	87.4	.0496	86.6
1896.....	.0573	100.2	.0522	100.2	.3217	85.4	.0472	88.6	.0500	87.3
1897.....	.0525	91.8	.0463	88.9	.3113	82.6	.0438	82.2	.0494	86.2
1898.....	.0513	89.7	.0437	83.9	.3685	97.8	.0431	80.9	.0488	85.2
1899.....	.0510	89.2	.0457	87.7	.3750	99.5	.0477	89.5	.0515	89.9
1900.....	.0606	105.9	.0542	104.0	.4096	108.7	.0515	96.6	.0550	96.0
1901.....	.0585	102.3	.0532	102.1	.3800	100.8	.0490	91.9	.0531	92.7
1902.....	.0575	100.5	.0539	103.5	.3986	105.8	.0523	98.1	.0575	100.3
1903.....	.0619	108.2	.0581	111.5	.4306	114.3	.0550	103.2	.0575	100.3
1904.....	.0727	127.1	.0658	126.3	.4433	117.6	.0548	102.8	.0556	97.0
1905.....	.0721	126.0	.0633	121.5	.4461	118.4	.0515	96.6	.0517	90.2
1906.....	.0775	135.5	.0740	142.0	.4613	122.4	.0565	106.0	.0592	103.3
1907.....	.0825	144.2	.0782	150.1	.4638	123.1	.0658	123.5	.0690	120.4
1908.....	.0706	123.4	.0718	137.8	.4611	122.4	.0548	102.8	.0573	100.0

Year.	Horse blankets: 6 pounds each, all wool.		Hosiery: men's cotton half hose, 20 to 22 oz.(a)		Hosiery: men's cotton half hose, 84 needles.		Hosiery: wom- en's combed Egyptian cotton.		Hosiery: wom- en's cotton hose, 26 to 28 oz.	
	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per 12 pairs.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per 12 pairs.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per 12 pairs.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per 12 pairs.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.573	100.0	\$0.9555	100.0	\$0.7845	100.0	^b \$1.850	100.0	\$0.9310	100.0
1890.....	.625	109.1	^c 1.2740	133.3	^d .9750	124.3	.....	.....	^c 1.2250	131.6
1891.....	.600	104.7	^c 1.1760	123.1	^d .9750	124.3	.....	.....	^c 1.1270	121.1
1892.....	.625	109.1	^c 1.0780	112.8	^d .9700	123.6	.....	.....	^c 1.0780	115.8
1893.....	.600	104.7	^c 1.0535	110.3	^d .8750	111.5	1.900	102.7	^c 1.0535	113.2
1894.....	.550	96.0	^c .9800	102.6	^d .7250	92.4	1.900	102.7	^c .9800	105.3
1895.....	.530	92.5	^c .9065	94.9	^d .7000	89.2	1.875	101.4	^c .8575	92.1
1896.....	.520	90.8	^c .8330	87.2	^d .7000	89.2	1.875	101.4	^c .7840	84.2
1897.....	.570	99.5	^c .7840	82.1	^d .6500	82.9	1.850	100.0	^c .7595	81.6
1898.....	.570	99.5	^c .7350	76.9	^d .6500	82.9	1.800	97.3	^c .7105	76.3
1899.....	.540	94.2	^c .7350	76.9	^d .6250	79.7	1.750	94.6	^c .7350	78.9
1900.....	.680	118.7	^c .7840	82.1	^d .6500	82.9	1.900	102.7	^c .7595	81.6
1901.....	.630	109.9	^c .6860	71.8	^d .7250	82.4	2.000	108.1	^c .6615	71.1
1902.....	.630	109.9	^c .7350	76.9	.6667	85.0	1.850	100.0	^c .7350	78.9
1903.....	.675	117.8	^c .7840	82.1	.7063	90.0	1.875	101.4	^c .8085	86.8
1904.....	.700	122.2	^c .6370	82.1	.7525	95.9	1.800	97.3	^c .7595	81.6
1905.....	.750	130.9	^c .6370	82.1	.7009	89.2	1.750	94.6	^c .7840	84.2
1906.....	.775	135.3	^c .6615	85.3	.7000	89.2	1.900	102.7	^c .7595	81.6
1907.....	.750	130.9	^c .7350	94.8	.7500	95.6	2.025	109.5	^c .8330	89.5
1908.....	.725	126.5	^e .7500	^e 88.9	(f)	.....	^g 1.775	^g 95.9	^h .8000	^h 84.2

^a The price for 1890-1903 is for two-thread goods. Prices, 1904 to 1908, are for single-thread goods. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231. Price of single-thread goods, \$0.6370 in September, 1903.

^b Average for 1893-1899.

^c September price.

^d January price.

^e Hosiery: men's cotton half hose, seamless, 20 to 22 ounce, 160 needles, carded yarn. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.80.

^f Quotations discontinued.

^g Combed peeler yarn.

^h Hosiery: women's cotton hose, seamless, fast black, 26 ounce, 176 needles, carded yarn. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.85.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

Year.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Leather: harness, oak, country middles.		Leather: sole, hemlock.		Leather: sole, oak.		Leather: wax calf, 30 to 40 lbs. to the dozen.		Linen shoe thread: 10s, Barbour.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per sq. foot.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0. 2590	100. 0	\$0. 1939	100. 0	\$0. 3363	100. 0	\$0. 6545	100. 0	\$0. 8748	100. 0
1890.....	. 2571	99. 3	. 1921	99. 1	. 3771	112. 1	. 6000	91. 7	. 8910	101. 9
1891.....	. 2579	99. 6	. 1858	95. 8	. 3679	109. 4	. 6469	98. 8	. 8910	101. 9
1892.....	. 2367	91. 4	. 1727	89. 1	. 3421	101. 7	. 6929	105. 9	. 8910	101. 9
1893.....	. 2400	92. 7	. 1796	92. 6	. 3483	103. 6	. 6450	98. 5	. 8993	102. 8
1894.....	. 2275	87. 8	. 1715	88. 4	. 3279	97. 5	. 6042	92. 3	. 9182	105. 0
1895.....	. 2888	111. 5	. 2073	106. 9	. 3421	101. 7	. 7333	112. 0	. 8514	97. 3
1896.....	. 2554	98. 6	. 1881	97. 0	. 2925	87. 0	. 6433	98. 3	. 8514	97. 3
1897.....	. 2433	93. 9	. 2033	104. 8	. 3079	91. 6	. 6156	94. 1	. 8514	97. 3
1898.....	. 2825	109. 1	. 2129	109. 8	. 3213	95. 5	. 6760	103. 3	. 8514	97. 3
1899.....	. 3004	116. 0	. 2254	116. 2	. 3358	99. 9	. 6875	105. 0	. 8514	97. 3
1900.....	. 3025	116. 8	. 2490	128. 4	. 3608	107. 3	. 6563	100. 3	. 8877	101. 5
1901.....	. 2971	114. 7	. 2475	127. 6	. 3525	104. 8	. 6281	96. 0	. 8910	101. 9
1902.....	a. 3325	a114. 7	. 2367	122. 1	. 3800	113. 0	. 6604	100. 9	. 8910	101. 9
1903.....	a. 3313	a114. 3	. 2267	116. 9	. 3742	111. 3	. 6900	105. 4	. 8460	96. 7
1904.....	a. 3188	a110. 0	. 2258	116. 5	. 3450	102. 6	. 6875	105. 0	. 8499	97. 2
1905.....	a. 3333	a115. 0	. 2290	118. 1	. 3663	108. 9	. 6969	106. 5	. 8499	97. 2
1906.....	a. 3713	a128. 1	. 2538	130. 9	. 3796	112. 9	. 7167	109. 5	. 8930	102. 1
1907.....	a. 3738	a129. 0	. 2644	136. 4	. 3821	113. 6	. 7667	117. 1	. 8930	102. 1
1908.....	a. 3508	a121. 1	. 2508	129. 3	. 3800	113. 0	b. 2183	b113. 6	. 8930	102. 1

Year.	Linen thread: 3-cord, 200-yard spools, Barbour.		Overcoatings: beaver, Moscow, all wool.		Overcoatings: chinchilla, all wool.		Overcoatings: chinchilla, cotton warp.		Overcoatings: covert cloth, light weight.	
	Average price per 12 spools.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0. 8522	100. 0	\$2. 0817	100. 0	\$2. 1419	100. 0	\$0. 4883	100. 0	\$2. 3286	100. 0
1890.....	. 8910	104. 6	c2. 4296	116. 7	c2. 4296	113. 4	. 5325	109. 1	2. 4616	105. 7
1891.....	. 7945	93. 2	c2. 4296	116. 7	c2. 4296	113. 4	. 5258	107. 7	2. 4616	105. 7
1892.....	. 8019	94. 1	c2. 4296	116. 7	c2. 4296	113. 4	. 5329	109. 1	2. 4616	105. 7
1893.....	. 8308	97. 5	2. 3250	111. 7	2. 3250	108. 5	. 5367	109. 9	2. 4616	105. 7
1894.....	. 8514	99. 9	1. 9879	95. 5	1. 9879	92. 8	. 4733	96. 9	2. 4254	104. 2
1895.....	. 8514	99. 9	1. 7670	84. 9	1. 8774	87. 7	. 4508	92. 3	2. 3259	99. 9
1896.....	. 8514	99. 9	1. 7670	84. 9	1. 8774	87. 7	. 4354	89. 2	2. 0363	87. 4
1897.....	. 8679	101. 8	1. 7670	84. 9	1. 8774	87. 7	. 4575	93. 7	1. 9458	83. 6
1898.....	. 8910	104. 6	1. 8600	89. 4	2. 0925	97. 7	. 4800	98. 3	2. 2625	97. 2
1899.....	. 8910	104. 6	2. 0538	98. 7	2. 0925	97. 7	. 4583	93. 9	2. 4435	104. 9
1900.....	. 8910	104. 6	2. 4994	120. 1	2. 4994	116. 7	. 4892	100. 2	2. 3621	101. 4
1901.....	. 8910	104. 6	2. 2088	106. 1	2. 0925	97. 7	. 4433	90. 8	2. 2625	97. 2
1902.....	. 8910	104. 6	2. 2088	106. 1	2. 0925	97. 7	. 4508	92. 3	2. 2625	97. 2
1903.....	. 8370	98. 2	2. 4413	117. 3	2. 2088	103. 1	. 4533	92. 8	2. 1899	94. 0
1904.....	. 8835	103. 7	2. 3250	111. 7	2. 2088	103. 1	. 4558	93. 3	2. 1899	94. 0
1905.....	. 8835	103. 7	2. 4413	117. 3	2. 3948	111. 8	. 4588	94. 0	2. 2568	96. 9
1906.....	. 8835	103. 7	(d)	.....	2. 5226	117. 8	. 4963	101. 6	2. 2568	96. 9
1907.....	. 9145	107. 3	(d)	.....	2. 5575	119. 4	. 4908	100. 5	2. 2568	96. 9
1908.....	(d)	.....	(d)	.....	(d)	.....	. 4346	89. 0	2. 2568	96. 9

^a Leather: harness, oak, packers' hides, heavy No. 1. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1901, \$0.3325.

^b Leather: chrome calf, glazed finish, B grade. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.2250.

^c Records destroyed. Price estimated by person who furnished data for later years.

^d Quotations discontinued.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

Year.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Overcoatings: kersey, stand- ard, 27 to 28 oz.		Print cloths: 28-inch, 64x64.		Shawls: stand- ard, all wool, 72x144 in., 42-oz.		Sheetings: bleached, 10-4, Atlantic.		Sheetings: bleached, 10-4, Pepperell.	
	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price each.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	^a \$1.2472	100.0	\$0.02838	100.0	\$4.5787	100.0	\$0.1836	100.0	\$0.1884	100.0
1890.....			.03340	117.7	4.9000	107.0	.2241	122.1	.2190	116.2
1891.....			.02938	103.5	4.9000	107.0	.2138	116.4	.2008	106.6
1892.....			.03386	119.3	4.9000	107.0	.1996	108.7	.1900	100.8
1893.....			.03251	114.6	4.9000	107.0	.2052	111.8	.1946	103.3
1894.....			.02748	96.8	4.9000	107.0	.1741	94.8	.1742	92.5
1895.....			.02864	100.9	4.9000	107.0	.1722	93.8	.1785	94.7
1896.....			.02581	90.9	4.0800	89.1	.1700	92.6	.1792	95.1
1897.....	1.1833	94.9	.02485	87.6	4.0970	89.5	.1604	87.4	.1738	92.3
1898.....	1.3000	104.2	.02059	72.6	4.1300	90.2	.1527	83.2	.1721	91.3
1899.....	1.2583	100.9	.02732	96.3	4.0800	89.1	.1641	89.4	.2021	107.3
1900.....	1.5750	126.3	.03083	108.6	4.9000	107.0	.2043	111.3	.2292	121.7
1901.....	1.5000	120.3	.02819	99.3	4.9000	107.0	.1853	100.9	.2117	112.4
1902.....	1.5000	120.3	.03090	108.9	4.9000	107.0	.1917	104.4	.2100	111.5
1903.....	1.5750	126.3	.032156	113.3	4.9000	107.0	.2124	115.7	.2275	120.8
1904.....	1.6500	132.3	.033290	117.3	4.9000	107.0	.2355	128.3	.2425	128.7
1905.....	1.8313	146.8	.031214	110.0	^b 2.2400	^b 117.5	.2024	110.2	.2267	120.3
1906.....	2.0417	163.7	.036238	127.7	^b 2.4500	^b 128.5	^c .2095	^c 121.5	.2475	131.4
1907.....	1.9708	158.0	.047512	167.4	^b 2.0400	^b 107.0	^c .2315	^c 134.3	.2883	153.0
1908.....	1.8500	148.3	.033486	118.0	(^d)	.....	^c .2390	^c 138.7	.2442	129.6

Year.	Sheetings: bleached, 10-4, Wamsutta S. T.		Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Atlantic A.		Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Indian Head.		Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Pepperell R.		Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Stark A. A.	
	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.2949	100.0	\$0.0553	100.0	\$0.0626	100.0	\$0.0551	100.0	\$0.0525	100.0
1890.....	.3126	106.0	.0669	121.0	.0725	115.8	.0640	116.2	.0660	125.7
1891.....	.3162	107.2	.0653	118.1	.0727	116.1	.0597	108.3	.0594	113.1
1892.....	.2944	99.8	.0590	106.7	.0648	103.5	.0569	103.3	.0545	103.8
1893.....	.3056	103.6	.0619	111.9	.0679	108.5	.0583	105.8	.0574	109.3
1894.....	.2756	93.5	.0549	99.3	.0598	95.5	.0531	96.4	.0521	99.2
1895.....	.2719	92.2	.0520	94.0	.0585	93.5	.0529	96.0	.0513	97.7
1896.....	.2925	99.2	.0535	96.7	.0622	99.4	.0558	101.3	.0511	97.3
1897.....	.2925	99.2	.0490	88.6	.0588	93.9	.0525	95.3	.0452	86.1
1898.....	.2925	99.2	.0443	80.1	.0540	86.3	.0475	86.2	.0424	80.8
1899.....	.2951	100.1	.0466	84.3	.0544	86.9	.0504	91.5	.0451	85.9
1900.....	.3075	104.3	.0555	100.4	.0623	99.5	.0592	107.4	.0508	96.8
1901.....	.2925	99.2	.0542	98.0	.0631	100.8	.0592	107.4	.0494	94.1
1902.....	.2925	99.2	.0549	99.3	.0625	99.8	.0569	103.3	^e .0566	^e 92.6
1903.....	.3038	103.0	.0636	115.0	.0681	108.8	.0599	108.7	^e .0623	^e 101.9
1904.....	.2775	94.1	.0718	129.8	.0802	128.1	.0669	121.4	^e .0715	^e 117.0
1905.....	.2700	91.6	.0639	115.6	.0758	121.1	.0644	116.9	^e .0725	^e 118.6
1906.....	.2733	92.7	.0739	133.6	.0802	128.1	.0685	124.3	^e .0767	^e 125.5
1907.....	.3050	103.4	.0768	138.9	.0835	133.4	.0746	135.4	^e .0777	^e 127.1
1908.....	.2794	94.7	(^d)	.....	.0779	124.4	.0683	124.0	^f .0519	^f 102.0

^a Average for 1897-1899.^b Shawls: standard, all wool (low grade), 72x144 inch, 40 to 42 ounce. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1904, \$2.04.^c Sheetings: bleached, 9-4, Atlantic. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1905, \$0.1901.^d Quotations discontinued.^e Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Massachusetts Mills, Flying Horse brand. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1901, \$0.0575.^f Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Lawrence L. L. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.0647.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

Year.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Fruit of the Loom.		Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Hope.		Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Lonsdale.		Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, New York Mills.		Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Wamsutta ^{<0>} XX.	
	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.0728	100.0	\$0.0630	100.0	\$0.0727	100.0	\$0.0876	100.0	\$0.0948	100.0
1890.....	.0845	116.1	.0726	115.2	.0845	116.2	.0968	110.5	.1011	106.6
1891.....	.0799	109.8	.0703	111.6	.0822	113.1	.0965	110.2	.1009	106.4
1892.....	.0808	111.0	.0663	105.2	.0812	111.7	.0931	106.3	.0973	102.6
1893.....	.0832	114.3	.0713	113.2	.0832	114.4	.0925	105.6	.0981	103.5
1894.....	.0727	99.9	.0620	98.4	.0727	100.0	.0885	101.0	.0950	100.2
1895.....	.0700	96.2	.0608	96.5	.0697	95.9	.0851	97.1	.0969	102.2
1896.....	.0696	95.6	.0620	98.4	.0685	94.2	.0885	101.0	.0951	100.3
1897.....	.0641	88.0	.0574	91.1	.0633	87.1	.0836	95.4	.0935	98.6
1898.....	.0584	80.2	.0518	82.2	.0595	81.8	.0784	89.5	.0807	85.1
1899.....	.0644	88.5	.0551	87.5	.0626	86.1	.0725	82.8	.0892	94.1
1900.....	.0753	103.4	.0671	106.5	.0731	100.6	.0786	89.7	.0965	101.8
1901.....	.0750	103.0	.0699	111.0	.0738	101.5	.0760	86.8	.0875	92.3
1902.....	.0756	103.8	.0676	107.3	.0741	101.9	.0766	87.4	.0885	93.4
1903.....	.0767	105.4	.0675	107.1	.0755	103.9	.0850	97.0	.0974	102.7
1904.....	.0802	110.2	.0705	111.9	.0796	109.5	.0830	94.7	.0921	97.2
1905.....	.0748	102.7	.0663	105.2	.0739	101.7	.0848	96.8	.0942	99.4
1906.....	.0817	112.2	.0728	115.6	.0806	110.9	^a .0946	^a 108.0	.1033	109.0
1907.....	.1117	153.4	.0905	143.7	.1025	141.0	^a .1163	^a 132.8	.1100	116.0
1908.....	.0913	125.4	(b)	.....	.0873	120.1	^a .0938	^a 107.1	.1119	118.0

Year.	Silk: raw, Italian, clas- sical.		Silk: raw, Ja- pan, filatures.		Suits: clay worsted diago- nal, 12-oz.		Suits: clay worsted diago- nal, 16-oz.		Suits: indigo blue, all wool, 14-oz., Middlesex.	
	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$4.2558	100.0	\$4.0187	100.0	^c \$0.8236	100.0	^c \$1.0068	100.0	\$1.3230	100.0
1890.....	5.2238	122.7	5.2429	130.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.5470	116.9
1891.....	4.1865	98.4	4.0110	99.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.5470	116.9
1892.....	4.4826	105.3	4.3266	107.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.5470	116.9
1893.....	5.0289	118.2	4.5409	113.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.5084	114.0
1894.....	3.6816	86.5	3.3627	83.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.4697	111.1
1895.....	4.0373	94.9	3.7855	94.2	.7621	92.5	.9445	93.8	1.1523	87.1
1896.....	3.6293	85.3	3.4072	84.8	.7337	89.1	.8819	87.6	1.1375	86.0
1897.....	3.6404	85.5	3.4637	86.2	.7595	92.2	.9392	93.3	1.0465	79.1
1898.....	3.8768	91.1	3.6376	90.5	.9165	111.3	1.1216	111.4	1.1375	86.0
1899.....	4.7706	112.1	4.4085	109.7	.9461	114.9	1.1468	113.9	1.1375	86.0
1900.....	4.5128	106.0	4.1690	103.7	1.0819	131.4	1.3463	133.7	1.1375	86.0
1901.....	3.8466	90.4	3.5132	87.4	.9113	110.6	1.1175	111.0	1.1849	89.6
1902.....	4.1085	96.5	3.8224	95.1	.9131	110.9	1.0931	108.6	1.3119	99.2
1903.....	4.5241	106.3	4.1346	102.9	.9488	115.2	1.1288	112.1	1.4400	108.8
1904.....	3.8651	90.8	3.6416	90.6	.9244	112.2	1.1036	109.6	1.4438	109.1
1905.....	4.1085	96.5	3.9912	99.3	1.0931	132.7	1.3013	129.3	1.5300	115.6
1906.....	4.3249	101.6	4.1632	103.6	1.2150	147.5	1.4738	146.4	1.7100	129.3
1907.....	5.5812	131.1	5.0602	125.9	1.1700	142.1	1.4025	139.3	1.7100	129.3
1908.....	4.1807	98.2	3.8902	96.8	1.1138	135.2	1.3388	133.0	1.5750	119.0

^a Williamsville, A1.^b Quotations discontinued.^c Average for 1895-1899.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

Year.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Suitsings: indigo blue, all wool, 16-oz.		Suitsings: serge, Washing- ton Mills 6700.		Tickings: Amoskeag A. C. A.		Trouserings: fancy worsted, 22 to 23 oz.		Underwear: white, all wool, etc.	
	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price, 12 gar- ments.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$1.9154	100.0	^a \$0.7526	100.0	\$0.1061	100.0	^a \$1.9456	100.0	\$23.31	100.0
1890.....	^b 2.0925	109.2	.....	.....	.1200	113.1	.....	.....	24.75	106.2
1891.....	^b 2.0925	109.2	.....	.....	.1175	110.7	.....	.....	25.65	110.0
1892.....	^b 2.0925	109.2	.9100	120.9	.1150	108.4	2.0734	106.6	25.65	110.0
1893.....	2.0925	109.2	.9100	120.9	.1181	111.3	2.0734	106.6	25.65	110.0
1894.....	1.7670	92.3	.6825	90.7	.1084	102.2	1.9238	98.9	21.60	92.7
1895.....	1.5903	83.0	.6825	90.7	.1006	94.8	1.7100	87.9	21.60	92.7
1896.....	1.7228	89.9	.6143	81.6	.1019	96.0	1.7955	92.3	21.60	92.7
1897.....	1.6740	87.4	.6598	87.7	.0975	91.9	1.7955	92.3	21.60	92.7
1898.....	1.9763	103.2	.7508	99.8	.0894	84.3	2.1197	108.9	21.60	92.7
1899.....	2.0538	107.2	.8106	107.7	.0923	87.0	2.0734	106.6	23.40	100.4
1900.....	2.2669	118.4	.8100	107.6	.1084	102.2	2.2871	117.6	23.40	100.4
1901.....	2.0925	109.2	.8025	106.6	.1013	95.5	1.9879	102.2	23.40	100.4
1902.....	2.0925	109.2	.7913	105.1	.1050	99.0	1.9800	101.8	23.40	100.4
1903.....	2.1576	112.6	.7556	100.4	.1104	104.1	^c 2.0925	^c 104.6	23.40	100.4
1904.....	2.1855	114.1	.7744	102.9	.1213	114.3	^c 2.1244	^c 106.2	23.40	100.4
1905.....	2.2785	119.0	.9638	128.1	.1083	102.1	^c 2.2331	^c 111.6	23.40	100.4
1906.....	2.4180	126.2	1.0444	138.8	.1263	119.0	^c 2.4131	^c 120.6	27.00	115.8
1907.....	2.4180	126.2	1.0500	139.5	.1373	129.4	^c 2.4469	^c 122.3	27.00	115.8
1908.....	(^d)	.....	.9938	132.0	.1125	106.0	^e 2.4938	^e 124.6	27.00	115.8

Year.	Underwear: white, merino, 52% wool, etc.		Women's dress goods: alpaca, cotton warp, 22-inch, Hamilton.		Women's dress goods: cash- mere, all wool, Atlantic J.		Women's dress goods: cash- mere, cotton warp, Atlan- tic F.		Women's dress goods: cash- mere, cotton warp, 22-inch, Hamilton.	
	Average price, 12 gar- ments.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$15.57	100.0	\$0.0680	100.0	\$0.2905	100.0	\$0.1520	100.0	\$0.0758	100.0
1890.....	16.65	106.9	.0735	108.1	.3479	119.8	.1813	119.3	.0833	109.9
1891.....	17.55	112.7	.0735	108.1	.3663	126.1	.1813	119.3	.0833	109.9
1892.....	17.55	112.7	.0723	106.3	.3724	128.2	.1789	117.7	.0821	108.3
1893.....	17.55	112.7	.0711	104.6	.3247	111.8	.1495	98.4	.0809	106.7
1894.....	14.85	95.4	.0686	100.9	.2450	84.3	.1348	88.7	.0760	100.3
1895.....	14.40	92.5	.0637	93.7	.2352	81.0	.1274	83.8	.0735	97.0
1896.....	14.40	92.5	.0637	93.7	.1960	67.5	.1270	83.6	.0711	93.8
1897.....	14.40	92.5	.0637	93.7	.2389	82.2	.1372	90.3	.0686	90.5
1898.....	14.85	95.4	.0637	93.7	.2573	88.6	.1434	94.3	.0686	90.5
1899.....	13.50	86.7	.0657	96.6	.3208	110.4	.1593	104.8	.0706	93.1
1900.....	14.85	95.4	.0711	104.6	.3459	119.1	.1642	108.0	.0760	100.3
1901.....	14.85	95.4	.0711	104.6	.3234	111.3	.1585	104.3	.0760	100.3
1902.....	14.85	95.4	.0705	103.7	.3234	111.3	.1642	108.0	.0754	99.5
1903.....	^f 16.20	^f 95.4	.0690	101.5	.3320	114.3	.1679	110.5	.0741	97.8
1904.....	^f 16.20	^f 95.4	.0764	112.4	.3418	117.7	.1740	114.5	.0809	106.7
1905.....	^f 16.20	^f 95.4	^g .1150	^g 114.9	.3730	128.4	.2017	132.7	^h .1867	^h 107.7
1906.....	^f 18.00	^f 106.0	^g .1217	^g 121.6	.3920	134.9	.2156	141.8	^h .1900	^h 109.6
1907.....	^f 18.00	^f 106.0	^g .1250	^g 124.9	.3920	134.9	.2234	147.0	^h .1908	^h 110.1
1908.....	^f 18.00	^f 106.0	ⁱ .3491	ⁱ 124.9	^j .3185	^j 127.1	.2107	138.6	^h .1967	^h 113.5

^a Average for 1892-1899.^b Records destroyed. Price estimated by person who furnished data for later years.^c 21 to 22 ounce. For average price in 1902 and method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231.^d Quotations discontinued.^e 19 to 20 ounce. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231.^f 60 per cent wool, etc. For average price in 1902 and method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231.^g Danish cloth, cotton warp and worsted filling, 22-inch. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1904, \$0.1125.^h Poplar cloth, cotton warp and worsted filling, 36-inch. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1904, \$0.1850.ⁱ Sicilian cloth, cotton warp, 50-inch. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.3491.^j Cashmere, all wool, 8-9 twill, 35-inch, Atlantic Mills. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.3381.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

Year.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Women's dress goods: cashmere, cotton warp, 27-inch, Hamilton.		Women's dress goods: Franklin sackings, 6-4.		Wool: Ohio, fine fleece (X and XX grade), scoured.		Wool: Ohio, medium fleece ($\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ grade), scoured.		Worsted yarns: 2-40s, Australian fine.	
	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0. 0883	100. 0	\$0. 5151	100. 0	\$0. 5526	100. 0	\$0. 4564	100. 0	\$1. 0183	100. 0
1890.....	. 0980	111. 0	. 5938	115. 3	. 7156	129. 5	. 6143	134. 6	1. 2263	120. 4
1891.....	. 0980	111. 0	. 6175	119. 9	. 6857	124. 1	. 5820	127. 5	1. 2354	121. 3
1892.....	. 0968	109. 6	. 6175	119. 9	. 6119	110. 7	. 5276	115. 6	1. 2175	119. 6
1893.....	. 0937	106. 1	. 6056	117. 6	. 5639	102. 0	. 4620	101. 2	1. 1342	111. 4
1894.....	. 0907	102. 7	. 4988	96. 8	. 4448	80. 5	. 3542	77. 6	. 9292	91. 3
1895.....	. 0846	95. 8	. 4342	84. 3	. 3768	68. 2	. 3280	71. 9	. 7425	72. 9
1896.....	. 0821	93. 0	. 4156	80. 7	. 3940	71. 3	. 3186	69. 8	. 7250	71. 2
1897.....	. 0784	88. 8	. 4235	82. 2	. 4955	89. 7	. 3999	87. 6	. 8517	83. 6
1898.....	. 0784	88. 8	. 4552	88. 4	. 6150	111. 3	. 4805	105. 3	1. 0308	101. 2
1899.....	. 0821	93. 0	. 4889	94. 9	. 6232	112. 8	. 4966	108. 8	1. 0908	107. 1
1900.....	. 0882	99. 9	. 6096	118. 3	. 6594	119. 3	. 5296	116. 0	1. 2050	118. 3
1901.....	. 0907	102. 7	. 5383	104. 5	. 5453	98. 7	. 4315	94. 5	1. 0404	102. 2
1902.....	. 0901	102. 0	. 5581	108. 3	. 5770	104. 4	. 4436	97. 2	1. 1229	110. 3
1903.....	. 0894	101. 2	. 5898	114. 5	. 6546	118. 5	. 4658	102. 1	1. 1771	115. 6
1904.....	. 0976	110. 5	. 5839	113. 4	. 6862	124. 2	. 4869	106. 7	1. 1875	116. 6
1905.....	. 1072	121. 4	. 6749	131. 0	. 7591	137. 4	. 5348	117. 2	1. 2525	123. 0
1906.....	a. 1911	a124. 6	. 6868	133. 3	. 7181	129. 9	. 5125	112. 3	1. 2933	127. 0
1907.....	a. 1960	a127. 8	. 6531	126. 8	. 7181	129. 9	. 5158	113. 0	1. 2967	127. 3
1908.....	a. 1911	a124. 6	b. 6983	b126. 8	. 7163	129. 6	. 4899	107. 3	1. 2300	120. 8

Year.	Cloths, etc.		Fuel and lighting.							
	Worsted yarns: 2-40s, XXX, white, in skeins.		Candles: adamantine, 6s, 14-ounce.		Coal: anthracite, broken.		Coal: anthracite, chestnut.		Coal: anthracite, egg.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$1. 0071	100. 0	\$0. 0782	100. 0	\$3. 3669	100. 0	\$3. 5953	100. 0	\$3. 5936	100. 0
1890.....	1. 2500	124. 1	. 0800	102. 3	3. 4858	103. 5	3. 3533	93. 3	3. 6142	100. 6
1891.....	1. 2625	125. 4	. 0800	102. 3	3. 4433	102. 3	3. 4758	96. 7	3. 7508	104. 4
1892.....	1. 1563	114. 8	. 0800	102. 3	3. 6152	107. 4	3. 9443	109. 7	3. 9803	110. 8
1893.....	1. 0833	107. 6	. 0883	112. 9	3. 5628	105. 8	4. 1673	115. 9	3. 8520	107. 2
1894.....	. 9188	91. 2	. 0867	110. 9	3. 4172	101. 5	3. 5416	98. 5	3. 3903	94. 3
1895.....	. 7563	75. 1	. 0850	108. 7	3. 2833	97. 5	2. 9793	82. 9	3. 0296	84. 3
1896.....	. 7500	74. 5	. 0850	108. 7	3. 2691	97. 1	3. 5561	98. 9	3. 5490	98. 8
1897.....	. 8188	81. 3	. 0745	95. 3	3. 2465	96. 4	3. 7366	103. 9	3. 7986	105. 7
1898.....	1. 0042	99. 7	. 0613	78. 4	3. 2108	95. 4	3. 5525	98. 8	3. 5993	100. 2
1899.....	1. 0708	106. 3	. 0613	78. 4	3. 1350	93. 1	3. 6458	101. 4	3. 3714	93. 8
1900.....	1. 1938	118. 5	. 1059	135. 4	3. 2706	97. 1	3. 9166	108. 9	3. 5843	99. 7
1901.....	1. 0283	102. 1	. 1100	140. 7	3. 5508	105. 5	4. 3270	120. 4	4. 0565	112. 9
1902.....	c1. 1392	c113. 1	. 1100	140. 7	3. 7186	110. 4	4. 4597	124. 0	4. 3673	121. 5
1903.....	c1. 2125	c120. 4	. 0996	127. 4	4. 2496	126. 2	4. 8251	134. 2	4. 8251	134. 3
1904.....	c1. 1717	c116. 3	. 0900	115. 1	4. 2473	126. 1	4. 8250	134. 2	4. 8227	134. 2
1905.....	c1. 2733	c126. 4	. 0858	109. 7	4. 2134	125. 1	4. 8226	134. 1	4. 8246	134. 3
1906.....	c1. 3092	c130. 0	. 0766	98. 0	4. 2021	124. 8	4. 8601	135. 2	4. 8629	135. 3
1907.....	c1. 2933	c128. 4	. 0741	94. 8	4. 2040	124. 9	4. 8204	134. 1	4. 8211	134. 2
1908.....	d. 8017	d114. 4	. 0731	93. 5	4. 2019	124. 8	4. 8206	134. 1	4. 8203	134. 1

a Cashmere, cotton warp, 36-inch, Hamilton. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1905, \$0.1862.
b Panama cloth, all wool, 54-inch. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.6983.
c Designated as XXXX.
d 2-32s, crossbred stock, white, in skeins. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.90.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

Year.	Fuel and lighting.									
	Coal: anthracite, stove.		Coal: bituminous, Georges Creek (at mine).		Coal: bituminous, Georges Creek (f. o. b. N. Y. Harbor).		Coal: bituminous, Pittsburgh (Youghiogheny).		Coke: Connellsville, furnace.	
	Average price per ton.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$3.7949	100.0	\$0.8887	100.0	\$2.7429	100.0	\$0.0643	100.0	\$1.6983	100.0
1890.....	3.7108	97.8	.8625	97.1	2.9875	108.9	.0664	103.3	2.0833	122.7
1891.....	3.8542	101.6	.9500	106.9	3.0313	110.5	.0789	122.7	1.8750	110.4
1892.....	4.1532	109.4	.9000	101.3	2.9313	106.9	.0749	116.5	1.8083	106.5
1893.....	4.1931	110.5	.9208	103.6	2.9500	107.6	.0758	117.9	1.4792	87.1
1894.....	3.6003	94.9	.8208	92.4	2.7375	99.8	.0634	98.6	1.0583	62.3
1895.....	3.1264	82.4	.7750	87.2	2.8125	102.5	.0600	93.3	1.3250	78.0
1896.....	3.7942	100.0	.9000	101.3	2.6625	97.1	.0573	89.1	1.8750	110.4
1897.....	4.0146	105.8	.8333	93.8	2.4417	89.0	.0570	88.6	1.6167	95.2
1898.....	3.7978	100.1	.9125	102.7	2.1750	79.3	.0565	87.9	1.6771	98.8
1899.....	3.7047	97.6	1.0125	113.9	2.7000	98.4	.0531	82.6	2.1854	128.7
1900.....	3.9451	104.0	1.2000	135.0	2.9083	106.0	.0752	117.0	2.6458	155.8
1901.....	4.3224	113.9	1.3375	150.5	2.9250	106.6	.0752	117.0	1.9625	115.6
1902.....	4.4627	117.6	2.1250	239.1	4.0583	148.0	.0787	122.4	2.6875	158.2
1903.....	4.8245	127.1	2.3958	269.6	4.4375	161.8	.0925	143.9	2.9125	171.5
1904.....	4.8246	127.1	1.7500	196.9	3.1958	116.5	.0852	132.5	1.6375	96.4
1905.....	4.8226	127.1	1.6000	180.0	3.1500	114.8	.0800	124.4	2.2875	134.7
1906.....	4.8615	128.1	1.5500	174.4	3.1250	113.9	.0789	122.7	2.6750	157.5
1907.....	4.8215	127.1	1.5375	173.0	3.2375	118.0	.0824	128.1	2.8250	166.3
1908.....	4.8226	127.1	1.4417	162.2	3.0792	112.3	.0851	132.3	1.7083	100.6

Year.	Fuel and lighting.								Metals and implements.	
	Matches: parlor, domestic.		Petroleum: crude.		Petroleum: refined, for export.		Petroleum: refined, 150°, w.w.		Augers: extra, ¾-inch.	
	Average price 144 boxes (200s).	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.	Average price each.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$1.7563	100.0	\$0.9102	100.0	\$0.0649	100.0	\$0.0890	100.0	\$0.1608	100.0
1890.....	1.9583	111.5	.8680	95.4	.0733	112.9	.0995	111.8	.1900	118.2
1891.....	1.7500	99.6	.6697	73.6	.0685	105.5	.0879	98.8	.1900	118.2
1892.....	1.7500	99.6	.5564	61.1	.0609	93.8	.0794	89.2	.1900	118.2
1893.....	1.7500	99.6	.6399	70.3	.0522	80.4	.0725	81.5	.1800	111.9
1894.....	1.6667	94.9	.8389	92.2	.0515	79.4	.0725	81.5	.1542	95.9
1895.....	1.6875	96.1	1.3581	149.2	.0711	109.6	.0922	103.6	.1333	82.9
1896.....	1.7500	99.6	1.1789	129.5	.0702	108.2	.1039	116.7	.1394	86.7
1897.....	1.7500	99.6	.7869	86.5	.0597	92.0	.0900	101.1	.1425	88.6
1898.....	1.7500	99.6	.9118	100.2	.0628	96.8	.0909	102.1	.1425	88.6
1899.....	1.7500	99.6	1.2934	142.1	.0791	121.9	.1015	114.0	.1465	91.1
1900.....	1.7500	99.6	1.3521	148.5	.0854	131.6	.1188	133.5	.2000	124.4
1901.....	1.7500	99.6	1.2095	132.9	.0749	115.4	.1096	123.1	.1700	105.7
1902.....	1.5833	90.1	1.2369	135.9	.0734	113.1	.1108	124.5	.1800	111.9
1903.....	1.5000	85.4	1.5886	174.5	.0860	132.5	.1363	153.1	.2310	143.7
1904.....	1.5000	85.4	1.6270	178.8	.0826	127.3	.1367	153.6	.2400	149.3
1905.....	1.5000	85.4	1.3842	152.1	.0722	111.2	.1263	141.9	.3067	190.7
1906.....	1.5000	85.4	1.5975	175.5	.0762	117.4	.1300	146.1	.3567	221.8
1907.....	1.5000	85.4	1.7342	190.5	.0824	127.0	.1346	151.2	.3600	223.9
1908.....	1.5000	85.4	1.7800	195.6	.0869	133.9	.1350	151.7	^a .4200	^a 223.9

^aAugers, extra, 1-inch. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.42.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

Year.	Metals and implements.									
	Axes: M. C. O., Yankee.		Bar iron: best refined, from mill (Pittsburg market).		Bar iron: best refined, from store (Philadel- phia market).		Barb wire: galvanized.		Butts: loose joint, cast, 3 x 3 inch.	
	Average price each.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per lb.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per lb.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pair.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0.4693	100.0	\$0.0145	100.0	\$0.0164	100.0	\$2.5261	100.0	\$0.0316	100.0
1890.....	.5650	120.4	.0184	126.9	.0205	125.0	3.5665	141.2	.0353	111.7
1891.....	.5550	118.3	.0171	117.9	.0190	115.9	3.2189	127.4	.0353	111.7
1892.....	.5000	106.5	.0164	113.1	.0187	114.0	2.7662	109.5	.0306	96.8
1893.....	.5000	106.5	.0150	103.4	.0170	103.7	2.5188	99.7	.0311	98.4
1894.....	.4733	100.9	.0120	82.8	.0134	81.7	2.1750	86.1	.0303	95.9
1895.....	.4600	98.0	.0125	86.2	.0144	87.8	2.2458	88.9	.0317	100.3
1896.....	.4150	88.4	.0122	84.1	.0140	85.4	1.9625	77.7	.0329	104.1
1897.....	.3938	83.9	.0110	75.9	.0131	79.9	1.8000	71.3	.0306	96.8
1898.....	.3750	79.9	.0107	73.8	.0128	78.0	1.8375	72.7	.0292	92.4
1899.....	.4555	97.1	.0195	134.5	.0207	126.2	3.1696	125.5	.0292	92.4
1900.....	.4831	102.9	.0215	148.3	.0196	119.5	3.3942	134.4	.0400	126.6
1901.....	.4166	88.8	.0180	124.1	.0184	112.2	3.0375	120.2	.0369	116.8
1902.....	.4833	103.0	.0194	133.8	.0213	129.9	2.9542	116.9	.0400	126.6
1903.....	.5050	107.6	.0177	122.1	.0200	122.0	2.7375	108.4	.0400	126.6
1904.....	.5788	123.3	.0148	102.1	.0172	104.9	2.5075	99.3	.0400	126.6
1905.....	.6323	134.7	.0187	129.0	.0192	117.1	2.3829	94.3	.0400	126.6
1906.....	.6715	143.1	<i>a</i> .0169	<i>a</i> 126.8	.0198	120.7	2.4283	96.1	.0400	126.6
1907.....	.6800	144.9	<i>a</i> .0175	<i>a</i> 131.3	.0211	128.7	2.6342	104.3	.0400	126.6
1908.....	.6800	144.9	<i>a</i> .0146	<i>a</i> 109.5	.0170	103.7	2.6217	103.8	<i>b</i> .0900	<i>b</i> 126.6

Year.	Chisels: extra, socket firmer, 1-inch.		Copper: ingot, lake.		Copper: sheet, hot-rolled (base sizes).		Copper wire: bare.		Doorknobs: steel, bronze plated.	
	Average price each.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pair.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0.1894	100.0	\$0.1234	100.0	\$0.1659	100.0	\$0.1464	100.0	\$0.1697	100.0
1890.....	.2100	110.9	.1575	127.6	.2275	137.1	.1875	128.1	.1660	97.8
1891.....	.2100	110.9	.1305	105.8	.1900	114.5	.1650	112.7	.1660	97.8
1892.....	.2100	110.9	.1154	93.5	.1600	96.4	.1438	98.2	.1660	97.8
1893.....	.1933	102.1	.1093	88.6	.1500	90.4	.1350	92.2	.1660	97.8
1894.....	.1733	91.5	.0948	76.8	.1425	85.9	.1156	79.0	.1660	97.8
1895.....	.1710	90.3	.1075	87.1	.1425	85.9	.1238	84.6	.1953	115.1
1896.....	.1793	94.7	.1097	88.9	.1425	85.9	.1356	92.6	.1733	102.1
1897.....	.1710	90.3	.1132	91.7	.1463	88.2	.1375	93.9	.1660	97.8
1898.....	.1720	90.8	.1194	96.8	.1400	84.4	.1375	93.9	.1660	97.8
1899.....	.2038	107.6	.1767	143.2	.2175	131.1	.1825	124.7	.1660	97.8
1900.....	.2417	127.6	.1661	134.6	.2067	124.6	.1800	123.0	.1813	106.8
1901.....	.2300	121.4	.1687	136.7	.2088	125.9	.1815	124.0	.1900	112.0
1902.....	.2700	142.6	.1201	97.3	.1783	107.5	.1326	90.6	.2153	126.9
1903.....	.2800	147.8	.1368	110.9	.1917	115.6	.1497	102.3	.2250	132.6
1904.....	.3000	158.4	.1311	106.2	.1800	108.5	.1438	98.2	.2458	144.8
1905.....	.3967	209.5	.1576	127.7	.1992	120.1	.1702	116.3	.3625	213.6
1906.....	.4188	221.1	.1961	158.9	.2375	143.2	.2108	144.0	.4408	259.8
1907.....	.4438	234.3	.2125	172.2	.2792	168.3	.2402	164.1	.4500	265.2
1908.....	.3750	198.0	<i>c</i> .1334	<i>c</i> 110.5	.1792	108.0	.1519	103.8	.4000	235.7

^a Bar iron: common to best refined (Pittsburg market). For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1905, \$0.0172.

^b Butts, loose pin, wrought steel, 3½ x 3½ inch. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$0.09.

^c Copper, ingot, electrolytic. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 31; average price for 1907, \$0.2078.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

Year.	Metals and implements.									
	Files: 8-inch mill bastard.		Hammers: Maydole No. 1½.		Lead: pig.		Lead pipe.		Locks: common mortise.	
	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price each.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Average price each.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0.8527	100.0	\$0.3613	100.0	\$0.0381	100.0	\$4.8183	100.0	\$0.0817	100.0
1890.....	.9100	106.7	.3500	96.9	.0440	115.5	5.4000	112.1	.0830	101.6
1891.....	.8917	104.6	.3500	96.9	.0437	114.7	5.6000	116.2	.0830	101.6
1892.....	.8717	102.2	.3500	96.9	.0413	108.4	5.1833	107.6	.0830	101.6
1893.....	.8667	101.6	.3500	96.9	.0374	98.2	5.0000	103.8	.0830	101.6
1894.....	.8300	97.3	.3500	96.9	.0331	86.9	4.4333	92.0	.0818	100.1
1895.....	.8133	95.4	.3525	97.6	.0326	85.6	4.2000	87.2	.0833	102.0
1896.....	.7775	91.2	.3800	105.2	.0300	78.7	4.1000	85.1	.0867	106.1
1897.....	.8050	94.4	.3800	105.2	.0358	94.0	4.3167	89.6	.0833	102.0
1898.....	.8250	96.8	.3633	100.6	.0380	99.7	4.6000	95.5	.0750	91.8
1899.....	.9358	109.7	.3867	107.0	.0448	117.6	5.3500	111.0	.0750	91.8
1900.....	1.0900	127.8	.4189	115.9	.0445	116.8	5.1208	106.3	.0788	96.5
1901.....	1.0500	123.1	.4233	117.2	.0438	115.0	5.0479	104.8	.0750	91.8
1902.....	1.0500	123.1	.4233	117.2	.0411	107.9	5.2167	108.3	.0850	104.0
1903.....	1.0500	123.1	.4660	129.0	.0428	112.3	5.1958	107.8	.0900	110.2
1904.....	1.0400	122.0	.4660	129.0	.0443	116.3	4.7950	99.5	.1025	125.5
1905.....	1.0367	121.6	.4660	129.0	.0479	125.7	5.2250	108.4	.1496	183.1
1906.....	1.0217	119.8	.4660	129.0	.0588	154.3	6.4208	133.3	.1808	221.3
1907.....	.9975	117.0	.4660	129.0	.0552	144.9	6.7050	139.2	.2000	244.8
1908.....	.9542	111.9	.4660	129.0	.0422	110.8	4.7400	98.4	.1660	203.2

Year.	Nails: cut, 8-penny, fence and common.		Nails: wire, 8-penny, fence and common.		Pig iron: Bessemer.		Pig iron: foundry No. 1.		Pig iron: foundry No. 2.	
	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$1.8275	100.0	\$2.1618	100.0	\$13.7783	100.0	\$14.8042	100.0	\$13.0533	100.0
1890.....	2.2875	125.2	2.9646	137.1	18.8725	137.0	18.4083	124.3	17.1563	131.4
1891.....	1.8333	100.3	2.4667	114.1	15.9500	115.8	17.5208	118.4	15.3958	117.9
1892.....	1.7583	96.2	2.1896	101.3	14.3667	104.3	15.7492	106.4	13.7729	105.5
1893.....	1.6813	92.0	1.9917	92.1	12.8692	93.4	14.5167	98.1	12.4396	95.3
1894.....	1.5271	83.6	1.6521	76.4	11.3775	82.6	12.6642	85.5	10.8458	83.1
1895.....	1.9250	105.3	2.1177	98.0	12.7167	92.3	13.1033	88.5	11.6750	89.0
1896.....	2.7125	148.4	2.9250	135.3	12.1400	88.1	12.9550	87.5	11.7708	90.2
1897.....	1.3329	72.9	1.4854	68.7	10.1258	73.5	12.1008	81.7	10.1000	77.4
1898.....	1.1927	65.3	1.4375	66.5	10.3317	75.0	11.6608	78.8	10.0271	76.8
1899.....	2.0240	110.8	2.3875	110.4	19.0333	138.1	19.3633	130.8	17.3500	132.9
1900.....	2.2500	123.1	2.6333	121.8	19.4925	141.5	19.9800	135.0	18.5063	141.8
1901.....	2.1125	115.6	2.3646	109.4	15.9350	115.7	15.8683	107.2	14.7188	112.8
1902.....	2.1333	116.7	2.1042	97.3	20.6742	150.0	22.1933	149.9	21.2396	162.7
1903.....	2.1958	120.2	2.0750	96.0	18.9758	137.7	19.9158	134.5	19.1417	146.6
1904.....	1.8188	99.5	1.9063	88.2	13.7558	99.8	15.5725	105.2	13.6250	104.4
1905.....	1.8250	99.9	1.8958	87.7	16.3592	118.7	17.8850	120.8	16.4104	125.7
1906.....	1.9313	105.7	1.9583	90.6	19.5442	141.8	20.9825	141.7	19.2667	147.6
1907.....	2.1625	118.3	2.1167	97.9	22.8417	165.8	23.8950	161.4	23.8688	182.9
1908.....	1.9500	106.7	2.1000	97.1	17.0700	123.9	17.7000	119.6	16.2500	124.5

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

Year.	Metals and implements.									
	Pig iron: gray forge, south- ern, coke.		Planes: Bailey No. 5, jack plane.		Quicksilver.		Saws: cross- cut, Disston No. 2.		Saws: hand, Disston No. 7.	
	Average price per ton.	Rela- tive price.	Average price each.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price each.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per dozen.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$11.0892	100.0	\$1.3220	100.0	\$0.5593	100.0	\$1.6038	100.0	\$12.780	100.0
1890.....	14.5000	130.8	1.4200	107.4	.7300	130.5	1.6038	100.0	12.400	112.7
1891.....	12.5167	112.9	1.4200	107.4	.6283	112.3	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6
1892.....	11.7917	106.3	1.4200	107.4	.5642	100.9	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6
1893.....	10.6354	95.9	1.4200	107.4	.5213	93.2	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6
1894.....	8.9375	80.6	1.3783	104.3	.4792	85.7	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6
1895.....	10.3229	93.1	1.2417	93.9	.5133	91.8	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6
1896.....	9.6042	86.6	1.2300	93.0	.4979	89.0	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6
1897.....	8.8021	79.4	1.2300	93.0	.5157	92.2	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6
1898.....	8.7188	78.6	1.2300	93.0	.5425	97.0	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6
1899.....	15.0625	135.8	1.2300	93.0	.6004	107.3	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6
1900.....	15.6042	140.7	1.4142	107.0	.6769	121.0	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6
1901.....	12.5521	113.2	1.4600	110.4	.6629	118.5	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6
1902.....	17.6042	158.8	1.5100	114.2	.6458	115.5	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6
1903.....	16.2292	146.4	1.5300	115.7	.6342	113.4	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6
1904.....	11.6771	105.3	1.5300	115.7	.5900	105.5	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6
1905.....	14.4896	130.7	1.5300	115.7	.5446	97.4	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6
1906.....	16.5313	149.1	1.7100	129.3	.5517	98.6	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3
1907.....	20.9875	189.3	1.5300	115.7	.5429	97.1	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3
1908.....	14.3750	129.6	1.5300	115.7	.6100	109.1	1.6038	100.0	12.950	101.3

Year.	Shovels: Ames No. 2.		Silver: bar, fine.		Spelter: west- ern.		Steel billets.		Steel rails.	
	Average price per dozen.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per ounce.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per ton.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per ton.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$7.8658	100.0	\$0.74899	100.0	\$0.0452	100.0	\$21.5262	100.0	\$26.0654	100.0
1890.....	7.8700	100.1	1.05329	140.6	.0554	122.6	30.4675	141.5	31.7792	121.9
1891.....	7.8700	100.1	.99034	132.2	.0508	112.4	25.3292	117.7	29.9167	114.8
1892.....	7.8700	100.1	.87552	116.9	.0465	102.9	23.6308	109.8	30.0000	115.1
1893.....	7.8700	100.1	.78219	104.4	.0410	90.7	20.4358	94.9	28.1250	107.9
1894.....	7.4500	94.7	.64043	85.5	.0355	78.5	16.5783	77.0	24.0000	92.1
1895.....	7.4500	94.7	.66268	88.5	.0362	80.1	18.4842	85.9	24.3333	93.4
1896.....	7.8100	99.3	.68195	91.0	.0401	88.7	18.8333	87.5	28.0000	107.4
1897.....	7.9300	100.8	.60775	81.1	.0421	93.1	15.0800	70.1	18.7500	71.9
1898.....	7.9300	100.8	.59065	78.9	.0453	100.2	15.3058	71.1	17.6250	67.6
1899.....	8.6075	109.4	.60507	80.8	.0588	130.1	31.1167	144.6	28.1250	107.9
1900.....	9.1200	115.9	.62065	82.9	.0442	97.8	25.0625	116.4	32.2875	123.9
1901.....	9.1200	115.9	.59703	79.7	.0405	89.6	24.1308	112.1	27.3333	104.9
1902.....	9.3550	118.9	.52816	70.5	.0487	107.7	30.5992	142.1	28.0000	107.4
1903.....	8.0200	102.0	.54208	72.4	.0558	123.5	27.9117	129.7	28.0000	107.4
1904.....	7.6533	97.3	.57844	77.2	.0515	113.9	22.1792	103.0	28.0000	107.4
1905.....	7.6200	96.9	.61008	81.5	.0592	131.0	24.0283	111.6	28.0000	107.4
1906.....	7.6200	96.9	.67379	90.0	.0620	137.2	27.4475	127.5	28.0000	107.4
1907.....	7.8400	99.7	.65979	88.1	.0617	136.5	29.2533	135.9	28.0000	107.4
1908.....	7.8217	99.4	.53496	71.4	.0475	105.1	26.3125	122.2	28.0000	107.4

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

Year.	Metals and implements.									
	Steel sheets: black, No 27.		Tin: pig.		Tin plates: do- mestic, Besse- mer, coke.		Tin plates: im- ported, Besse- mer, coke.		Trowels: M. C. O., brick, 10½-inch.	
	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per 108 lbs. ^a	Rela- tive price.	Average price each.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	^b \$0.0224	100.0	\$0.1836	100.0	^c \$3.4148	100.0	^d \$4.5862	100.0	\$0.3400	100.0
1890.....			.2121	115.5			4.7958	104.6	.3400	100.0
1891.....			.2025	110.3			5.3367	116.4	.3400	100.0
1892.....			.2037	110.9			5.3050	115.7	.3400	100.0
1893.....			.2002	109.0			5.3717	117.1	.3400	100.0
1894.....	.0235	104.9	.1812	98.7			4.8917	106.7	.3400	100.0
1895.....	.0244	108.9	.1405	76.5			3.8725	84.4	.3400	100.0
1896.....	.0215	96.0	.1330	72.4	3.4354	100.6	3.8000	82.9	.3400	100.0
1897.....	.0195	87.1	.1358	74.0	3.1823	93.2	3.9025	85.1	.3400	100.0
1898.....	.0190	84.8	.1551	84.5	2.8500	83.5	4.0000	87.2	.3400	100.0
1899.....	.0267	119.2	.2721	148.2	4.1913	122.7	(e)		.3400	100.0
1900.....	.0293	130.8	.3006	163.7	4.6775	137.0	(e)		.3400	100.0
1901.....	.0315	140.6	.2618	142.6	4.1900	122.7	(e)		.3400	100.0
1902.....	.0291	129.9	.2648	144.2	4.1233	120.7	(e)		.3400	100.0
1903.....	.0260	116.1	.2816	153.4	3.9400	115.4	(e)		.3400	100.0
1904.....	.0210	93.8	.2799	152.5	3.6025	105.5	(e)		.3400	100.0
1905.....	.0222	99.1	.3127	170.3	3.7067	108.5	(e)		.3400	100.0
1906.....	.0237	105.8	.3922	213.6	3.8608	113.1	(e)		.3400	100.0
1907.....	.0250	111.6	.3875	211.1	4.0900	119.8	(e)		.3400	100.0
1908.....	.0240	107.1	.2942	160.2	3.8900	113.9	(e)		.3400	100.0

Year.	Metals and implements.						Lumber and building materials.			
	Vises: solid box, 50-pound		Wood screws: 1-inch, No. 10, flat head.		Zinc: sheet.		Brick: common domestic.		Carbonate of lead: American, in oil.	
	Average price each.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per gross.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per M.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$3.9009	100.0	\$0.1510	100.0	\$5.3112	100.0	\$5.5625	100.0	\$0.0577	100.0
1890.....	4.1400	106.1	.1970	130.5	6.0542	114.0	6.5625	118.0	.0638	110.6
1891.....	4.1400	106.1	.2000	132.5	5.7192	107.7	5.7083	102.6	.0650	112.7
1892.....	4.2550	109.1	.2100	139.1	5.4900	103.4	5.7708	103.7	.0658	114.0
1893.....	4.1975	107.6	.2100	139.1	4.9942	94.0	5.8333	104.9	.0609	105.5
1894.....	4.0567	104.0	.1558	103.2	3.9500	74.4	5.0000	89.9	.0524	90.8
1895.....	3.7933	97.2	.1117	74.0	4.5217	85.1	5.3125	95.5	.0525	91.0
1896.....	3.7200	95.4	.1033	68.4	4.9400	93.0	5.0625	91.0	.0517	89.6
1897.....	3.5000	89.7	.0850	56.3	4.9400	93.0	4.9375	88.8	.0535	92.7
1898.....	3.2800	84.1	.0918	60.8	5.4983	103.5	5.7500	103.4	.0543	94.1
1899.....	3.9267	100.7	.1452	96.2	7.0042	131.9	5.6875	102.2	.0568	98.4
1900.....	4.2683	109.4	.1820	120.5	6.0950	114.8	5.2500	94.4	.0625	108.3
1901.....	5.0200	128.7	.1045	69.2	5.5583	104.7	5.7656	103.7	.0576	99.8
1902.....	5.1300	131.5	.0952	63.0	5.7308	107.9	5.3854	96.8	.0539	93.4
1903.....	5.1767	132.7	.1093	72.4	6.0183	113.3	5.9063	106.2	.0615	106.6
1904.....	4.2550	109.1	.0945	62.6	5.6092	105.6	7.4948	134.7	.0598	103.6
1905.....	4.1400	106.1	.1055	69.9	6.8250	128.5	8.1042	145.7	.0633	109.7
1906.....	4.5208	115.9	.1055	69.9	7.1725	135.0	8.5469	153.7	.0690	119.6
1907.....	5.7500	147.4	.1219	80.7	7.4858	140.9	6.1563	110.7	.0697	120.8
1908.....	^f 4.3700	^f 147.4	.1000	66.2	6.4400	121.3	5.1042	91.8	.0650	112.7

^a Duty paid.^b Average for the period July, 1894, to December, 1899.^c Average for 1896-1899.^d Average for 1890-1898.^e Quotations discontinued.^f Visers, solid box, 50-pound (price quoted by another firm). For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$4.37.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

Year.	Lumber and building materials.									
	Cement: Port- land, domestic.		Cement: Rosendale.		Doors. pine (Buffalo mar- ket).		Hemlock.		Lime: com- mon.	
	Average price per barrel.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per barrel.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per door.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per M feet.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per barrel.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	^a \$1. 9963	100. 0	\$0. 8871	100. 0	\$1. 0929	100. 0	\$11. 9625	100. 0	\$0. 8332	100. 0
1890.....			1. 0542	118. 8	1. 3750	125. 8	12. 5833	105. 2	. 9792	117. 5
1891.....			. 9417	106. 2	1. 2500	114. 4	12. 4583	104. 1	. 9125	109. 5
1892.....			. 9688	109. 2	1. 2500	114. 4	12. 2917	102. 8	. 9292	111. 5
1893.....			. 8875	100. 0	1. 2250	112. 1	12. 0000	100. 3	. 9292	111. 5
1894.....			. 9271	104. 5	1. 0500	96. 1	11. 7083	97. 9	. 8479	101. 8
1895.....	1. 9688	98. 6	. 8521	96. 1	. 9125	83. 5	11. 1458	93. 2	. 7813	93. 8
1896.....	2. 0000	100. 2	. 8333	93. 9	. 8375	76. 6	11. 1667	93. 3	. 6938	83. 3
1897.....	1. 9667	98. 5	. 7521	84. 8	. 8125	74. 3	11. 0000	92. 0	. 7188	86. 3
1898.....	1. 9979	100. 1	. 7604	85. 7	. 9250	84. 6	11. 7500	98. 2	. 7417	89. 0
1899.....	2. 0479	102. 6	. 8938	100. 8	1. 2917	118. 2	13. 5208	113. 0	. 7979	95. 8
1900.....	2. 1583	108. 1	1. 0167	114. 6	1. 5900	145. 5	16. 5000	137. 9	. 6833	82. 0
1901.....	1. 8896	94. 7	1. 0188	114. 8	1. 8913	173. 1	15. 0000	125. 4	. 7742	92. 9
1902.....	1. 9500	97. 7	. 8646	97. 5	2. 1208	194. 1	15. 8333	132. 4	. 8058	96. 7
1903.....	2. 0292	101. 6	. 8896	100. 3	1. 7292	158. 2	16. 7917	140. 4	. 7875	94. 5
1904.....	1. 4604	73. 2	. 8021	90. 4	1. 6900	154. 6	17. 0000	142. 1	. 8246	99. 0
1905.....	1. 4271	71. 5	. 8333	93. 9	^b 1. 8367	^b 163. 2	17. 8750	149. 4	. 8908	106. 9
1906.....	1. 5750	78. 9	. 9500	107. 1	^b 1. 7271	^b 153. 5	21. 8958	183. 0	. 9471	113. 7
1907.....	1. 6458	82. 4	. 9500	107. 1	^b 1. 8842	^b 167. 5	22. 2500	186. 0	. 9492	113. 9
1908.....	1. 4600	73. 1	. 9500	107. 1	^c 1. 7438	^c 161. 3	20. 8750	174. 5	1. 0450	125. 4

Year.	Linseed oil: raw.		Maple: hard.		Oak: white, plain.		Oak: white, quartered.		Oxide of zinc.	
	Average price per gallon.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per M feet.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per M feet.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per M feet.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0. 4535	100. 0	\$26. 5042	100. 0	\$37. 4292	100. 0	\$53. 6771	100. 0	\$0. 0400	100. 0
1890.....	. 6158	135. 8	26. 5000	100. 0	37. 8750	101. 2	51. 4583	95. 9	. 0425	106. 3
1891.....	. 4842	106. 8	26. 5000	100. 0	38. 0000	101. 5	53. 5833	99. 8	. 0419	104. 8
1892.....	. 4083	90. 0	26. 5000	100. 0	38. 4583	102. 7	53. 0000	98. 7	. 0426	106. 5
1893.....	. 4633	102. 2	26. 5000	100. 0	38. 7500	103. 5	53. 0000	98. 7	. 0413	103. 3
1894.....	. 5242	115. 6	26. 5000	100. 0	37. 2500	99. 5	51. 1250	95. 2	. 0373	93. 3
1895.....	. 5242	115. 6	26. 5000	100. 0	36. 2500	96. 8	53. 2500	99. 2	. 0350	87. 5
1896.....	. 3683	81. 2	26. 5000	100. 0	36. 2500	96. 8	54. 5000	101. 5	. 0383	95. 8
1897.....	. 3275	72. 2	26. 5000	100. 0	36. 2500	96. 8	53. 8333	100. 3	. 0377	94. 3
1898.....	. 3925	86. 5	26. 5000	100. 0	36. 2500	96. 8	52. 5000	97. 8	. 0396	99. 0
1899.....	. 4267	94. 1	26. 5417	100. 1	38. 9583	104. 1	60. 5208	112. 7	. 0438	109. 5
1900.....	. 6292	138. 7	27. 5000	103. 8	40. 8333	109. 1	64. 4583	120. 1	. 0451	112. 8
1901.....	. 6350	140. 0	26. 7083	100. 8	36. 7708	98. 2	59. 1667	110. 2	. 0438	109. 5
1902.....	. 5933	130. 8	28. 5833	107. 8	40. 8750	109. 2	63. 0833	117. 5	. 0440	110. 0
1903.....	. 4167	91. 9	31. 6667	119. 5	44. 8333	119. 8	74. 7917	139. 3	. 0463	115. 8
1904.....	. 4158	91. 7	31. 0000	117. 0	46. 5000	124. 2	80. 7500	150. 4	. 0463	115. 8
1905.....	. 4675	103. 1	30. 5000	115. 1	47. 3333	126. 5	80. 2500	149. 5	. 0465	116. 3
1906.....	. 4050	89. 3	31. 0000	117. 0	50. 4167	134. 7	79. 1667	147. 5	. 0508	127. 0
1907.....	. 4342	95. 7	32. 2500	121. 7	55. 2083	147. 5	80. 0000	149. 0	. 0538	134. 5
1908.....	. 4375	96. 5	31. 6250	119. 3	49. 2917	131. 7	80. 1667	149. 3	. 0513	128. 3

^a Average for 1895-1899.
^b Doors: western white pine, 2 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 8 inches, 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches thick, 5-panel, No. 1, O. G. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1904, \$1.74.
^c Doors: western white pine, 2 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 8 inches, 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches thick, 5-panel, No. 1, O. G. (Chi-
cago market). For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907,
\$1.8108.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

Year.	Lumber and building materials.									
	Pine: white, boards, No. 2 barn (Buffalo market).		Pine: white, boards, uppers (Buffalo market).		Pine: yellow.		Plate glass: polished, 3 to 5 sq. ft.		Plate glass: polished, 5 to 10 sq. ft.	
	Average price per M feet.	Relative price.	Average price per M feet.	Relative price.	Average price per M feet.	Relative price.	Average price per sq. ft.	Relative price.	Average price per sq. ft.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$17.1104	100.0	\$46.5542	100.0	\$18.4646	100.0	\$0.3630	100.0	\$0.5190	100.0
1890.....	16.7917	98.1	44.0833	94.7	20.7500	112.4	.5300	146.0	.7000	134.9
1891.....	17.0000	99.4	45.0000	96.7	19.9583	108.1	.5200	143.3	.6900	132.9
1892.....	17.1458	100.2	46.1417	98.9	18.5000	100.2	.4200	115.7	.5500	106.0
1893.....	18.6250	108.9	48.5000	104.2	18.5000	100.2	.4200	115.7	.5500	106.0
1894.....	18.1667	106.2	46.4167	99.7	18.5000	100.2	.3300	90.9	.4500	86.7
1895.....	17.2500	100.8	46.0000	98.8	16.9167	91.6	.3000	82.6	.4800	92.5
1896.....	16.5000	96.4	46.6250	100.2	16.4167	88.9	.3400	93.7	.5400	104.0
1897.....	15.8333	92.5	46.3333	99.5	16.4375	89.0	.2000	55.1	.3200	61.7
1898.....	15.5000	90.6	46.0833	99.0	18.6250	100.9	.2700	74.4	.4300	82.9
1899.....	18.2917	106.9	50.4583	108.4	20.0417	108.5	.3000	82.6	.4800	92.5
1900.....	21.5000	125.7	57.5000	123.5	20.7083	112.2	.3400	93.7	.5400	104.0
1901.....	20.8750	122.0	60.4167	129.8	19.6667	106.5	.3200	88.2	.4900	94.4
1902.....	23.5000	137.3	74.8333	160.7	21.0000	113.7	.2575	70.9	.4113	79.2
1903.....	24.0000	140.3	80.0000	171.8	21.0000	113.7	.2625	72.3	.4313	83.1
1904.....	23.0000	134.4	81.0000	174.0	21.4167	116.0	.2275	62.7	.3650	70.3
1905.....	24.1667	141.2	82.0000	176.1	24.9167	134.9	.2408	66.3	.3729	71.8
1906.....	29.7500	173.9	84.7500	182.0	29.3333	158.9	<i>a</i> .2267	<i>a</i> 76.1	<i>b</i> .3300	<i>b</i> 77.7
1907.....	<i>c</i> 37.4167	<i>c</i> 195.7	<i>d</i> 97.0833	<i>d</i> 200.2	30.5000	165.2	<i>a</i> .2300	<i>a</i> 77.2	<i>b</i> .3400	<i>b</i> 80.1
1908.....	<i>c</i> 36.3750	<i>c</i> 190.3	<i>d</i> 96.0833	<i>d</i> 198.1	30.5000	165.2	<i>a</i> .1733	<i>a</i> 58.2	<i>b</i> .2750	<i>b</i> 64.8

Year.	Poplar.		Putty.		Rosin: good, strained.		Shingles: cypress.		Shingles: white pine, 18-inch.	
	Average price per M feet.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per M.	Relative price.	Average price per M.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$31.3667	100.0	\$0.0158	100.0	\$1.4399	100.0	\$2.8213	100.0	\$3.7434	100.0
1890.....	30.5000	97.2	.0175	110.8	1.3844	96.1	3.3500	118.7	3.8417	102.6
1891.....	30.5000	97.2	.0175	110.8	1.4740	102.4	3.2500	115.2	4.0000	106.9
1892.....	30.6042	97.6	.0161	101.9	1.3417	93.2	3.1500	111.7	3.9063	104.4
1893.....	33.6250	107.2	.0160	101.3	1.2615	87.6	3.0000	106.3	3.8500	102.8
1894.....	31.7500	101.2	.0157	99.4	1.2510	86.9	2.8000	99.2	3.7500	100.2
1895.....	31.0000	98.8	.0145	91.8	1.5615	108.4	2.6500	93.9	3.7000	98.8
1896.....	31.0000	98.8	.0145	91.8	1.7458	121.2	2.5000	88.6	3.6125	96.5
1897.....	30.6667	97.8	.0145	91.8	1.6125	112.0	2.3500	83.3	3.5417	94.6
1898.....	30.0000	95.6	.0145	91.8	1.4208	98.7	2.5000	88.6	3.5521	94.9
1899.....	34.0208	108.5	.0168	106.3	1.3458	93.5	2.6625	94.4	3.6792	98.3
1900.....	37.6875	120.2	.0190	120.3	1.6021	111.3	2.8500	101.0	4.0000	106.9
1901.....	36.7083	117.0	.0150	94.9	1.5302	106.3	2.8500	101.0	4.1875	111.9
1902.....	42.1042	134.2	.0192	121.5	1.6125	112.0	2.6708	94.7	<i>e</i> 3.5875	<i>e</i> 123.0
1903.....	49.6458	158.3	.0141	89.2	2.2156	153.9	2.5667	91.0	<i>e</i> 3.6500	<i>e</i> 125.1
1904.....	50.3292	160.5	.0110	69.6	2.8333	196.8	2.6000	92.2	<i>e</i> 3.5750	<i>e</i> 122.5
1905.....	48.2083	153.7	.0109	69.0	3.4229	237.7	2.7250	96.6	<i>e</i> 3.5000	<i>e</i> 119.9
1906.....	50.9583	162.5	.0119	75.3	4.0146	278.8	3.2417	114.9	<i>f</i> 2.2125	<i>f</i> 157.2
1907.....	58.0833	185.2	.0120	75.9	4.3771	304.0	4.2250	149.8	<i>f</i> 2.6958	<i>f</i> 191.5
1908.....	58.2917	185.8	.0120	75.9	3.2817	227.9	3.5375	125.4	<i>f</i> 2.0125	<i>f</i> 143.0

a Plate glass: polished, glazing, area 3 to 5 square feet. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1905, \$0.1975.

b Plate glass: polished, glazing, area 5 to 10 square feet. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1905, \$0.3050.

c Pine: white, boards, No. 2 barn, 1-inch, 10 inches wide, rough (New York market). For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1906, \$33.25.

d Pine: white, boards, uppers, 1-inch, 8 inches and up wide, rough (New York market). For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1906, \$88.25.

e Shingles: Michigan white pine, 16 inches long, XXXX. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1901, \$3.2625.

f Shingles: red cedar, clears, random width, 16 inches long. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1905, \$1.6875.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

Year.	Lumber and building materials.									
	Spruce.		Tar.		Turpentine: spirits of.		Window glass: American, single, firsts, 6 x 8 to 10 x 15 inches.		Window glass: American, single, thirds, 6 x 8 to 10 x 15 inches.	
	Average price per M feet.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.	Average price per 50 sq. ft.	Relative price.	Average price per 50 sq. ft.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 ..	\$14.3489	100.0	\$1.2048	100.0	\$0.3343	100.0	\$2.1514	100.0	\$1.8190	100.0
1890.....	16.2917	113.5	1.4750	122.4	.4080	122.0	2.2283	103.6	1.7858	98.2
1891.....	14.2183	99.1	1.5833	131.4	.3795	113.5	2.2125	102.8	1.7700	97.3
1892.....	14.8542	103.5	1.3000	107.9	.3227	96.5	1.9935	92.7	1.5948	87.7
1893.....	13.7708	96.0	1.0458	86.8	.3002	89.8	2.1375	99.4	1.7100	94.0
1894.....	12.7083	88.6	1.0917	90.6	.2932	87.7	1.9918	92.6	1.6326	89.8
1895.....	14.2500	99.3	1.1417	94.8	.2923	87.4	1.5988	74.3	1.3919	76.5
1896.....	14.2500	99.3	1.0125	84.0	.2743	82.1	1.8021	83.8	1.6000	88.0
1897.....	14.0000	97.6	1.0542	87.5	.2924	87.5	2.1986	102.2	1.9630	107.9
1898.....	13.7500	95.8	1.0979	91.1	.3221	96.4	2.6432	122.9	2.3428	128.8
1899.....	15.3958	107.3	1.2458	103.4	.4581	137.0	2.7081	125.9	2.3986	131.9
1900.....	17.3750	121.1	1.3625	113.1	.4771	142.7	2.6990	125.5	2.3194	127.5
1901.....	18.0000	125.4	1.2817	106.4	.3729	111.5	4.1282	191.9	3.2823	180.4
1902.....	19.2500	134.2	1.3250	110.0	.4740	141.8	3.2187	149.6	2.5649	141.0
1903.....	19.1875	133.7	1.6792	139.4	.5715	171.0	2.6400	122.7	2.1600	118.7
1904.....	20.5000	142.9	1.6792	139.4	.5757	172.2	2.8867	134.2	2.3283	128.0
1905.....	21.4167	149.3	1.7583	145.9	.6276	187.7	2.7637	128.5	2.1365	117.5
1906.....	25.5417	178.0	1.9583	162.5	.6649	198.9	2.9196	135.7	2.2563	124.0
1907.....	24.0000	167.3	2.3292	193.3	.6344	189.8	2.8133	130.8	2.2419	123.2
1908.....	20.7917	144.9	1.6000	132.8	.4533	135.6	2.3600	109.7	1.8806	103.4

Year.	Drugs and chemicals.							
	Alcohol: grain.		Alcohol: wood, refined, 95 per cent.		Alum: lump.		Brimstone: crude, seconds.	
	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$2.2405	100.0	\$0.9539	100.0	\$0.0167	100.0	\$20.6958	100.0
1890.....	2.0717	92.5	1.1375	119.2	.0182	109.0	21.1458	102.2
1891.....	2.2150	98.9	1.1598	121.6	.0158	94.6	28.6042	138.2
1892.....	2.1417	95.6	1.2973	136.0	.0160	95.8	24.1458	116.7
1893.....	2.1808	97.3	1.2917	135.4	.0174	104.2	18.7292	90.5
1894.....	2.1521	96.1	.7198	75.5	.0169	101.2	16.5833	80.1
1895.....	2.3292	104.0	.8667	90.9	.0160	95.8	15.6250	75.5
1896.....	2.3008	102.7	.8500	89.1	.0164	98.2	17.9583	86.8
1897.....	2.2767	101.6	.6958	72.9	.0166	99.4	20.1250	97.2
1898.....	2.3250	103.8	.7500	78.6	.0165	98.8	22.9167	110.7
1899.....	2.4117	107.6	.7708	80.8	.0168	100.6	21.1250	102.1
1900.....	2.3867	106.5	.8000	83.9	.0175	104.8	21.1458	102.2
1901.....	2.4583	109.7	.6125	64.2	.0175	104.8	22.0000	106.3
1902.....	2.4057	107.4	.6417	67.3	.0175	104.8	23.4375	113.2
1903.....	2.3958	106.9	.5917	62.0	.0173	103.6	22.3333	107.9
1904.....	2.4325	108.6	.5875	61.6	.0175	104.8	21.7750	105.2
1905.....	2.4275	108.3	.6750	70.8	.0175	104.8	21.2667	102.8
1906.....	2.4642	110.0	.7000	73.4	.0175	104.8	22.1563	107.1
1907.....	2.5229	112.6	.3992	41.8	.0175	104.8	21.4983	103.9
1908.....	2.6367	117.7	.4275	44.8	.0175	104.8	21.7917	105.3

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

Year.	Drugs and chemicals.							
	Glycerin: refined.		Muriatic acid: 20°.		Opium: natural, in cases.		Quinine: American.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per ounce.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0.1399	100.0	\$0.0104	100.0	\$2.3602	100.0	\$0.2460	100.0
1890.....	.1767	126.3	.0104	100.0	2.6208	111.0	.3275	133.1
1891.....	.1538	109.9	.0098	94.2	1.9438	82.4	.2508	102.0
1892.....	.1396	99.8	.0121	116.3	1.6708	70.8	.2183	88.7
1893.....	.1346	96.2	.0101	97.1	2.3917	101.3	.2150	87.4
1894.....	.1194	85.3	.0088	84.6	2.2854	96.8	.2621	106.5
1895.....	.1204	86.1	.0083	79.8	1.8413	78.0	.2508	102.0
1896.....	.1671	119.4	.0075	72.1	2.0917	88.6	.2406	97.8
1897.....	.1308	93.5	.0109	104.8	2.3417	99.2	.1829	74.3
1898.....	.1238	88.5	.0128	123.1	3.3417	141.6	.2146	87.2
1899.....	.1329	95.0	.0135	129.8	3.0729	130.2	.2975	120.9
1900.....	.1515	108.3	.0135	129.8	3.2000	135.6	.3325	135.2
1901.....	.1504	107.5	.0150	144.2	3.2292	136.8	.3025	123.0
1902.....	.1444	103.2	.0168	161.5	2.8313	120.0	.2575	104.7
1903.....	.1446	103.4	.0160	153.8	3.0813	130.6	.2525	102.6
1904.....	.1396	99.8	.0160	153.8	2.7500	116.5	.2333	94.8
1905.....	.1238	88.5	.0160	153.8	3.0333	128.5	.2100	85.4
1906.....	.1129	80.7	.0135	129.8	2.9500	125.0	.1658	67.4
1907.....	.1383	98.9	.0135	129.8	4.9458	209.6	.1775	72.2
1908.....	.1492	106.6	.0135	129.8	4.7146	199.8	.1567	63.7

Year.	Drugs, etc.		House furnishing goods.					
	Sulphuric acid: 66°.		Earthenware: plates, cream-colored.		Earthenware: plates, white granite.		Earthenware: teacups and saucers, white granite.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price per gross (6 dozen cups and 6 dozen saucers).	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899...	\$0.0089	100.0	\$0.4136	100.0	\$0.4479	100.0	\$3.4292	100.0
1890.....	.0088	98.9	.4465	108.0	.4888	109.1	3.7600	109.6
1891.....	.0081	91.0	.4367	105.6	.4786	106.9	3.6817	107.4
1892.....	.0095	106.7	.4230	102.3	.4644	103.7	3.5720	104.2
1893.....	.0085	95.5	.4230	102.3	.4644	103.7	3.5720	104.2
1894.....	.0073	82.0	.4177	101.0	.4566	101.9	3.5250	102.8
1895.....	.0070	78.7	.3913	94.6	.4162	92.9	3.2374	94.4
1896.....	.0070	78.7	.3807	92.0	.3991	89.1	3.0907	90.1
1897.....	.0095	106.7	.3807	92.0	.3991	89.1	3.0907	90.1
1898.....	.0113	127.0	.4153	100.4	.4515	100.8	3.3595	98.0
1899.....	.0120	134.8	.4208	101.7	.4607	102.9	3.4026	99.2
1900.....	.0120	134.8	.4410	106.6	.4841	108.1	3.5750	104.3
1901.....	.0125	140.4	.4655	112.5	.5096	113.8	3.7632	109.7
1902.....	.0130	146.1	.4655	112.5	.5096	113.8	3.7632	109.7
1903.....	.0127	142.7	.4775	115.4	.4988	111.4	3.6832	107.4
1904.....	.0129	144.9	.4705	113.8	.4943	110.4	3.6503	106.4
1905.....	.0124	139.3	.4410	106.6	.4586	102.4	3.3869	98.8
1906.....	.0100	112.4	.4410	106.6	.4586	102.4	3.3869	98.8
1907.....	.0100	112.4	.4410	106.6	.4586	102.4	3.3869	98.8
1908.....	.0102	114.6	.4300	104.0	.4586	102.4	3.3869	98.8

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

Year.	House furnishing goods.							
	Furniture: bed-room sets, ash.		Furniture: chairs, bedroom, maple.		Furniture: chairs, kitchen.		Furniture: tables, kitchen.	
	Average price per set.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$10.555	100.0	\$6.195	100.0	\$3.8255	100.0	\$14.435	100.0
1890.....	12.000	113.7	7.000	113.0	4.2000	109.8	15.000	103.9
1891.....	12.000	113.7	7.000	113.0	4.2000	109.8	15.000	103.9
1892.....	12.000	113.7	6.850	110.6	4.2500	111.1	15.000	103.9
1893.....	11.000	104.2	6.850	110.6	4.2500	111.1	15.000	103.9
1894.....	11.000	104.2	6.000	96.9	3.5000	91.5	14.250	98.7
1895.....	9.950	94.3	6.000	96.9	3.5000	91.5	14.250	98.7
1896.....	8.750	82.9	6.000	96.9	3.5000	91.5	13.800	95.6
1897.....	8.750	82.9	5.000	80.7	3.5000	91.5	13.800	95.6
1898.....	10.000	94.7	5.125	82.7	3.3130	86.6	13.800	95.6
1899.....	10.100	95.7	6.125	98.9	4.0420	105.7	14.450	100.1
1900.....	11.250	106.6	8.000	129.1	5.2080	136.1	15.600	108.1
1901.....	11.250	106.6	7.000	113.0	4.7500	124.2	15.600	108.1
1902.....	11.750	111.3	7.333	118.4	4.9167	128.5	15.600	108.1
1903.....	12.167	115.3	7.917	127.8	5.0000	130.7	15.600	108.1
1904.....	12.250	116.1	8.000	129.1	4.7708	124.7	15.600	108.1
1905.....	12.354	117.0	8.000	129.1	4.7500	124.2	15.600	108.1
1906.....	12.958	122.8	8.917	143.9	5.1250	134.0	16.500	114.3
1907.....	14.500	137.4	10.000	161.4	5.7917	151.4	18.000	124.7
1908.....	^a 11.000	^a 134.3	9.417	152.0	6.0000	156.8	18.000	124.7

Year.	Glassware: nappies, 4-inch.		Glassware: pitchers, $\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon, common.		Glassware: tumblers, $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint, common.		Table cutlery: carvers, stag handles.	
	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price per pair.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.112	100.0	\$1.175	100.0	\$0.1775	100.0	\$0.80	100.0
1890.....	.120	107.1	1.250	106.4	.1800	101.4	.80	100.0
1891.....	.120	107.1	1.250	106.4	.2000	112.7	.80	100.0
1892.....	.120	107.1	1.250	106.4	.1900	107.0	.80	100.0
1893.....	.120	107.1	1.250	106.4	.1900	107.0	.95	118.8
1894.....	.120	107.1	1.250	106.4	.1900	107.0	.80	100.0
1895.....	.120	107.1	1.250	106.4	.1850	104.2	.80	100.0
1896.....	.100	89.3	1.250	106.4	.1800	101.4	.80	100.0
1897.....	.100	89.3	1.000	85.1	.1700	95.8	.75	93.8
1898.....	.100	89.3	1.000	85.1	.1600	90.1	.75	93.8
1899.....	.100	89.3	1.000	85.1	.1300	73.2	.75	93.8
1900.....	.100	89.3	1.000	85.1	.1800	101.4	.75	93.8
1901.....	.140	125.0	1.300	110.6	.1800	101.2	.75	93.8
1902.....	.140	125.0	1.300	110.6	.1850	104.2	.75	93.8
1903.....	.140	125.0	1.300	110.6	.1767	99.5	.75	93.8
1904.....	.140	125.0	1.150	97.9	.1600	90.1	.75	93.8
1905.....	.140	125.0	1.050	89.4	.1500	84.5	.75	93.8
1906.....	.140	125.0	1.050	89.4	.1500	84.5	.75	93.8
1907.....	.140	125.0	1.050	89.4	.1500	84.5	.80	100.0
1908.....	.122	108.9	.963	82.0	.1325	74.6	.75	93.8

^a Furniture: bedroom sets, iron bedstead, hardwood dresser and washstand. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1907, \$11.25.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Continued.

Year.	House furnishing goods.						Miscellaneous.	
	Table cutlery: knives and forks, cocobolo handles.		Wooden ware: pails, oak-grained.		Wooden ware: tubs, oak-grained.		Cotton-seed meal.	
	Average price per gross.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price per nest of 3.	Relative price.	Average price per ton of 2,000 pounds.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$6.0600	100.0	\$1.2988	100.0	\$1.3471	100.0	\$21.9625	100.0
1890.....	7.7500	127.9	1.5917	122.6	1.6500	122.5	23.3750	100.4
1891.....	7.7500	127.9	1.4500	111.6	1.5667	116.3	25.2083	114.8
1892.....	6.8500	113.0	1.3500	103.9	1.4000	103.9	23.6958	107.9
1893.....	5.5000	90.8	1.3125	101.1	1.3083	97.1	25.7042	117.0
1894.....	5.5000	90.8	1.2583	96.9	1.2875	95.6	22.5583	102.7
1895.....	5.5000	90.8	1.1208	86.3	1.2500	92.8	18.9125	86.1
1896.....	5.5000	90.8	1.2625	97.2	1.2500	92.8	19.9375	90.8
1897.....	5.0000	82.5	1.2417	95.6	1.2500	92.8	20.4375	93.1
1898.....	5.5000	90.8	1.1333	87.3	1.2500	92.8	19.0000	86.5
1899.....	5.7500	94.9	1.2667	97.5	1.2583	93.4	20.7958	94.7
1900.....	5.7500	94.9	1.4917	114.9	1.4417	107.0	25.5458	116.3
1901.....	6.5000	107.3	1.5500	119.3	1.4500	107.6	25.0208	113.9
1902.....	6.5000	107.3	1.5500	119.3	1.4500	107.6	27.1333	123.5
1903.....	6.5000	107.3	1.5875	122.2	1.4500	107.6	26.7083	121.6
1904.....	6.6667	110.0	1.7000	130.9	1.4500	107.6	26.2000	119.3
1905.....	6.6875	110.4	1.7000	130.9	1.4500	107.6	26.3583	120.0
1906.....	6.0500	99.8	1.7000	130.9	1.4500	107.6	30.3917	138.4
1907.....	6.4833	107.0	1.9708	151.7	1.6000	118.8	28.7042	130.7
1908.....	5.4167	89.4	2.1000	161.7	1.6500	122.5	29.3917	133.8

Year.	Miscellaneous.							
	Cotton-seed oil: summer yellow, prime.		Jute: raw.		Malt: western made.		Paper: news.	
	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.3044	100.0	\$0.0359	100.0	\$0.7029	100.0	\$0.0299	100.0
1890.....	.3446	113.2	.0388	108.1	.7500	106.7	.0382	127.8
1891.....	.3567	117.2	.0371	103.3	.9271	131.9	.0340	113.7
1892.....	.3088	101.4	.0475	132.3	.8015	114.0	.0340	113.7
1893.....	.4550	149.5	.0346	96.4	.7750	110.3	.0318	106.4
1894.....	.3238	106.4	.0345	96.1	.7446	105.9	.0323	108.0
1895.....	.2721	89.4	.0279	77.7	.6854	97.5	.0308	103.0
1896.....	.2513	82.6	.0319	88.9	.5629	80.1	.0275	92.0
1897.....	.2365	77.7	.0373	103.9	.5438	77.4	.0271	90.6
1898.....	.2288	75.2	.0332	92.5	.6163	87.7	.0219	73.2
1899.....	.2663	87.5	.0365	101.7	.6221	88.5	.0209	69.9
1900.....	.3556	116.8	.0435	121.2	.6538	93.0	.0281	94.0
1901.....	.3571	117.3	.0400	111.4	.7450	106.0	.0226	75.6
1902.....	.4067	133.6	.0438	122.0	.7925	112.7	.0242	80.9
1903.....	.3977	130.7	.0464	129.2	.7246	103.1	.0253	84.6
1904.....	.3135	103.0	.0444	123.7	.6758	96.1	.0267	89.3
1905.....	.2696	88.6	a .0398	a 151.0	.6150	87.5	.0242	80.9
1906.....	.3613	118.7	a .0539	a 204.5	.6471	92.1	.0219	73.2
1907.....	.4869	160.0	a .0486	a 184.4	1.0346	147.2	.0249	83.3
1908.....	.4090	134.4	a .0370	a 140.4	.9325	132.7	.0248	82.9

^a Jute: raw, M-double triangle, shipments. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231; average price for 1904, \$0.0326.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908, AND BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899)—Concluded.

Year.	Miscellaneous.							
	Paper: wrapping, manila.		Proof spirits.		Rope: manila, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.		Rubber: Para Island.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.0553	100.0	\$1.1499	100.0	\$0.0934	100.0	\$0.8007	100.0
1890.....	.0575	104.0	1.0533	91.6	.1494	160.0	.8379	104.6
1891.....	.0575	104.0	1.1052	96.1	.1038	111.1	.7908	98.8
1892.....	.0558	100.9	1.0757	93.5	.1148	122.9	.6763	84.5
1893.....	.0579	104.7	1.0713	93.2	.0919	98.4	.7167	89.5
1894.....	.0584	105.6	1.1326	98.5	.0770	82.4	.6744	84.2
1895.....	.0586	106.0	1.2109	105.3	.0735	78.7	.7425	92.7
1896.....	.0588	106.3	1.2031	104.6	.0664	71.1	.8000	99.9
1897.....	.0588	106.3	1.1830	102.9	.0631	67.6	.8454	105.6
1898.....	.0459	83.0	1.2220	106.3	.0842	90.1	.9271	115.8
1899.....	.0438	79.2	1.2421	108.0	.1094	117.1	.9954	124.3
1900.....	.0480	86.8	1.2460	108.4	.1320	141.3	.9817	122.6
1901.....	.0502	90.8	1.2861	111.8	.1092	116.9	.8496	106.1
1902.....	.0497	89.9	1.3138	114.3	.1348	144.3	.7273	90.8
1903.....	.0526	95.1	1.2809	111.4	^a .1146	^a 122.7	.9054	113.1
1904.....	.0530	95.8	1.2692	110.4	^a .1171	^a 125.4	1.0875	135.8
1905.....	.0525	94.9	1.2616	109.7	^a .1195	^a 127.9	1.2425	155.2
1906.....	.0500	90.4	1.2879	112.0	^a .1252	^a 134.0	1.2131	151.5
1907.....	.0506	91.5	1.3133	114.2	^a .1290	^a 138.1	1.0633	132.8
1908.....	.0500	90.4	1.3565	118.0	^b .1015	^b 108.7	.8708	108.8

Year.	Soap: castile, mot-tled, pure.		Starch: laundry.		Tobacco: plug.		Tobacco: smoking, gran., Seal of N. C.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.0569	100.0	\$0.0348	100.0	\$0.3962	100.0	\$0.5090	100.0
1890.....	.0594	104.4	.0371	106.6	.4050	102.2	.5000	98.2
1891.....	.0621	109.1	.0426	122.4	.4008	101.2	.5000	98.2
1892.....	.0624	109.7	.0373	107.2	.3725	94.0	.5000	98.2
1893.....	.0615	108.1	.0366	105.2	.3967	100.1	.5000	98.2
1894.....	.0588	103.3	.0366	105.2	.4000	101.0	.5000	98.2
1895.....	.0507	89.1	.0363	104.3	.4000	101.0	.5000	98.2
1896.....	.0502	88.2	.0310	89.1	.3808	96.1	.5000	98.2
1897.....	.0531	93.3	.0300	86.2	.3758	94.9	.5000	98.2
1898.....	.0550	96.7	.0300	86.2	.4133	104.3	.5300	104.1
1899.....	.0558	98.1	.0300	86.2	.4175	105.4	.5600	110.0
1900.....	.0613	107.7	.0340	97.7	.4433	111.9	.5600	110.0
1901.....	.0655	115.1	.0363	104.3	.4658	117.6	.5600	110.0
1902.....	.0663	116.5	.0454	130.5	.4542	114.6	.5592	109.9
1903.....	.0658	115.6	.0431	123.9	.4500	113.6	.5700	112.0
1904.....	.0647	113.7	.0369	106.0	.4700	118.6	.5825	114.4
1905.....	.0650	114.2	.0329	94.5	.4900	123.7	.6000	117.9
1906.....	.0650	114.2	.0367	105.5	.4833	122.0	.6000	117.9
1907.....	.0671	117.9	.0404	116.1	.4700	118.6	.6000	117.9
1908.....	.0700	123.0	.0433	124.4	.4700	118.6	.6000	117.9

^a $\frac{7}{16}$ -inch. ^b Base sizes.

TABLE V.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908.

For explanation and discussion of this table, see pages 239 to 248. Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	Farm products.										
	Cotton: upland, mid- dling.	Flax- seed: No. 1.	Grain.						Hay: timo- thy, No. 1.	Hides: green, salted, packers', heavy native steers.	Hops: New York State, choice.
			Barley: by sample.	Corn: cash.	Oats: cash.	Rye: No. 2, cash.	Wheat: cash.	Aver- age.			
890....	142.9	125.5	111.6	103.8	115.6	103.0	118.9	110.6	95.8	99.6	148.0
891....	110.8	97.1	134.5	151.0	144.1	157.6	128.1	143.0	117.8	101.5	149.1
892....	99.0	91.4	112.2	118.3	113.2	127.7	104.9	115.3	113.5	92.8	141.4
893....	107.2	97.7	103.3	104.2	105.2	92.6	90.1	99.1	107.4	79.9	128.2
894....	90.2	121.6	113.2	113.7	115.7	88.1	74.4	101.0	99.9	68.4	85.5
895....	94.0	111.8	94.8	104.0	88.3	91.2	79.9	91.6	109.1	109.7	53.1
896....	102.0	72.9	65.7	67.8	67.0	66.5	85.4	70.5	99.0	86.6	49.5
897....	92.2	78.1	71.2	66.9	67.9	74.9	105.8	77.3	80.9	106.3	65.5
898....	76.9	99.8	95.9	82.6	91.9	93.8	117.8	96.4	79.9	122.8	91.5
899....	84.7	104.0	97.6	87.6	91.2	104.4	94.7	95.1	96.6	131.8	88.3
900....	123.8	145.7	106.2	100.2	84.5	97.9	93.7	96.5	110.9	127.4	83.7
901....	111.1	145.8	129.8	130.6	118.3	100.8	95.7	115.0	123.0	132.0	97.1
902....	115.1	135.0	139.4	156.9	147.3	102.5	98.7	129.0	120.9	142.8	134.1
903....	144.7	94.1	121.2	121.1	131.7	97.5	105.1	115.3	119.2	124.8	159.5
904....	155.9	99.6	116.9	132.6	135.8	133.4	138.3	131.4	112.5	124.4	196.2
905....	123.1	107.6	107.0	131.7	111.2	134.5	134.5	123.8	107.9	152.6	150.9
906....	142.0	99.1	112.8	121.8	122.1	115.5	105.6	115.6	124.3	164.7	92.0
907....	153.0	106.1	169.0	138.8	167.4	145.4	120.8	148.3	162.4	155.3	98.1
908....	134.8	108.0	161.8	179.9	189.5	148.0	131.8	163.0	118.3	142.6	67.1

Year.	Live stock.										Aver- age, farm prod- ucts.
	Cattle.			Hogs.			Sheep.			Aver- age.	
	Steers, choice to extra.	Steers, good to choice.	Aver- age.	Heavy.	Light.	Aver- age.	Native.	West- ern.	Aver- age.		
890....	91.5	87.4	89.5	89.6	88.8	89.2	120.5	118.0	119.3	99.3	110.0
891....	110.6	107.7	109.2	100.2	98.2	99.2	120.0	115.6	117.8	108.7	121.5
892....	95.7	95.0	95.4	116.8	114.6	115.7	127.2	123.2	125.2	112.1	111.7
893....	103.8	102.2	103.0	148.4	148.7	148.6	103.2	104.3	103.8	118.4	107.9
894....	97.0	95.6	96.3	112.7	111.6	112.2	71.7	75.4	73.6	94.0	95.9
895....	103.1	104.2	103.7	97.0	96.2	96.6	78.5	78.3	78.4	92.9	93.3
896....	86.4	90.2	88.3	76.1	80.5	78.3	78.0	79.4	78.7	81.8	78.3
897....	98.2	100.8	99.5	81.4	84.2	82.8	93.1	95.3	94.2	92.2	85.2
898....	101.1	103.2	102.2	86.2	85.0	85.6	104.4	105.3	104.9	97.5	96.1
899....	112.6	113.7	113.2	91.5	92.1	91.8	103.3	105.2	104.3	103.1	100.0
900....	108.7	113.9	111.3	115.2	115.7	115.5	109.7	114.3	112.0	112.9	109.5
901....	115.1	118.1	116.6	135.0	133.9	134.5	89.2	94.7	92.0	114.3	116.9
902....	140.4	138.5	139.5	158.0	152.4	155.2	100.6	105.7	103.2	132.6	130.5
903....	104.7	106.9	105.8	137.3	137.0	137.2	98.7	98.0	98.4	113.8	118.8
904....	112.0	109.7	110.9	116.8	116.5	116.7	110.3	107.8	109.1	112.2	126.2
905....	112.2	110.2	111.2	119.9	120.4	120.2	134.5	128.5	131.5	121.0	124.2
906....	115.2	113.1	114.2	141.3	143.1	142.2	131.7	133.5	132.6	129.7	123.6
907....	123.0	122.8	122.9	137.8	140.6	139.2	130.3	123.5	126.9	129.7	137.1
908....	128.1	126.7	127.4	131.4	127.5	129.5	^a 112.3	^b 109.6	111.0	^c 122.3	^d 133.1

^a Sheep, wethers, good to fancy. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231.^b Sheep, wethers, plain to choice. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231.^c Including horses and mules. See explanation, page 231.^d Including horses, mules, poultry, and tobacco. See explanation, page 231.

TABLE V.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	Food, etc.								
	Beans: medium choice.	Bread.							
		Crackers.			Loaf.				Average
		Boston.	Soda.	Average.	Washing- ton mar- ket.	Home- made (N. Y. market).	Vienna (N. Y. market).	Average.	
1890....	121.5	104.0	111.4	107.7	100.6	100.9	101.1	100.9	103.6
1891....	134.9	104.0	111.4	107.7	100.6	100.9	101.1	100.9	103.6
1892....	112.0	102.2	106.3	104.3	100.6	100.9	101.1	100.9	102.2
1893....	119.2	96.6	104.5	100.6	100.6	100.9	101.1	100.9	100.7
1894....	110.6	96.6	101.0	98.8	100.6	100.9	101.1	100.9	100.0
1895....	107.2	97.2	94.0	95.6	94.1	100.9	101.1	98.7	97.5
1896....	70.3	96.6	91.6	94.1	102.5	90.5	90.6	94.5	94.4
1897....	62.6	88.0	82.5	85.3	100.6	100.9	101.1	100.9	94.6
1898....	74.7	108.9	105.6	107.3	100.6	100.9	101.1	100.9	103.4
1899....	87.0	105.9	92.3	99.1	100.6	100.9	101.1	100.9	100.2
1900....	125.6	111.4	94.0	102.7	100.6	100.9	101.1	100.9	101.6
1901....	131.3	118.9	97.5	108.2	100.6	100.9	101.1	100.9	103.8
1902....	115.0	118.9	97.5	108.2	100.6	100.9	101.1	100.9	103.8
1903....	135.5	112.6	90.0	101.3	100.6	100.9	101.1	100.9	101.0
1904....	120.4	115.2	91.6	103.4	102.5	110.4	105.1	106.0	105.0
1905....	128.8	132.5	95.1	113.8	100.6	118.6	113.6	110.9	112.1
1906....	113.8	133.7	90.5	112.1	100.6	118.6	113.6	110.9	111.4
1907....	106.4	133.7	90.5	112.1	100.6	118.6	113.6	110.9	111.4
1908....	138.9	^a 133.7	90.5	112.1	100.6	126.2	117.3	114.5	113.6

Year.	Butter.				Cheese: New York, full cream.	Coffee: Rio No. 7.	Eggs: new- laid, fancy, near- by.	Fish.				
	Cream- ery, Elgin (mar- ket).	Cream- ery, extra (New York mar- ket).	Dairy, New York State.	Aver- age.				Cod, dry, bank, large.	Her- ring.	Mack- erel, salt, large No. 3s.	Salmon, canned.	Aver- age.
1890....	103.1	101.5	96.5	100.4	97.1	136.6	99.1	101.7	93.3	129.2	111.4	108.9
1891....	115.3	115.3	117.6	116.1	102.4	127.3	110.0	120.5	124.6	108.4	101.8	113.8
1892....	116.5	116.5	116.1	116.4	107.2	108.9	110.4	126.3	77.8	92.0	100.7	99.2
1893....	118.9	120.5	124.6	121.3	109.0	131.2	114.5	114.2	101.0	92.0	101.4	102.2
1894....	101.1	102.1	103.3	102.2	107.4	126.0	93.5	106.7	89.9	78.2	96.7	92.9
1895....	95.1	95.3	93.0	94.5	94.1	121.2	102.0	98.9	83.6	110.6	102.1	98.8
1896....	82.6	82.1	82.3	82.3	92.0	93.9	88.7	75.4	88.8	98.5	105.2	92.0
1897....	84.7	84.5	83.2	84.1	98.1	60.4	87.5	80.9	96.3	86.5	90.8	88.6
1898....	86.9	87.2	86.4	86.8	83.3	48.2	92.6	83.6	111.4	96.7	86.0	94.4
1899....	95.6	94.8	97.1	95.8	108.9	46.0	101.6	92.0	133.2	107.9	103.8	109.2
1900....	100.4	100.1	104.5	101.7	114.3	62.6	100.7	94.9	134.6	98.3	120.2	112.0
1901....	97.4	96.5	99.2	97.7	102.4	49.2	106.7	107.2	131.9	76.6	116.3	108.0
1902....	111.2	110.6	114.5	112.1	114.1	44.6	122.7	91.2	129.9	97.3	109.6	107.0
1903....	106.1	104.7	106.2	105.7	123.3	42.6	123.2	105.0	151.7	123.5	110.0	122.6
1904....	100.4	97.6	97.3	98.4	103.2	59.6	135.0	130.4	144.4	102.6	117.1	123.6
1905....	111.9	111.0	115.6	112.8	122.8	63.4	138.2	132.4	158.9	98.5	115.7	126.4
1906....	113.3	111.0	114.9	113.1	133.0	61.8	133.2	136.2	168.0	104.7	114.3	130.8
1907....	127.2	126.2	132.0	128.5	143.3	50.1	141.2	138.6	162.9	98.5	113.2	128.5
1908....	124.1	120.9	121.0	122.1	138.2	47.8	142.0	130.7	160.1	80.4	130.4	124.9

^a Crackers, oyster. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231.

TABLE V.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 to 1908—
Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	Food, etc.								
	Flour.						Fruit.		
	Buck- wheat.	Rye.	Wheat.			Average.	Apples.		
			Spring patents.	Winter straights.	Average.		Evap- orated, choice.	Sun-dried.	Average.
1890....	104.0	101.4	120.7	121.0	120.9	111.8	134.1	134.0	134.1
1891....	125.7	148.3	123.5	127.6	125.6	131.3	129.9	160.2	145.1
1892....	92.1	121.1	101.1	107.2	104.2	105.4	81.2	82.1	81.7
1893....	121.9	93.0	93.2	85.4	89.3	98.4	109.4	98.6	104.0
1894....	125.4	83.8	83.7	71.5	77.6	91.1	128.9	122.5	125.7
1895....	86.2	94.5	84.8	84.0	84.4	87.4	80.0	93.4	86.7
1896....	71.1	80.9	88.3	94.1	91.2	83.6	62.9	60.6	61.8
1897....	75.4	84.6	106.8	113.4	110.1	95.1	65.5	51.8	58.7
1898....	79.8	92.9	110.1	107.8	109.0	97.7	105.1	77.3	91.2
1899....	118.4	99.4	87.8	88.0	87.9	98.4	102.6	118.4	110.5
1900....	108.3	103.3	89.4	87.1	88.3	97.0	72.6	86.0	79.3
1901....	108.4	100.1	88.7	86.0	87.4	95.8	83.7	79.6	81.7
1902....	115.1	103.9	88.6	90.7	89.7	99.6	108.7	98.4	103.6
1903....	119.5	94.9	100.8	93.4	97.1	102.2	72.1	83.9	78.0
1904....	120.1	131.1	125.2	125.5	125.4	125.5	71.2	64.7	68.0
1905....	112.7	134.7	126.2	118.1	122.2	122.9	82.5	67.6	75.1
1906....	115.0	115.9	99.5	94.0	96.8	106.1	115.5	103.3	109.4
1907....	132.4	138.7	113.5	103.7	108.6	122.1	99.5	123.9	111.7
1908....	156.1	142.8	126.1	111.6	118.8	134.2	101.9	(a)	101.9

Year.	Fruit.				Glucose. ^(b)	Lard: prime contract.	Meal: corn.		
	Currants, in barrels.	Prunes, California, in boxes.	Raisins, California, London layer.	Average.			Fine white.	Fine yellow.	Average.
1890....	127.5	138.0	157.3	138.2	.....	96.8	101.2	100.3	100.8
1891....	113.6	129.2	120.1	130.6	.....	100.9	140.6	143.4	142.0
1892....	79.2	128.6	97.9	93.8	.....	117.9	113.7	114.2	114.0
1893....	72.0	134.2	113.3	105.5	124.3	157.5	105.0	106.5	105.8
1894....	46.1	95.0	76.9	93.9	111.4	118.2	106.7	104.5	105.6
1895....	67.7	86.0	95.2	84.5	109.2	99.8	102.2	104.4	103.3
1896....	87.2	75.1	67.9	70.7	81.7	71.7	77.5	77.2	77.4
1897....	127.7	70.5	93.2	81.7	86.0	67.4	77.8	75.1	76.5
1898....	154.7	70.3	92.7	100.0	91.8	84.4	84.1	83.2	83.7
1899....	125.3	73.0	85.5	101.0	95.6	85.0	91.1	91.2	91.2
1900....	192.0	67.4	101.3	103.9	104.9	105.5	96.5	97.4	97.0
1901....	221.6	67.8	96.1	109.8	116.0	135.3	114.2	116.8	115.5
1902....	131.7	71.2	112.3	104.5	153.6	161.9	146.4	150.0	148.2
1903....	126.9	62.1	96.3	88.3	129.7	134.1	123.7	125.7	124.7
1904....	130.1	59.6	98.2	96.0	126.3	111.8	127.8	131.1	129.5
1905....	130.7	59.3	79.1	83.8	125.1	113.9	126.4	130.3	128.4
1906....	163.7	83.5	106.6	117.9	142.9	135.6	120.8	124.2	122.5
1907....	187.5	76.6	108.4	119.2	159.4	140.7	129.5	133.5	131.5
1908....	162.4	77.3	120.6	119.5	186.2	138.8	154.0	158.8	156.4

^a Quotations discontinued.^b Average for 1893-1899=100.0.

TABLE V.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	Food, etc.										
	Meat.										Average.
	Beef.				Pork.					Mutton, dressed.	
	Fresh, native sides.	Salt, extra mess.	Salt, hams, western.	Average.	Bacon, short clear sides.	Bacon, short rib sides.	Hams, smoked.	Salt, mess, old to new.	Average.		
1890....	89.2	86.8	80.4	85.5	89.3	89.3	101.1	104.4	96.0	123.7	95.5
1891....	106.2	104.4	85.8	98.8	103.6	103.8	99.8	97.2	101.1	114.9	102.0
1892....	98.8	84.4	80.5	88.0	116.6	116.5	109.3	99.1	110.4	121.2	103.4
1893....	105.4	102.2	98.6	102.1	155.3	154.0	126.9	157.6	148.5	106.5	125.8
1894....	97.0	101.0	101.5	99.8	111.3	112.2	103.6	121.4	112.1	80.2	103.5
1895....	102.7	101.4	95.9	100.0	96.3	96.3	96.2	101.7	97.6	82.2	96.6
1896....	90.5	93.7	88.1	90.8	73.2	73.0	95.8	76.8	79.7	82.9	84.3
1897....	99.7	95.7	125.1	106.8	80.1	79.6	90.9	76.6	81.8	96.6	93.0
1898....	101.3	114.2	118.8	111.4	88.3	90.5	82.0	84.8	86.4	98.0	97.2
1899....	108.3	115.9	125.6	116.6	86.4	85.1	93.8	80.3	86.4	94.3	98.7
1900....	104.3	121.7	114.2	113.4	111.4	111.6	104.2	107.5	108.7	96.4	108.9
1901....	102.1	116.3	112.6	110.3	132.0	132.5	109.2	134.2	127.0	89.5	116.1
1902....	125.9	147.1	118.0	130.3	159.0	159.5	123.1	154.2	149.0	97.9	135.6
1903....	101.7	113.1	117.2	110.7	142.1	143.0	129.2	143.1	139.4	98.7	123.5
1904....	106.1	109.4	123.5	113.0	114.8	115.4	108.9	120.6	114.9	103.2	112.7
1905....	104.0	125.0	121.6	116.9	118.5	119.4	106.3	123.9	117.0	113.9	116.6
1906....	101.2	110.3	119.2	110.2	139.6	140.2	125.5	150.5	139.0	120.7	125.9
1907....	114.7	122.5	144.0	127.1	141.3	140.1	132.4	151.0	141.2	116.0	132.8
1908....	^a 129.5	164.5	153.2	^a 148.2	133.5	132.6	114.3	137.3	129.3	114.5	^a 137.4

Year.	Milk: fresh.	Molas- ses: New Orleans, open kettle.	Rice: domes- tic, choice.	Salt.			Soda: bicar- bonate of, Ameri- can.	Spices.			Starch: pure corn.
				Ameri- can.	Ash- ton's.	Aver- age.		Nut- megs.	Pepper, Singa- pore.	Aver- age.	
1890....	103.1	112.4	107.8	112.5	111.9	112.2	131.6	146.2	153.7	150.0	99.6
1891....	104.7	88.5	113.5	111.7	108.1	109.9	151.7	140.7	116.6	128.7	109.5
1892....	105.1	101.2	101.4	107.5	107.8	107.7	104.3	123.1	92.0	107.6	109.5
1893....	109.4	106.2	81.8	99.6	105.5	102.6	136.4	106.1	79.4	92.8	109.5
1894....	103.1	98.1	93.8	102.1	101.6	101.9	128.2	92.5	68.9	80.7	103.5
1895....	99.2	97.8	95.0	99.6	93.0	96.3	84.7	91.8	66.4	79.1	101.1
1896....	91.8	103.0	92.5	88.4	93.0	90.7	72.7	83.1	66.8	75.0	93.6
1897....	92.2	83.1	96.6	93.9	93.0	93.5	71.8	77.6	88.7	83.2	91.2
1898....	93.7	97.8	108.4	94.4	93.0	93.7	61.7	72.7	119.0	95.9	91.2
1899....	99.2	111.9	108.2	90.4	93.0	91.7	56.0	66.4	149.1	107.8	91.2
1900....	107.5	151.5	97.7	142.1	93.0	117.6	58.9	60.2	172.4	116.3	91.2
1901....	102.7	120.1	97.7	121.6	99.0	110.3	51.2	54.3	172.5	113.4	85.8
1902....	112.9	115.5	99.6	90.3	101.0	95.7	51.7	46.9	167.6	107.3	80.3
1903....	112.9	112.5	100.9	87.2	102.0	94.6	61.7	66.6	172.1	119.4	92.5
1904....	107.8	107.8	78.6	109.4	(^b)	109.4	62.2	50.3	164.1	107.2	95.8
1905....	113.3	102.5	74.3	107.2	(^b)	107.2	62.2	39.8	162.5	101.2	100.7
1906....	118.0	107.9	84.5	101.4	(^b)	101.4	62.2	40.0	151.9	96.0	105.3
1907....	131.4	129.7	95.2	112.6	(^b)	112.6	62.2	32.3	132.7	82.5	109.5
1908....	129.0	112.7	111.2	111.5	(^b)	111.5	52.6	(^b)	95.5	95.5	104.9

^a Including fresh carcass beef (Chicago market). See explanation, page 231.
^b Quotations discontinued.

TABLE V.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908—
Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	Food, etc.										
	Sugar.				Tallow.	Tea: For- mosa, fine.	Vegetables, fresh.			Vine- gar: cider, Mon- arch.	Aver- age, food, etc.
	89° fair refin- ing.	96° cen- trifu- gal.	Granu- lated.	Aver- age.			Onions.	Pota- toes, white.	Aver- age.		
1890.....	143.9	141.1	130.5	138.5	105.7	96.3	127.8	119.3	123.6	105.4	112.4
1891.....	101.8	101.1	99.7	100.9	111.0	99.2	121.3	154.9	138.1	121.8	115.7
1892.....	84.5	85.7	92.1	87.4	106.4	106.0	106.0	91.1	98.6	111.1	103.6
1893.....	94.3	95.1	102.3	97.2	125.1	101.7	93.8	134.5	114.2	101.5	110.2
1894.....	81.2	83.5	87.0	83.9	110.3	98.0	95.6	122.8	109.2	101.5	99.8
1895.....	85.2	84.1	87.9	85.7	99.8	95.1	91.6	86.7	89.2	98.1	94.6
1896.....	93.9	93.7	95.9	94.5	78.9	91.0	57.3	39.4	48.4	88.0	83.8
1897.....	90.6	92.1	95.1	92.6	76.3	98.6	115.5	65.7	90.6	88.0	87.7
1898.....	109.2	109.5	105.2	108.0	81.8	104.2	96.2	102.1	99.2	89.6	94.4
1899.....	115.4	114.3	104.2	111.3	104.1	109.8	94.8	83.6	89.2	94.7	98.3
1900.....	119.2	118.2	112.8	116.7	111.5	104.9	71.4	74.9	73.2	91.3	104.2
1901.....	103.6	104.4	106.8	104.9	119.1	100.4	103.0	113.0	108.0	89.6	105.9
1902.....	89.3	91.5	94.2	91.7	144.6	106.2	107.2	119.4	113.3	95.3	111.3
1903.....	93.0	96.1	98.2	96.4	117.2	80.9	104.9	105.2	105.1	88.0	107.1
1904.....	102.1	102.7	101.0	101.9	105.5	97.1	104.6	146.3	125.5	89.6	107.2
1905.....	108.8	110.6	111.2	110.2	103.2	94.2	95.3	80.7	88.0	98.6	108.7
1906.....	93.7	95.3	95.5	94.8	119.3	82.8	96.8	109.7	103.3	115.0	112.6
1907.....	95.7	97.0	98.4	97.0	142.8	81.0	103.0	98.4	100.7	116.7	117.8
1908.....	104.9	105.0	104.5	104.8	126.7	75.1	104.0	142.6	a 124.8	124.6	b 120.6

Year.	Cloths and clothing.										
	Bags: 2-bu., Amos- keag.	Blankets.				Boots and shoes.					
		11-4, all wool.	11-4, cotton warp, all wool filling.	11-4, cotton warp, cotton and wool filling.	Aver- age.	Men's bro- gans, split.	Men's calf bal. shoes, Good- year welt.	Men's split boots.	Men's vici kid shoes, Good- year. welt.	Wom- en's solid grain shoes.	Aver- age.
1890.....	113.9	108.3	106.0	108.5	107.6	106.1	101.0	104.0	108.7	104.0	104.8
1891.....	111.7	106.0	106.0	108.5	106.8	106.1	101.0	104.0	108.7	97.9	103.5
1892.....	110.8	107.1	104.4	101.4	104.3	104.9	101.0	104.0	108.7	94.8	102.7
1893.....	106.8	107.1	104.4	99.1	103.5	102.3	101.0	100.9	108.7	91.7	100.9
1894.....	91.1	101.2	89.7	96.7	95.9	97.9	101.0	97.9	108.7	91.7	99.4
1895.....	82.2	89.3	88.1	94.3	90.6	99.2	101.0	91.7	97.8	104.0	98.7
1896.....	91.6	89.3	91.4	94.3	91.7	100.4	101.0	94.8	97.8	104.0	99.6
1897.....	92.9	89.3	106.0	99.1	98.1	96.0	101.0	97.9	87.0	104.0	97.2
1898.....	95.6	107.1	102.0	99.1	102.7	92.2	97.6	100.9	87.0	104.0	96.3
1899.....	103.4	95.2	102.0	99.1	98.8	94.8	94.3	104.0	87.0	104.0	96.8
1900.....	112.6	107.1	122.3	123.8	117.7	94.8	94.3	110.1	87.0	110.6	99.4
1901.....	101.0	101.2	106.0	112.0	106.4	95.4	96.8	112.4	87.0	104.5	99.2
1902.....	102.4	101.2	106.0	112.0	106.4	94.1	96.8	111.1	87.0	105.5	98.9
1903.....	104.2	110.1	114.2	117.9	114.1	93.5	98.9	113.1	87.0	108.6	100.2
1904.....	128.4	110.1	118.3	123.8	117.4	93.5	98.9	113.7	87.3	112.3	101.1
1905.....	109.6	119.0	126.4	141.5	129.0	101.5	100.0	120.5	95.5	119.5	107.4
1906.....	129.1	122.0	130.5	141.5	131.3	126.8	c 108.0	144.8	103.4	126.2	121.8
1907.....	138.5	119.0	130.5	141.5	130.3	128.7	c 109.0	160.0	108.7	123.1	125.9
1908.....	134.3	113.1	(d)	e 136.1	124.6	114.8	c 109.0	(d)	108.7	118.5	121.3

^a Including cabbage. See explanation, page 231.^b Including canned corn, canned peas, and canned tomatoes, fresh carcass beef (Chicago market), dressed poultry, and cabbage. See explanation on page 231.^c Men's vici calf shoes, Blucher bal., vici calf top, single sole. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231.^d Quotations discontinued.^e 10-4, 2 lbs. to the pair, 54 x 74, all cotton. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231.

TABLE V.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	Cloths and clothing.								
	Broad-cloths: first quality, black, 54-inch, XXX wool.	Calico: Cocheco prints.	Carpets.				Cotton flannels.		
			Brussels, 5-frame, Bigelow.	Ingrain, 2-ply, Lowell.	Wilton, 5-frame, Bigelow.	Average.	2½ yards to the pound.	3½ yards to the pound.	Average.
1890....	113.7	117.5	103.1	108.6	104.2	105.3	123.9	119.7	121.8
1891....	113.7	104.0	112.7	116.2	109.4	112.8	123.9	119.7	121.8
1892....	113.7	117.5	103.1	106.1	104.2	104.5	118.7	113.0	115.9
1893....	113.7	113.0	98.3	111.1	104.2	104.5	102.7	100.0	101.4
1894....	91.2	99.5	93.5	98.5	104.2	98.7	95.6	95.7	95.7
1895....	79.7	94.9	93.5	88.4	91.1	91.0	92.1	91.3	91.7
1896....	79.7	94.9	93.5	85.9	91.1	90.2	92.1	95.7	93.9
1897....	98.2	90.4	95.9	90.9	93.8	93.5	81.4	95.7	88.6
1898....	98.2	81.4	103.1	98.5	99.0	100.2	81.4	80.5	81.0
1899....	98.2	87.3	103.1	96.0	99.0	99.4	87.7	88.3	88.0
1900....	108.0	94.9	103.1	103.5	101.6	102.7	104.5	98.6	101.6
1901....	110.3	90.4	103.1	101.0	101.6	101.9	90.7	100.0	95.4
1902....	110.3	90.4	103.5	101.9	102.2	102.5	92.1	100.0	96.1
1903....	110.3	91.1	108.7	108.1	108.9	108.6	104.1	109.4	106.8
1904....	110.5	95.7	110.3	109.1	110.7	110.0	125.4	125.7	125.6
1905....	115.2	93.5	115.1	116.2	115.9	115.7	121.0	118.4	119.7
1906....	116.6	99.5	117.9	116.2	118.9	117.7	130.7	125.7	128.2
1907....	116.6	^a 121.0	124.7	121.2	123.7	123.2	139.9	139.1	139.5
1908....	115.6	^a 104.3	119.9	116.6	120.2	118.9	117.4	121.0	119.2

Year.	Cotton thread: 6-cord, 200-yard spools, J. & P. Coats.	Cotton yarns.			Denims: Amos- keag.	Drillings.			Flannels: white, 4-4, Bal- lard Vale No. 3.
		Carded, white, mule- spun, northern, cones, 10/1	Carded, white, mule- spun, northern, cones, 22/1.	Average.		Brown, Pep- perell.	30-inch, Stark A.	Average.	
1890....	101.6	111.3	112.1	111.7	112.5	119.4	122.8	121.1	116.8
1891....	100.7	111.6	114.0	112.8	109.6	114.0	115.2	114.6	116.8
1892....	100.7	117.2	116.8	117.0	109.6	101.7	102.7	102.2	115.9
1893....	100.7	112.4	108.6	110.5	112.5	103.1	108.1	105.6	109.5
1894....	100.7	94.7	91.2	93.0	105.4	97.7	96.4	97.1	94.1
1895....	100.7	91.9	92.2	92.1	94.6	92.5	93.9	93.2	81.7
1896....	99.6	92.2	93.7	93.0	94.6	100.2	100.2	100.2	85.4
1897....	98.4	90.3	90.8	90.6	89.2	91.8	88.9	90.4	82.6
1898....	98.4	90.5	91.0	90.8	85.9	89.7	83.9	86.8	97.8
1899....	98.4	87.6	89.4	88.5	85.8	89.2	87.7	88.5	99.5
1900....	120.1	115.0	115.9	115.5	102.8	105.9	104.0	105.0	108.7
1901....	120.1	98.6	97.9	98.3	100.2	102.3	102.1	102.2	100.8
1902....	120.1	95.6	92.4	94.0	100.6	100.5	103.5	102.0	105.8
1903....	120.1	116.2	109.5	112.9	108.0	108.2	111.5	109.9	114.3
1904....	120.1	123.2	115.7	119.5	116.6	127.1	126.3	126.7	117.6
1905....	120.1	107.8	103.5	105.7	103.7	126.0	121.5	123.8	118.4
1906....	120.1	124.6	117.0	120.8	118.1	135.5	142.0	138.8	122.4
1907....	134.8	137.1	130.6	133.9	132.3	144.2	150.1	147.2	123.1
1908....	131.7	110.5	106.9	108.8	111.1	123.4	137.8	130.6	122.4

^a Calico: American standard prints, 64 x 64. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231.

TABLE V.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908—
Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	Cloths and clothing.								
	Ginghams.			Horse blankets: 6 pounds each, all wool.	Hosiery.				
	Amos-keag.	Lan-caster.	Average.		Men's cotton half hose, seamless, fast black, 20 to 22 oz.	Men's cotton half hose, seamless, 84 needles.	Women's combed Egyptian cotton hose, high spliced heel. ^(a)	Women's cotton hose, seamless, fast black, 26 to 28 oz.	Average.
1890.....	117.3	120.8	119.1	109.1	133.3	124.3	.....	131.6	129.7
1891.....	122.0	122.2	122.1	104.7	123.1	124.3	.....	121.1	122.8
1892.....	122.0	122.2	122.1	109.1	112.8	123.6	.....	115.8	117.4
1893.....	118.4	111.3	114.9	104.7	110.3	111.5	102.7	113.2	109.4
1894.....	91.0	88.0	89.5	96.0	102.6	92.4	102.7	105.3	100.8
1895.....	87.4	86.6	87.0	92.5	94.9	89.2	101.4	92.1	94.4
1896.....	88.6	87.3	88.0	90.8	87.2	89.2	101.4	84.2	90.5
1897.....	82.2	86.2	84.2	99.5	82.1	82.9	100.0	81.6	86.7
1898.....	80.9	85.2	83.1	99.5	76.9	82.9	97.3	76.3	83.4
1899.....	89.5	89.9	89.7	94.2	76.9	79.7	94.6	78.9	82.5
1900.....	96.6	96.0	96.3	118.7	82.1	82.9	102.7	81.6	87.3
1901.....	91.9	92.7	92.3	109.9	71.8	92.4	108.1	71.1	85.9
1902.....	98.1	100.3	99.2	109.9	76.9	85.0	100.0	78.9	85.2
1903.....	103.2	100.3	101.8	117.8	82.1	90.0	101.4	86.8	90.1
1904.....	102.8	97.0	99.9	122.2	82.1	95.9	97.3	81.6	89.2
1905.....	96.6	90.2	93.4	130.9	82.1	89.2	94.6	84.2	87.5
1906.....	106.0	103.3	104.7	135.3	85.3	89.2	102.7	81.6	89.7
1907.....	123.5	120.4	122.0	130.9	94.8	95.6	109.5	89.5	97.4
1908.....	102.8	100.0	101.5	126.5	88.9	(b)	95.9	c 84.2	89.5

Year.	Leather.					Linen thread.		
	Harness, oak.	Sole, hemlock.	Sole, oak.	Wax calf, 30 to 40 lbs. to the dozen, B grade.	Average.	Shoe, 10s, Barbour.	3-cord, 200-yard spools, Barbour.	Average.
1890.....	99.3	99.1	112.1	91.7	100.6	101.9	104.6	103.3
1891.....	99.6	95.8	109.4	98.8	100.9	101.9	93.2	97.6
1892.....	91.4	89.1	101.7	105.9	97.0	101.9	94.1	98.0
1893.....	92.7	92.6	103.6	98.5	96.9	102.8	97.5	100.2
1894.....	87.8	88.4	97.5	92.3	91.5	105.0	99.9	102.5
1895.....	111.5	106.9	101.7	112.0	108.0	97.3	99.9	98.6
1896.....	98.6	97.0	87.0	98.3	95.2	97.3	99.9	98.6
1897.....	93.9	104.8	91.6	94.1	96.1	97.3	101.8	99.6
1898.....	109.1	109.8	95.5	103.3	104.4	97.3	104.6	101.0
1899.....	116.0	116.2	99.9	105.0	109.3	97.3	104.6	101.0
1900.....	116.8	128.4	107.3	100.3	113.2	101.5	104.6	103.1
1901.....	114.7	127.6	104.8	96.0	110.8	101.9	104.6	103.3
1902.....	114.7	122.1	113.0	100.9	112.7	101.9	104.6	103.3
1903.....	114.3	116.9	111.3	105.4	112.0	96.7	98.2	97.5
1904.....	110.0	116.5	102.6	105.0	108.5	97.2	103.7	100.5
1905.....	115.0	118.1	108.9	106.5	112.1	97.2	103.7	100.5
1906.....	128.1	130.9	112.9	109.5	120.4	102.1	103.7	102.9
1907.....	129.0	136.4	113.6	117.1	124.0	102.1	107.3	104.7
1908.....	121.1	129.3	113.0	d 113.6	119.4	102.1	(b)	102.1

^a Average for 1893-1899=100.0.^b Quotations discontinued.^c 26-ounce. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231.^d Chrome calf, glazed finish, B grade. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231.

TABLE V.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908—
Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	Cloths and clothing.							
	Overcoatings.						Print cloths: 28-inch, 64 x 64.	Shawls: standard, all wool, 72 x 144 in., 42-oz.
	Beaver, Moscow, all wool, black.	Chinchilla, B-rough, all wool.	Chinchilla, cotton warp, C. C. grade.	Covert cloth, light weight, staple.	Kersey, standard, 27 to 28 oz. (a)	Aver- age.		
1890....	116.7	113.4	109.1	105.7	.....	111.2	117.7	107.0
1891....	116.7	113.4	107.7	105.7	.....	110.9	103.5	107.0
1892....	116.7	113.4	109.1	105.7	.....	111.2	119.3	107.0
1893....	111.7	108.5	109.9	105.7	.....	109.0	114.6	107.0
1894....	95.5	92.8	96.9	104.2	.....	97.4	96.8	107.0
1895....	84.9	87.7	92.3	99.9	.....	91.2	100.9	107.0
1896....	84.9	87.7	89.2	87.4	.....	87.3	90.9	89.1
1897....	84.9	87.7	93.7	83.6	94.9	89.0	87.6	89.5
1898....	89.4	97.7	98.3	97.2	104.2	97.4	72.6	90.2
1899....	98.7	97.7	93.9	104.9	100.9	99.2	96.3	89.1
1900....	120.1	116.7	100.2	101.4	126.3	112.9	108.6	107.0
1901....	106.1	97.7	90.8	97.2	120.3	102.4	99.3	107.0
1902....	106.1	97.7	92.3	97.2	120.3	102.7	108.9	107.0
1903....	117.3	103.1	92.8	94.0	126.3	106.7	113.3	107.0
1904....	111.7	103.1	93.3	94.0	132.3	106.9	117.3	107.0
1905....	117.3	111.8	94.0	96.9	146.8	113.4	110.0	117.5
1906....	(b)	117.8	101.6	96.9	163.7	120.0	127.7	128.5
1907....	(b)	119.4	100.5	96.9	158.0	118.7	167.4	107.0
1908....	(b)	(b)	89.0	96.9	148.3	111.7	118.0	(b)

Year.	Sheetings.									
	Bleached.				Brown.					Aver- age.
	10-4, At- lantic.	10-4, Pepper- ell.	10-4, Wam- sutta S. T.	Aver- age.	4-4, At- lantic A.	4-4, In- dian Head.	4-4, Pep- perell R.	4-4, Stark A. A.	Aver- age.	
1890....	122.1	116.2	106.0	114.8	121.0	115.8	116.2	125.7	119.7	117.6
1891....	116.4	106.6	107.2	110.1	118.1	116.1	108.3	113.1	113.9	112.3
1892....	108.7	100.8	99.8	103.1	106.7	103.5	103.3	103.8	104.3	103.8
1893....	111.8	103.3	103.6	106.2	111.9	108.5	105.8	109.3	108.9	107.7
1894....	94.8	92.5	93.5	93.6	99.3	95.5	96.4	99.2	97.6	95.9
1895....	93.8	94.7	92.2	93.6	94.0	93.5	96.0	97.7	95.3	94.6
1896....	92.6	95.1	99.2	95.6	96.7	99.4	101.3	97.3	98.7	97.4
1897....	87.4	92.3	99.2	93.0	88.6	93.9	95.3	86.1	91.0	91.8
1898....	83.2	91.3	99.2	91.2	80.1	86.3	86.2	80.8	83.4	86.7
1899....	89.4	107.3	100.1	98.9	84.3	86.9	91.5	85.9	87.2	92.2
1900....	111.3	121.7	104.3	112.4	100.4	99.5	107.4	96.8	101.0	105.9
1901....	100.9	112.4	99.2	104.2	98.0	100.8	107.4	94.1	100.1	101.8
1902....	104.4	111.5	99.2	105.0	99.3	99.8	103.3	^c 92.6	98.8	101.4
1903....	115.7	120.8	103.0	113.2	115.0	108.8	108.7	^c 101.9	108.6	110.6
1904....	128.3	128.7	94.1	117.0	129.8	128.1	121.4	^c 117.0	124.1	121.1
1905....	110.2	120.3	91.6	107.4	115.6	121.1	116.9	^c 118.6	118.1	113.5
1906....	^d 121.5	131.4	92.7	115.2	133.6	128.1	124.3	^c 125.5	127.9	122.4
1907....	^d 134.3	153.0	103.4	130.2	138.9	133.4	135.4	^c 127.1	133.7	132.2
1908....	^d 138.7	129.6	94.7	121.3	(b)	124.4	124.0	^e 102.0	118.1	120.0

^a Average for 1897-1899=100.0.^b Quotations discontinued.^c Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Massachusetts Mills, Flying Horse brand. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231.^d Sheetings: bleached, 9-4, Atlantic. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231.^e Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Lawrence, L. L. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231.

TABLE V.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908—
Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	Cloths and clothing.								
	Shirtings: bleached.						Silk: raw.		
	4-4, Fruit of the Loom.	4-4, Hope.	4-4, Lons- dale.	4-4, New York Mills.	4-4, Wam- sutta <o> XX	Average.	Italian, classical.	Japan, filatures.	Average.
1890....	116.1	115.2	116.2	110.5	106.6	112.9	122.7	130.5	126.6
1891....	109.8	111.6	113.1	110.2	106.4	110.2	98.4	99.8	99.1
1892....	111.0	105.2	111.7	106.3	102.6	107.4	105.3	107.7	106.5
1893....	114.3	113.2	114.4	105.6	103.5	110.2	118.2	113.0	115.6
1894....	99.9	98.4	100.0	101.0	100.2	99.9	86.5	83.7	85.1
1895....	96.2	96.5	95.9	97.1	102.2	97.6	94.9	94.2	94.6
1896....	95.6	98.4	94.2	101.0	100.3	97.9	85.3	84.8	85.1
1897....	88.0	91.1	87.1	95.4	98.6	92.0	85.5	86.2	85.9
1898....	80.2	82.2	81.8	89.5	85.1	83.8	91.1	90.5	90.8
1899....	88.5	87.5	86.1	82.8	94.1	87.8	112.1	109.7	110.9
1900....	103.4	106.5	100.6	89.7	101.8	100.4	106.0	103.7	104.9
1901....	103.0	111.0	101.5	86.8	92.3	98.9	90.4	87.4	88.9
1902....	103.8	107.3	101.9	87.4	93.4	98.8	96.5	95.1	95.8
1903....	105.4	107.1	103.9	97.0	102.7	103.2	106.3	102.9	104.6
1904....	110.2	111.9	109.5	94.7	97.2	104.7	90.8	90.6	90.7
1905....	102.7	105.2	101.7	96.8	99.4	101.2	96.5	99.3	97.9
1906....	112.2	115.6	110.9	^a 108.0	109.0	111.1	101.6	103.6	102.6
1907....	153.4	143.7	141.0	^a 132.8	116.0	137.4	131.1	125.9	128.5
1908....	125.4	(b)	120.1	^a 107.1	118.0	120.0	98.2	96.8	97.5

Year.	Suitsings.							Tickings: Amos- keag A. C. A.
	Clay worsted diagonal, 12-oz., Wash. Mills.(c)	Clay worsted diagonal, 16-oz., Wash. Mills.(c)	Indigo blue, all wool, 54-inch, 14- ounce, Middlesex.	Indigo blue, all wool, 16- ounce.	Serge, Washing- ton Mills 6700.(d)	Trouserings, fancy worsted.(d)	Aver- age.	
1890....			116.9	109.2			113.1	113.1
1891....			116.9	109.2			113.1	110.7
1892....			116.9	109.2	120.9	106.6	113.4	108.4
1893....			114.0	109.2	120.9	106.6	112.7	111.3
1894....			111.1	92.3	90.7	98.9	98.3	102.2
1895....	92.5	93.8	87.1	83.0	90.7	87.9	89.2	94.8
1896....	89.1	87.6	86.0	89.9	81.6	92.3	87.8	96.0
1897....	92.2	93.3	79.1	87.4	87.7	92.3	88.7	91.9
1898....	111.3	111.4	86.0	103.2	99.8	108.9	103.4	84.3
1899....	114.9	113.9	86.0	107.2	107.7	106.6	106.1	87.0
1900....	131.4	133.7	86.0	118.4	107.6	117.6	115.8	102.2
1901....	110.6	111.0	89.6	109.2	106.6	102.2	104.9	95.5
1902....	110.9	108.6	99.2	109.2	105.1	101.8	105.8	99.0
1903....	115.2	112.1	108.8	112.6	100.4	104.6	109.0	104.1
1904....	112.2	109.6	109.1	114.1	102.9	106.2	109.0	114.3
1905....	132.7	129.3	115.6	119.0	128.1	111.6	122.7	102.1
1906....	147.5	146.4	129.3	126.2	138.8	120.6	134.8	119.0
1907....	142.1	139.3	129.3	126.2	139.5	122.3	133.1	129.4
1908....	135.2	133.0	119.0	(b)	132.0	124.6	127.6	106.0

^a Williamsville, A1.^b Quotations discontinued.^c Average for 1895-1899=100.0.^d Average for 1892-1899=100.0.

TABLE V.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Underwear.			Women's dress goods.						
	Shirts and drawers, white, all wool, etc.	Shirts and drawers, white, merino, 52% wool, etc.	Average.	Alpaca, cotton warp, 22-inch, Hamilton.	Cashmere, all wool, 10-11 twill, 38-in., Atlantic J.	Cashmere, cotton warp, 9-twill, 4-4, Atlantic F.	Cashmere, cotton warp, 22-inch, Hamilton.	Cashmere, cotton warp, 27-inch, Hamilton.	Franklin sackings, 6-4.	Average.
1890....	106.2	106.9	106.6	108.1	119.8	119.3	109.9	111.0	115.3	113.9
1891....	110.0	112.7	111.4	108.1	126.1	119.3	109.9	111.0	119.9	115.7
1892....	110.0	112.7	111.4	106.3	128.2	117.7	108.3	109.6	119.9	115.0
1893....	110.0	112.7	111.4	104.6	111.8	98.4	106.7	106.1	117.6	107.5
1894....	92.7	95.4	94.1	100.9	84.3	88.7	100.3	102.7	96.8	95.6
1895....	92.7	92.5	92.6	93.7	81.0	83.8	97.0	95.8	84.3	89.3
1896....	92.7	92.5	92.6	93.7	67.5	83.6	93.8	93.0	80.7	85.4
1897....	92.7	92.5	92.6	93.7	82.2	90.3	90.5	88.8	82.2	88.0
1898....	92.7	95.4	94.1	93.7	88.6	94.3	90.5	88.8	88.4	90.7
1899....	100.4	86.7	93.6	96.6	110.4	104.8	93.1	93.0	94.9	98.8
1900....	100.4	95.4	97.9	104.6	119.1	108.0	100.3	99.9	118.3	108.4
1901....	100.4	95.4	97.9	104.6	111.3	104.3	100.3	102.7	104.5	104.6
1902....	100.4	95.4	97.9	103.7	111.3	108.0	99.5	102.0	108.3	105.5
1903....	100.4	95.4	97.9	101.5	114.3	110.5	97.8	101.2	114.5	106.6
1904....	100.4	95.4	97.9	112.4	117.7	114.5	106.7	110.5	113.4	112.5
1905....	100.4	95.4	97.9	^a 114.9	128.4	132.7	^b 107.7	121.4	131.0	122.7
1906....	115.8	106.0	110.9	^a 121.6	134.9	141.8	^b 109.6	^c 124.6	133.3	127.6
1907....	115.8	106.0	110.9	^a 124.9	134.9	147.0	^b 110.1	^c 127.8	126.8	128.6
1908....	115.8	106.0	110.9	^d 124.9	^e 127.1	138.6	^b 113.5	^c 124.6	^f 126.8	126.3

Year.	Wool.			Worsted yarns.			Average, cloths and clothing.
	Ohio, fine fleece (X and XX grade), scoured.	Ohio, medium fleece ($\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ grade), scoured.	Average.	2-40s, Australian fine.	2-40s, XXX, white, in skeins.	Average.	
1890....	129.5	134.6	132.1	120.4	124.1	122.3	113.8
1891....	124.1	127.5	125.8	121.3	125.4	123.4	111.3
1892....	110.7	115.6	113.2	119.6	114.8	117.2	109.0
1893....	102.0	101.2	101.6	111.4	107.6	109.5	107.2
1894....	80.5	77.6	79.1	91.3	91.2	91.3	96.1
1895....	68.2	71.9	70.1	72.9	75.1	74.0	92.7
1896....	71.3	69.8	70.6	71.2	74.5	72.9	91.3
1897....	89.7	87.6	88.7	83.6	81.3	82.5	91.3
1898....	111.3	105.3	108.3	101.2	99.7	100.5	93.4
1899....	112.8	108.8	110.8	107.1	106.3	106.7	96.7
1900....	119.3	116.0	117.7	118.3	118.5	118.4	106.8
1901....	98.7	94.5	96.6	102.2	102.1	102.2	101.0
1902....	104.4	97.2	100.8	110.3	^g 113.1	111.7	102.0
1903....	118.5	102.1	110.3	115.6	^g 120.4	118.0	106.0
1904....	124.2	106.7	115.5	116.6	^g 116.3	116.5	109.8
1905....	137.4	117.2	127.3	123.0	^g 126.4	124.7	112.0
1906....	129.9	112.3	121.1	127.0	^g 130.0	128.5	120.0
1907....	129.9	113.0	121.5	127.3	^g 128.4	127.9	126.7
1908....	129.6	107.3	118.3	120.8	^h 114.4	117.6	116.0

^a Danish cloth, cotton warp and filling, 22-inch. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231.^b Poplar cloth, cotton warp and filling, 36-inch. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231.^c Cashmere, cotton warp, 36-inch, Hamilton. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231.^d Sicilian cloth, cotton warp, 50-inch. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231.^e Cashmere, all wool, 8-9 twill, 35-inch, Atlantic Mills. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231.^f Panama cloth, all wool, 54-inch. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231.^g Designated as XXXX.^h 2-32s, crossbred stock, white, in skeins. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231.

TABLE V.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908—
Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	Fuel and lighting.										
	Candles: ada- man- tine, 6s, 14-oz.	Coal.									
		Anthracite.					Bituminous.				Aver- age.
		Bro- ken.	Chest- nut.	Egg.	Stove.	Aver- age.	Georges Creek (at mine).	Georges Creek (f. o. b. N. Y. Harbor).	Pitts- burg (Yough- io- gheny).	Aver- age.	
1890.....	102.3	103.5	93.3	100.6	97.8	98.8	97.1	108.9	103.3	103.1	100.6
1891.....	102.3	102.3	96.7	104.4	101.6	101.3	106.9	110.5	122.7	113.4	106.4
1892.....	102.3	107.4	109.7	110.8	109.4	109.3	101.3	106.9	116.5	108.2	108.9
1893.....	112.9	105.8	115.9	107.2	110.5	109.9	103.6	107.6	117.9	109.7	109.8
1894.....	110.9	101.5	98.5	94.3	94.9	97.3	92.4	99.8	98.6	96.9	97.1
1895.....	108.7	97.5	82.9	84.3	82.4	86.8	87.2	102.5	93.3	94.3	90.0
1896.....	108.7	97.1	98.9	98.8	100.0	98.7	101.3	97.1	89.1	95.8	97.5
1897.....	95.3	96.4	103.9	105.7	105.8	103.0	93.8	89.0	88.6	90.5	97.6
1898.....	78.4	95.4	98.8	100.2	100.1	98.6	102.7	79.3	87.9	90.0	94.9
1899.....	78.4	93.1	101.4	93.8	97.6	96.5	113.9	98.4	82.6	98.3	97.3
1900.....	135.4	97.1	108.9	99.7	104.0	102.4	135.0	106.0	117.0	119.3	109.7
1901.....	140.7	105.5	120.4	112.9	113.9	113.2	150.5	106.6	117.0	124.7	118.1
1902.....	140.7	110.4	124.0	121.5	117.6	118.4	239.1	148.0	122.4	169.8	140.4
1903.....	127.4	126.2	134.2	134.3	127.1	130.5	269.6	161.8	143.9	191.8	156.7
1904.....	115.1	126.1	134.2	134.2	127.1	130.4	196.9	116.5	132.5	148.6	138.2
1905.....	109.7	125.1	134.1	134.3	127.1	130.2	180.0	114.8	124.4	139.7	134.3
1906.....	98.0	124.8	135.2	135.3	128.1	130.9	174.4	113.9	122.7	137.0	133.5
1907.....	94.8	124.9	134.1	134.2	127.1	130.1	173.0	118.0	128.1	139.7	134.2
1908.....	93.5	124.8	134.1	134.1	127.1	130.1	162.2	112.3	132.3	136.1	132.7

Year.	Coke: Connellsville, furnace.	Matches: parlor, domestic.	Petroleum.					Average, fuel and lighting.
			Crude.	Refined.			Average.	
				For export.	150° fire test, w. w.	Average.		
1890.....	122.7	111.5	95.4	112.9	111.8	112.4	106.7	104.7
1891.....	110.4	99.6	73.6	105.5	98.8	102.2	92.6	102.7
1892.....	106.5	99.6	61.1	93.8	89.2	81.4	91.5	101.1
1893.....	87.1	99.6	70.3	80.4	81.5	81.0	77.4	100.0
1894.....	62.3	94.9	92.2	79.4	81.5	80.5	84.4	92.4
1895.....	78.0	96.1	149.2	109.6	103.6	106.6	120.8	98.1
1896.....	110.4	99.6	129.5	108.2	116.7	112.5	118.1	104.3
1897.....	95.2	99.6	86.5	92.0	101.1	96.6	93.2	96.4
1898.....	98.8	99.6	100.2	96.8	102.1	99.5	99.7	95.4
1899.....	128.7	99.6	142.1	121.9	114.0	118.0	126.0	105.0
1900.....	155.8	99.6	148.5	131.6	133.5	132.6	137.9	120.9
1901.....	115.6	99.6	132.9	115.4	123.1	119.3	123.8	119.5
1902.....	158.2	90.1	135.9	113.1	124.5	118.8	124.5	134.3
1903.....	171.5	85.4	174.5	132.5	153.1	142.8	153.4	149.3
1904.....	96.4	85.4	178.8	127.3	153.6	140.5	153.2	132.6
1905.....	134.7	85.4	152.1	111.2	141.9	126.6	135.1	128.8
1906.....	157.5	85.4	175.5	117.4	146.1	131.8	146.3	131.9
1907.....	166.3	85.4	190.5	127.0	151.2	139.1	156.2	135.0
1908.....	100.6	85.4	195.6	133.9	151.7	143.1	160.6	130.8

TABLE V.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908—
Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	Metals and implements.											
	Bar iron.			Barb wire: galvanized.	Builders' hardware.				Copper.			
	From mill (Pittsburg market).	From store (Phila. market).	Average.		Butts.	Door-knobs: steel, bronze plated.	Locks: common mortise.	Average.	Ingot.	Sheet, hot-rolled (base sizes).	Wire, bare.	Average.
1890....	126.9	125.0	126.0	141.2	111.7	97.8	101.6	103.7	127.6	137.1	128.1	130.9
1891....	117.9	115.9	116.9	127.4	111.7	97.8	101.6	103.7	105.8	114.5	112.7	111.0
1892....	113.1	114.0	113.6	109.5	96.8	97.8	101.6	98.7	93.5	96.4	98.2	96.0
1893....	103.4	103.7	103.6	99.7	98.4	97.8	101.6	99.3	88.6	90.4	92.2	90.4
1894....	82.8	81.7	82.3	86.1	95.9	97.8	100.1	97.9	76.8	85.9	79.0	80.6
1895....	86.2	87.8	87.0	88.9	100.3	115.1	102.0	105.8	87.1	85.9	84.6	85.9
1896....	84.1	85.4	84.8	77.7	104.1	102.1	106.1	104.1	88.9	85.9	92.6	89.1
1897....	75.9	79.9	77.9	71.3	96.8	97.8	102.0	98.9	91.7	88.2	93.9	91.3
1898....	73.8	78.0	75.9	72.7	92.4	97.8	91.8	94.0	96.8	84.4	93.9	91.7
1899....	134.5	126.2	130.4	125.5	92.4	97.8	91.8	94.0	143.2	131.1	124.7	133.0
1900....	148.3	119.5	133.9	134.4	126.6	106.8	96.5	110.0	134.6	124.6	123.0	127.4
1901....	124.1	112.2	118.2	120.2	116.8	112.0	91.8	106.9	136.7	125.9	124.0	128.9
1902....	133.8	129.9	131.9	116.9	126.6	126.9	104.0	119.2	97.3	107.5	90.6	98.5
1903....	122.1	122.0	122.1	108.4	126.6	132.6	110.2	123.1	110.9	115.6	102.3	109.6
1904....	102.1	104.9	103.5	99.3	126.6	144.8	125.5	132.3	106.2	108.5	98.2	104.3
1905....	129.0	117.1	123.1	94.3	126.6	213.6	183.1	174.4	127.7	120.1	116.3	121.4
1906....	126.8	120.7	123.8	96.1	126.6	259.8	221.3	202.6	158.9	143.2	144.0	148.7
1907....	131.3	128.7	130.0	104.3	126.6	265.2	244.8	212.2	172.2	168.3	164.1	168.2
1908....	109.5	103.7	106.6	103.8	126.6	235.7	203.2	192.3	110.5	108.0	103.8	107.4

Year.	Metals and implements.									
	Lead: pig.	Lead pipe.	Nails.			Pig iron.				
			Cut, 8-penny, fence and common.	Wire, 8-penny, fence and common.	Average.	Bessemer.	Foundry No. 1.	Foundry No. 2.	Gray forge, southern, coke.	Average.
1890....	115.5	112.1	125.2	137.1	131.2	137.0	124.3	131.4	130.8	130.9
1891....	114.7	116.2	100.3	114.1	107.2	115.8	118.4	117.9	112.9	116.3
1892....	108.4	107.6	96.2	101.3	98.8	104.3	106.4	105.5	106.3	105.6
1893....	98.2	103.8	92.0	92.1	92.1	93.4	98.1	95.3	95.9	95.7
1894....	86.9	92.0	83.6	76.4	80.0	82.6	85.5	83.1	80.6	83.0
1895....	85.6	87.2	105.3	98.0	101.7	92.3	88.5	89.4	93.1	90.8
1896....	78.7	85.1	148.4	135.3	141.9	88.1	87.5	90.2	86.6	88.1
1897....	94.0	89.6	72.9	68.7	70.8	73.5	81.7	77.4	79.4	78.0
1898....	99.7	95.5	65.3	66.5	65.9	75.0	78.8	76.8	78.6	77.3
1899....	117.6	111.0	110.8	110.4	110.6	138.1	130.8	132.9	135.8	134.4
1900....	116.8	106.3	123.1	121.8	122.5	141.5	135.0	141.8	140.7	139.8
1901....	115.0	104.8	115.6	109.4	112.5	115.7	107.2	112.8	113.2	112.2
1902....	107.9	108.3	116.7	97.3	107.0	150.0	149.9	162.7	158.8	155.4
1903....	112.3	107.8	120.2	96.0	108.1	137.7	134.5	146.6	146.4	141.3
1904....	116.3	99.5	99.5	88.2	93.9	99.8	105.2	104.4	105.3	103.7
1905....	125.7	108.4	99.9	87.7	93.8	118.7	120.8	125.7	130.7	124.0
1906....	154.3	133.3	105.7	90.6	98.2	141.8	141.7	147.6	149.1	145.1
1907....	144.9	139.2	118.3	97.9	108.1	165.8	161.4	182.9	189.3	174.9
1908....	110.8	98.4	106.7	97.1	102.4	123.9	119.6	124.5	129.6	124.8

TABLE V.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908—
Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	Metals and implements.									
	Quick-silver.	Silver: bar, fine.	Spelter: western.	Steel billets.	Steel rails.	Steel sheets: black, No. 27. ^(a)	Tin: pig.	Tin plates.		
								Domes- tic, Bes- semer, coke, 14x20. ^(b)	Import- ed, Bes- semer, coke, I.C., 14x20. ^(c)	Aver- age.
1890....	130.5	140.6	122.6	141.5	121.9	.....	115.5	.....	104.6	104.6
1891....	112.3	132.2	112.4	117.7	114.8	.....	110.3	.....	116.4	116.4
1892....	100.9	116.9	102.9	109.8	115.1	.....	110.9	.....	115.7	115.7
1893....	93.2	104.4	90.7	94.9	107.9	.....	109.0	.....	117.1	117.1
1894....	85.7	85.5	78.5	77.0	92.1	104.9	98.7	.....	106.7	106.7
1895....	91.8	88.5	80.1	85.9	93.4	108.9	76.5	.....	84.4	84.4
1896....	89.0	91.0	88.7	87.5	107.4	96.0	72.4	100.6	82.9	91.8
1897....	92.2	81.1	93.1	70.1	71.9	87.1	74.0	93.2	85.1	89.2
1898....	97.0	78.9	100.2	71.1	67.6	84.8	84.5	83.5	87.2	85.4
1899....	107.3	80.8	130.1	144.6	107.9	119.2	148.2	122.7	(d)	122.7
1900....	121.0	82.9	97.8	116.4	123.9	130.8	163.7	137.0	(d)	137.0
1901....	118.5	79.7	89.6	112.1	104.9	140.6	142.6	122.7	(d)	122.7
1902....	115.5	70.5	107.7	142.1	107.4	129.9	144.2	120.7	(d)	120.7
1903....	113.4	72.4	123.5	129.7	107.4	116.1	153.4	115.4	(d)	115.4
1904....	105.5	77.2	113.9	103.0	107.4	93.8	152.5	105.5	(d)	105.5
1905....	97.4	81.5	131.0	111.6	107.4	99.1	170.3	108.5	(d)	108.5
1906....	98.6	90.0	137.2	127.5	107.4	105.8	213.6	113.1	(d)	113.1
1907....	97.1	88.1	136.5	135.9	107.4	111.6	211.1	119.8	(d)	119.8
1908....	109.1	71.4	105.1	122.2	107.4	107.1	160.2	113.9	(d)	113.9

Year.	Tools.								
	Augers.	Axes: M. C. O., Yankee.	Chisels: extra, socket firmer, 1-inch.	Files: 8- inch mill bastard.	Hammers: Maydole No. 1½.	Planes: Bailey No. 5, jack plane.	Saws.		
							Crosscut, Disston No. 2.	Hand, Disston No. 7.	Average.
1890....	118.2	120.4	110.9	106.7	96.9	107.4	100.0	112.7	106.4
1891....	118.2	118.3	110.9	104.6	96.9	107.4	100.0	98.6	99.3
1892....	118.2	106.5	110.9	102.2	96.9	107.4	100.0	98.6	99.3
1893....	111.9	106.5	102.1	101.6	96.9	107.4	100.0	98.6	99.3
1894....	95.9	100.9	91.5	97.3	96.9	104.3	100.0	98.6	99.3
1895....	82.9	98.0	90.3	95.4	97.6	93.9	100.0	98.6	99.3
1896....	86.7	88.4	94.7	91.2	105.2	93.0	100.0	98.6	99.3
1897....	88.6	83.9	90.3	94.4	105.2	93.0	100.0	98.6	99.3
1898....	88.6	79.9	90.8	96.8	100.6	93.0	100.0	98.6	99.3
1899....	91.1	97.1	107.6	109.7	107.0	93.0	100.0	98.6	99.3
1900....	124.4	102.9	127.6	127.8	115.9	107.0	100.0	98.6	99.3
1901....	105.7	88.8	121.4	123.1	117.2	110.4	100.0	98.6	99.3
1902....	111.9	103.0	142.6	123.1	117.2	114.2	100.0	98.6	99.3
1903....	143.7	107.6	147.8	123.1	129.0	115.7	100.0	98.6	99.3
1904....	149.3	123.3	158.4	122.0	129.0	115.7	100.0	98.6	99.3
1905....	190.7	134.7	209.5	121.6	129.0	115.7	100.0	98.6	99.3
1906....	221.8	143.1	221.1	119.8	129.0	129.3	100.0	101.3	100.7
1907....	223.9	144.9	234.3	117.0	129.0	115.7	100.0	101.3	100.7
1908....	223.9	144.9	198.0	111.9	129.0	115.7	100.0	101.3	100.7

^a Average for the period July, 1894, to December, 1899=100.0^b Average for 1896-1899=100.0.^c Average for 1890-1898=100.0.^d Quotations discontinued.

TABLE V.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	Metals and implements.						
	Tools.				Wood screws: 1-inch, No. 10, flat head.	Zinc: sheet.	Average, metals and implements.
	Shovels: Ames No. 2.	Trowels: M. C. O., brick, 10½-inch.	Vises: solid box, 50-pound.	Average.			
1890....	100.1	100.0	106.1	107.2	130.5	114.0	119.2
1891....	100.1	100.0	106.1	105.6	132.5	107.7	111.2
1892....	100.1	100.0	109.1	104.5	139.1	103.4	106.7
1893....	100.1	100.0	107.6	103.0	139.1	94.0	100.0
1894....	94.7	100.0	104.0	98.6	103.2	74.4	90.7
1895....	94.7	100.0	97.2	95.3	74.0	85.1	92.7
1896....	99.3	100.0	95.4	95.7	68.4	93.0	93.0
1897....	100.8	100.0	89.7	95.0	56.3	93.0	86.7
1898....	100.8	100.0	84.1	93.9	60.8	103.5	86.6
1899....	109.4	100.0	100.7	101.3	96.2	131.9	114.4
1900....	115.9	100.0	109.4	111.8	120.5	114.8	120.7
1901....	115.9	100.0	128.7	110.0	69.2	104.7	111.5
1902....	118.9	100.0	131.5	114.6	63.0	107.9	117.9
1903....	102.0	100.0	132.7	118.2	72.4	113.3	117.2
1904....	97.3	100.0	109.1	118.4	62.6	105.6	109.6
1905....	96.9	100.0	106.1	127.5	69.9	128.5	122.6
1906....	96.9	100.0	115.9	134.4	69.9	135.0	135.5
1907....	99.7	100.0	147.4	115.7	80.7	140.9	143.2
1908....	99.4	100.0	147.4	113.6	66.2	121.3	125.4

Year	Lumber and building materials.							
	Brick: common domestic.	Carbonate of lead: American, in oil.	Cement.			Doors: pine.	Lime: common.	Linseed oil: raw.
			Portland, domestic.(a)	Rosendale.	Average.			
1890....	118.0	110.6	.....	118.8	118.8	125.8	117.5	135.8
1891....	102.6	112.7	.....	106.2	106.2	114.4	109.5	106.8
1892....	103.7	114.0	.....	109.2	109.2	114.4	111.5	90.0
1893....	104.9	105.5	.....	100.0	100.0	112.1	111.5	102.2
1894....	89.9	90.8	.....	104.5	104.5	96.1	101.8	115.6
1895....	95.5	91.0	98.6	96.1	97.4	83.5	93.8	115.6
1896....	91.0	89.6	100.2	93.9	97.1	76.6	83.3	81.2
1897....	88.8	92.7	98.5	84.8	91.7	74.3	86.3	72.2
1898....	103.4	94.1	100.1	85.7	92.9	84.6	89.0	86.5
1899....	102.2	98.4	102.6	100.8	101.7	118.2	95.8	94.1
1900....	94.4	108.3	108.1	114.6	111.4	145.5	82.0	138.7
1901....	103.7	99.8	94.7	114.8	104.8	173.1	92.9	140.0
1902....	96.8	93.4	97.7	97.5	97.6	194.1	96.7	130.8
1903....	106.2	106.6	101.6	100.3	101.0	158.2	94.5	91.9
1904....	134.7	103.6	73.2	90.4	81.8	154.6	99.0	91.7
1905....	145.7	109.7	71.5	93.9	82.7	163.2	106.9	103.1
1906....	153.7	119.6	78.9	107.1	93.0	153.5	113.7	89.3
1907....	110.7	120.8	82.4	107.1	94.8	167.5	113.9	95.7
1908....	91.8	112.7	73.1	107.1	89.5	161.3	125.4	96.5

a Average for 1895-1899=100.0.

TABLE V.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908—
Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	Lumber and building materials.									
	Hem- lock.	Maple: hard.	Oak: white.			Pine.				
			Plain.	Quar- tered.	Aver- age.	White, boards.			Yellow, siding.	Average.
						No. 2 barn.	Uppers.	Aver- age.		
1890....	105.2	100.0	101.2	95.9	98.6	98.1	94.7	96.4	112.4	101.7
1891....	104.1	100.0	101.5	99.8	100.7	99.4	96.7	98.1	108.1	101.4
1892....	102.8	100.0	102.7	98.7	100.7	100.2	98.9	99.6	100.2	99.8
1893....	100.3	100.0	103.5	98.7	101.1	108.9	104.2	106.6	100.2	104.4
1894....	97.9	100.0	99.5	95.2	97.4	106.2	99.7	103.0	100.2	102.0
1895....	93.2	100.0	96.8	99.2	98.0	100.8	98.8	99.8	91.6	97.1
1896....	93.3	100.0	96.8	101.5	99.2	96.4	100.2	98.3	88.9	95.2
1897....	92.0	100.0	96.8	100.3	98.6	92.5	99.5	96.0	89.0	93.7
1898....	98.2	100.0	96.8	97.8	97.3	90.6	99.0	94.8	100.9	96.8
1899....	113.0	100.1	104.1	112.7	108.4	106.9	108.4	107.7	108.5	107.9
1900....	137.9	103.8	109.1	120.1	114.6	125.7	123.5	124.6	112.2	120.5
1901....	125.4	100.8	98.2	110.2	104.2	122.0	129.8	125.9	106.5	119.4
1902....	132.4	107.8	109.2	117.5	113.4	137.3	160.7	149.0	113.7	137.2
1903....	140.4	119.5	119.8	139.3	129.6	140.3	171.8	156.1	113.7	141.9
1904....	142.1	117.0	124.2	150.4	137.3	134.4	174.0	154.2	116.0	141.5
1905....	149.4	115.1	126.5	149.5	138.0	141.2	176.1	158.7	134.9	150.7
1906....	183.0	117.0	134.7	147.5	141.1	173.9	182.0	178.0	158.9	171.6
1907....	186.0	121.7	147.5	149.0	148.3	195.7	200.2	198.0	165.2	187.0
1908....	174.5	119.3	131.7	149.3	140.5	190.3	198.1	194.2	^a 171.8	^a 189.0

Year.	Lumber.			Oxide of zinc.	Plate glass: polished.			Putty.	Rosin: good, strained.
	Poplar.	Spruce.	Average.		Area 3 to 5 sq. ft.	Area 5 to 10 sq. ft.	Average.		
1890....	97.2	113.5	102.0	106.3	146.0	134.9	140.5	110.8	96.1
1891....	97.2	99.1	100.7	104.8	143.3	132.9	138.1	110.8	102.4
1892....	97.6	103.5	100.5	106.5	115.7	106.0	110.9	101.9	93.2
1893....	107.2	96.0	102.1	103.3	115.7	106.0	110.9	101.3	87.6
1894....	101.2	88.6	98.7	93.3	90.9	86.7	88.8	99.4	86.9
1895....	98.8	99.3	97.6	87.5	82.6	92.5	87.6	91.8	108.4
1896....	98.8	99.3	97.2	95.8	93.7	104.0	98.9	91.8	121.2
1897....	97.8	97.6	96.2	94.3	55.1	61.7	58.4	91.8	112.0
1898....	95.6	95.8	97.2	99.0	74.4	82.9	78.7	91.8	98.7
1899....	108.5	107.3	107.7	109.5	82.6	92.5	87.6	106.3	93.5
1900....	120.2	121.1	119.3	112.8	93.7	104.0	98.9	120.3	111.3
1901....	117.0	125.4	115.0	109.5	88.2	94.4	91.3	94.9	106.3
1902....	134.2	134.2	127.4	110.0	70.9	79.2	75.1	121.5	112.0
1903....	158.3	133.7	137.4	115.8	72.3	83.1	77.7	89.2	153.9
1904....	160.5	142.9	140.2	115.8	62.7	70.3	66.5	69.6	196.8
1905....	153.7	149.3	144.0	116.3	66.3	71.8	69.1	69.0	237.7
1906....	162.5	178.0	159.7	127.0	76.1	77.7	76.9	75.3	278.8
1907....	185.2	167.3	168.6	134.5	77.2	80.1	78.7	75.9	304.0
1908....	185.8	144.9	^a 164.0	128.3	58.2	64.8	61.5	75.9	227.9

^a Including yellow pine flooring, see explanation, page 231.

TABLE V.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908—
Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	Lumber and building materials.								
	Shingles.			Tar.	Turpen- tine: spirits of.	Window glass: American, single.			Average, lumber and building mate- rials.
	Cypress.	White pine.	Average.			Firsts, 6 x 8 to 10 x 15 inches.	Thirds, 6 x 8 to 10 x 15 inches.	Average.	
1890....	118.7	102.6	110.7	122.4	122.0	103.6	98.2	100.9	111.8
1891....	115.2	106.9	111.1	131.4	113.5	102.8	97.3	100.1	108.4
1892....	111.7	104.4	108.1	107.9	96.5	92.7	87.7	90.2	102.8
1893....	106.3	102.8	104.6	86.8	89.8	99.4	94.0	96.7	101.9
1894....	99.2	100.2	99.7	90.6	87.7	92.6	89.8	91.2	96.3
1895....	93.9	98.8	96.4	94.8	87.4	74.3	76.5	75.4	94.1
1896....	88.6	96.5	92.6	84.0	82.1	83.8	88.0	85.9	93.4
1897....	83.3	94.6	89.0	87.5	87.5	102.2	107.9	105.1	90.4
1898....	88.6	94.9	91.8	91.1	96.4	122.9	128.8	125.9	95.8
1899....	94.4	98.3	96.4	103.4	137.0	125.9	131.9	128.9	105.8
1900....	101.0	106.9	104.0	113.1	142.7	125.5	127.5	126.5	115.7
1901....	101.0	111.9	106.5	106.4	111.5	191.9	180.4	186.2	116.7
1902....	94.7	123.0	108.9	110.0	141.8	149.6	141.0	145.3	118.8
1903....	91.0	125.1	108.1	139.4	171.0	122.7	118.7	120.7	121.4
1904....	92.2	122.5	107.4	139.4	172.2	134.2	128.0	131.1	122.7
1905....	96.6	119.9	108.3	145.9	187.7	128.5	117.5	123.0	127.7
1906....	114.9	^a 157.2	136.1	162.5	198.9	135.7	124.0	129.9	140.1
1907....	149.8	^a 191.5	170.7	193.3	189.8	130.8	123.2	127.0	146.9
1908....	125.4	^a 143.0	135.2	132.8	135.6	109.7	103.4	106.5	^b 133.1

Year.	Drugs and chemicals.									
	Alcohol: grain.	Alcohol: wood, refined, 95 per cent.	Alum: lump.	Brim- stone: crude, seconds.	Glycer- in: refined.	Muriatic acid: 20°.	Opium: natural, in cases.	Quinine: Ameri- can.	Sul- phuric acid: 66°.	Average, drugs and chemi- cals.
1890....	92.5	119.2	109.0	102.2	126.3	100.0	111.0	133.1	98.9	110.2
1891....	98.9	121.6	94.6	138.2	109.9	94.2	82.4	102.0	91.0	103.6
1892....	95.6	136.0	95.8	116.7	99.8	116.3	70.8	88.7	106.7	102.9
1893....	97.3	135.4	104.2	90.5	96.2	97.1	101.3	87.4	95.5	100.5
1894....	96.1	75.5	101.2	80.1	85.3	84.6	96.8	106.5	82.0	89.8
1895....	104.0	90.9	95.8	75.5	86.1	79.8	78.0	102.0	78.7	87.9
1896....	102.7	89.1	98.2	86.8	119.4	72.1	88.6	97.8	78.7	92.6
1897....	101.6	72.9	99.4	97.2	93.5	104.8	99.2	74.3	106.7	94.4
1898....	103.8	78.6	98.8	110.7	88.5	123.1	141.6	87.2	127.0	106.6
1899....	107.6	80.8	100.6	102.1	95.0	129.8	130.2	120.9	134.8	111.3
1900....	106.5	83.9	104.8	102.2	108.3	129.8	135.6	135.2	134.8	115.7
1901....	109.7	64.2	104.8	106.3	107.5	144.2	136.8	123.0	140.4	115.2
1902....	107.4	67.3	104.8	113.2	103.2	161.5	120.0	104.7	146.1	114.2
1903....	106.9	62.0	103.6	107.9	103.4	153.8	130.6	102.6	142.7	112.6
1904....	108.6	61.6	104.8	105.2	99.8	153.8	116.5	94.8	144.9	110.0
1905....	108.3	70.8	104.8	102.8	88.5	153.8	128.5	85.4	139.3	109.1
1906....	110.0	73.4	104.8	107.1	80.7	129.8	125.0	67.4	112.4	101.2
1907....	112.6	41.8	104.8	103.9	98.9	129.8	209.6	72.2	112.4	109.6
1908....	117.7	44.8	104.8	105.3	106.6	129.8	199.8	63.7	114.6	110.4

^a Shingles: red cedar, random width, 16 inches long. For method of computing relative price, see pages 230 and 231.
^b Including yellow pine flooring. See explanation, page 231.

TABLE V.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908—
Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	House furnishing goods.								
	Earthenware.				Furniture.				
	Plates, cream- colored.	Plates, white granite.	Teacups and sau- cers, white granite.	Average.	Bedroom sets.	Chairs, bedroom, maple.	Chairs, kitchen.	Tables, kitchen.	Average.
1890.....	108.0	109.1	109.6	108.9	113.7	113.0	109.8	103.9	110.1
1891.....	105.6	106.9	107.4	106.6	113.7	113.0	109.8	103.9	110.1
1892.....	102.3	103.7	104.2	103.4	113.7	110.6	111.1	103.9	109.8
1893.....	102.3	103.7	104.2	103.4	104.2	110.6	111.1	103.9	107.5
1894.....	101.0	101.9	102.8	101.9	104.2	96.9	91.5	98.7	97.8
1895.....	94.6	92.9	94.4	94.0	94.3	96.9	91.5	98.7	95.4
1896.....	92.0	89.1	90.1	90.4	82.9	96.9	91.5	95.6	91.7
1897.....	92.0	89.1	90.1	90.4	82.9	80.7	91.5	95.6	87.7
1898.....	100.4	100.8	98.0	99.7	94.7	82.7	86.6	95.6	89.9
1899.....	101.7	102.9	99.2	101.3	95.7	98.9	105.7	100.1	100.1
1900.....	106.6	108.1	104.3	106.3	106.6	129.1	136.1	108.1	120.0
1901.....	112.5	113.8	109.7	112.0	106.6	113.0	124.2	108.1	113.0
1902.....	112.5	113.8	109.7	112.0	111.3	118.4	128.5	108.1	116.6
1903.....	115.4	111.4	107.4	111.4	115.3	127.8	130.7	108.1	120.5
1904.....	113.8	110.4	106.4	110.2	116.1	129.1	124.7	108.1	119.5
1905.....	106.6	102.4	98.8	102.6	117.0	129.1	124.2	108.1	119.6
1906.....	106.6	102.4	98.8	102.6	122.8	143.9	134.0	114.3	128.8
1907.....	106.6	102.4	98.8	102.6	137.4	161.4	151.4	124.7	143.7
1908.....	104.0	102.4	98.8	101.7	134.3	152.0	156.8	124.7	142.1

Year.	Glassware.				Table cutlery.			Wooden ware.			Aver- age, house fur- nishing goods.
	Nap- pies, 4-inch.	Pitch- ers, ½-gallon, com- mon.	Tum- blers, ½-pint, com- mon.	Aver- age.	Carvers, stag handles.	Knives and forks, cocobolo handles.	Aver- age.	Pails, oak- grained.	Tubs, oak- grained.	Aver- age.	
1890.....	107.1	106.4	101.4	105.0	100.0	127.9	114.0	122.6	122.5	122.6	111.1
1891.....	107.1	106.4	112.7	108.7	100.0	127.9	114.0	111.6	116.3	114.0	110.2
1892.....	107.1	106.4	107.0	106.8	100.0	113.0	106.5	103.9	103.9	103.9	106.5
1893.....	107.1	106.4	107.0	106.8	118.8	90.8	104.8	101.1	97.1	99.1	104.9
1894.....	107.1	106.4	107.0	106.8	100.0	90.8	95.4	96.9	95.6	96.3	100.1
1895.....	107.1	106.4	104.2	105.9	100.0	90.8	95.4	86.3	92.8	89.6	96.5
1896.....	89.3	106.4	101.4	99.0	100.0	90.8	95.4	97.2	92.8	95.0	94.0
1897.....	89.3	85.1	95.8	90.1	93.8	82.5	88.2	95.6	92.8	94.2	89.8
1898.....	89.3	85.1	90.1	88.2	93.8	90.8	92.3	87.3	92.8	90.1	92.0
1899.....	89.3	85.1	73.2	82.5	93.8	94.9	94.4	97.5	93.4	95.5	95.1
1900.....	89.3	85.1	101.4	91.9	93.8	94.9	94.4	114.9	107.0	111.0	106.1
1901.....	125.0	110.6	101.4	112.3	93.8	107.3	100.6	119.3	107.6	113.5	110.9
1902.....	125.0	110.6	104.2	113.3	93.8	107.3	100.6	119.3	107.6	113.5	112.2
1903.....	125.0	110.6	99.5	111.7	93.8	107.3	100.6	122.2	107.6	114.9	113.0
1904.....	125.0	97.9	90.1	104.3	93.8	110.0	101.9	130.9	107.6	119.3	111.7
1905.....	125.0	89.4	84.5	99.6	93.8	110.4	102.1	130.9	107.6	119.3	109.1
1906.....	125.0	89.4	84.5	99.6	93.8	99.8	96.8	130.9	107.6	119.3	111.0
1907.....	125.0	89.4	84.5	99.6	100.0	107.0	103.5	151.7	118.8	135.3	118.5
1908.....	108.9	82.0	74.6	88.7	93.8	89.4	91.8	161.7	122.5	141.9	114.0

TABLE V.—YEARLY RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1908—
Concluded.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	Miscellaneous.						
	Cotton- seed meal.	Cotton- seed oil: summer yellow, prime.	Jute: raw.	Malt: western made.	Paper.		
					News.	Wrapping, manila.	Average.
1890....	106.4	113.2	108.1	106.7	127.8	104.0	115.9
1891....	114.8	117.2	103.3	131.9	113.7	104.0	108.9
1892....	107.9	101.4	132.3	114.0	113.7	100.9	107.3
1893....	117.0	149.5	96.4	110.3	106.4	104.7	105.6
1894....	102.7	106.4	96.1	105.9	108.0	105.6	106.8
1895....	86.1	89.4	77.7	97.5	103.0	106.0	104.5
1896....	90.8	82.6	88.9	80.1	92.0	106.3	99.2
1897....	93.1	77.7	103.9	77.4	90.6	106.3	98.5
1898....	86.5	75.2	92.5	87.7	73.2	83.0	78.1
1899....	94.7	87.5	101.7	88.5	69.9	79.2	74.6
1900....	116.3	116.8	121.2	93.0	94.0	86.8	90.4
1901....	113.9	117.3	111.4	106.0	75.6	90.8	83.2
1902....	123.5	133.6	122.0	112.7	80.9	89.9	85.4
1903....	121.6	130.7	129.2	103.1	84.6	95.1	89.9
1904....	119.3	103.0	123.7	96.1	89.3	95.8	92.6
1905....	120.0	88.6	151.0	87.5	80.9	94.9	87.9
1906....	138.4	118.7	204.5	92.1	73.2	90.4	81.8
1907....	130.7	160.0	184.4	147.2	83.3	91.5	87.4
1908....	133.8	134.4	140.4	132.7	82.9	90.4	86.7

Year.	Rope: ma- nila.	Rubber: Para Island.	Soap: cas- tile, mot- tled, pure.	Starch: laundry.	Tobacco.			Average, miscella- neous.
					Plug.	Smoking, granu- lated, Seal of N. C.	Average.	
1890....	160.0	104.6	104.4	106.6	102.2	98.2	100.2	110.3
1891....	111.1	98.8	109.1	122.4	101.2	98.2	99.7	109.4
1892....	122.9	84.5	109.7	107.2	94.0	98.2	96.1	106.2
1893....	98.4	89.5	108.1	105.2	100.1	98.2	99.2	105.9
1894....	82.4	84.2	103.3	105.2	101.0	98.2	99.6	99.8
1895....	78.7	92.7	89.1	104.3	101.0	98.2	99.6	94.5
1896....	71.1	99.9	88.2	89.1	96.1	98.2	97.2	91.4
1897....	67.6	105.6	93.3	86.2	94.9	98.2	96.6	92.1
1898....	90.1	115.8	96.7	86.2	104.3	104.1	104.2	92.4
1899....	117.1	124.3	98.1	86.2	105.4	110.0	107.7	97.7
1900....	141.3	122.6	107.7	97.7	111.9	110.0	111.0	109.8
1901....	116.9	106.1	115.1	104.3	117.6	110.0	113.8	107.4
1902....	144.3	90.8	116.5	130.5	114.6	109.9	112.3	114.1
1903....	122.7	113.1	115.6	123.9	113.6	112.0	112.8	113.6
1904....	125.4	135.8	113.7	106.0	118.6	114.4	116.5	111.7
1905....	127.9	155.2	114.2	94.5	123.7	117.9	120.8	112.8
1906....	134.0	151.5	114.2	105.5	122.0	117.9	120.0	121.1
1907....	138.1	132.8	117.9	116.1	118.6	117.9	118.3	127.1
1908....	108.7	108.8	123.0	124.4	118.6	117.9	118.3	119.9

RECENT REPORTS OF STATE BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS. KANSAS.

Twenty-second Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor and Industry for 1906. W. L. A. Johnson, Commissioner. viii, 256 pp.

The subjects presented in this report are considered under seven titles, as follows: Wage-earner statistics, 88 pages; labor organization statistics, 20 pages; strikes and labor difficulties, enforcement of labor laws, and legal decisions affecting labor, 29 pages; child labor and factory inspection, 13 pages; industrial opportunities, 18 pages; directory of manufacturers, 22 pages; manufacturing statistics, 13 pages; proceedings of the ninth annual convention of the State Society of Labor, 49 pages.

WAGE-EARNERS.—This section presents a summary of returns from employees in four general groups of employment, but the figures shown are of little representative value, because the bureau was forced to rely on what is termed the "mailing system," and only a few wage-earners were willing to take the trouble to fill out and return the schedule sent them. Those employed in railway train service reported average earnings for the year of \$1,123.11, cost of living, \$614.17, and value of homes owned, \$1,830.95. Those employed in railway shops reported average earnings for the year of \$771.38, cost of living, \$577.22, and average value of homes owned, \$1,532.59. Those employed in building trades reported average earnings for the year of \$674.79, cost of living, \$438.52, and average value of homes owned, \$1,518.45. Those employed in miscellaneous trades reported average earnings for the year of \$649.11, cost of living, \$417.49, and average value of homes owned, \$1,403.75.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.—Under this title the returns from 156 labor organizations are presented in tabular form. The information furnished shows the name, location, and date of organization, membership and affiliation of the various organizations, average months of employment, daily hours of labor, percentage of members unemployed, average wages, and changes in rates of wages; strikes, with duration, members involved, days lost, wage loss, and result; and number of fatal and nonfatal accidents. On June 30, 1906, the

membership of the 156 organizations making returns was 12,454. Increase in wages was reported by 56, and decrease in wages by 6 organizations. There were 50 fatal and 339 nonfatal accidents during the year.

STRIKES AND LABOR DIFFICULTIES.—The data reported relative to strikes show that 45 strikes were engaged in during the year, 40 organizations reporting that 5,806 members were involved. Thirty-nine organizations reported the number of days lost as 370,477 and the wage loss as \$932,890. The total amount of strike benefits paid out by 30 organizations reporting was \$30,838. Of the strikes, 26 were successful, 11 were partly successful, and 8 were still pending at the time of making the report.

MANUFACTURES.—Returns received from 2,008 manufacturing establishments indicate an invested capital of \$86,054,465; the employment of 32,483 wage-earners, who received in wages during 1906, \$20,248,302; and a product valued at \$207,789,483, from the use of raw material costing \$156,564,241.

Twenty-third Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor and Industry for 1907. W. L. A. Johnson, Commissioner. viii, 351 pp.

The subjects presented in this report are considered under eight titles, as follows: Wage-earner statistics, 100 pages; labor organization statistics, 24 pages; child labor and factory inspection, 93 pages; strikes, labor difficulties, law enforcement, and legal decisions affecting labor, 25 pages; directory of manufacturers, 25 pages; manufacturing statistics, 33 pages; lead and zinc statistics, 10 pages; and proceedings of the tenth annual convention of the State Society of Labor, 33 pages.

WAGE-EARNERS.—This section presents a summary of returns from employees in four general groups, but the figures are not representative, because of the small number of wage-earners who reported. Those employed in railway train service reported average earnings for the year of \$1,183.74, cost of living, \$773.77, and average value of homes owned, \$2,382.81. Those employed in railway shops reported average earnings for the year of \$795.25, cost of living, \$642.03, and average value of homes owned, \$1,463.63. Those employed in building trades reported average earnings for the year of \$725.63, cost of living, \$540.49, and average value of homes owned, \$1,561.25. Those employed in miscellaneous trades reported average earnings for the year of \$669.99, cost of living, \$449.55, and average value of homes owned, \$1,122.16.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.—Under this title the returns from 206 labor organizations are presented in tabular form. The information

furnished shows the name, location, and date of organization, membership and affiliation of the various organizations, average months of employment, daily hours of labor, percentage of members unemployed, average wages, and changes in rates of wages; strikes, with duration, members involved, days lost, wage loss, and result; and number of fatal and nonfatal accidents. On June 30, 1907, the membership of the 206 organizations making returns was 13,058. Increase in wages was reported by 103 and decrease in wages by 1 organization. There were 67 fatal and 437 nonfatal accidents during the year.

STRIKES AND LABOR DIFFICULTIES.—The data reported relative to strikes show that 18 strikes were engaged in, involving 875 members of 15 labor organizations. The number of days lost as reported by 12 organizations was 57,199, and the wage loss reported by 10 organizations \$113,017. The total amount of strike benefits paid out by 9 organizations reporting was \$21,571. Of the strikes, 7 were successful, 2 were partly successful, 4 were lost, and 5 were still pending at the time of making the report.

MANUFACTURES.—Returns received from 1,769 manufacturing establishments indicate an invested capital of \$119,983,322; the employment of 53,543 wage-earners, who received in wages during 1907, \$33,135,052; using raw materials costing \$181,726,766, and producing goods valued at \$241,943,553.

Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor and Industry for 1908. W. L. A. Johnson, Commissioner. 260 pp.

The subjects presented in this report are considered under seven titles, as follows: Wage-earners statistics, 20 pages; labor organization statistics, 61 pages; child labor and factory inspection, 67 pages; strikes and labor difficulties, enforcement of labor laws, and decisions affecting labor, 46 pages; industrial conditions, 14 pages; manufacturing statistics, 28 pages; review of work of Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics of America, 14 pages.

WAGE-EARNERS.—This section presents the results of an investigation of the earnings in one week of 1908 by 56,378 working people, as reported by 1,146 establishments. Of this number, 29.5 per cent received less than \$10 for their week's work, 69.3 per cent received less than \$15, 87.6 per cent received less than \$20, and 97.6 per cent received less than \$25.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.—Under this title is presented a synopsis of the proceedings of the state Federation of Labor, and in tabular form the returns from 502 labor organizations. The information furnished gives the name, location, date of organization, and mem-

bership of the various organizations, average months of employment, daily hours of labor, average wages, and changes in rates of wages; strikes, with duration, members involved, days lost, wage loss, and result; number of fatal and nonfatal accidents. Increase in wages was reported by 26 and decrease in wages by 1 organization. There were 24 fatal and 254 nonfatal accidents during the year.

STRIKES AND LABOR DIFFICULTIES.—The data reported relative to strikes show that 31 strikes were engaged in, 28 labor organizations reporting that 4,101 members were involved. The number of days lost, as reported by 27 organizations, was 222,085, and the wage loss \$559,556. The total amount of strike benefits paid out by 29 organizations reporting was \$20,482. Of the strikes, 25 were successful, 3 were lost, and 3 were still pending at the time of making the report.

MANUFACTURES.—Returns received from 1,653 manufacturing establishments indicate an invested capital of \$125,875,848, the employment of 52,309 wage-earners, who received in wages during the year \$30,497,667; using raw materials costing \$178,959,544, with a product valued at \$233,984,332.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Thirty-eighth Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor for the year 1907.

Charles F. Gettemy, Chief of Bureau. xxv, 663 pp.

This report (following a general review of the work of the bureau, etc.) is made up of seven parts, as follows: Part I, Strikes and lockouts for the year ending September 30, 1906, 48 pages; Part II, Recent British legislation affecting workingmen, 202 pages; Part III, Industrial opportunities, 64 pages; Part IV, Statistics of manufactures, 98 pages; Part V, Free employment offices, 56 pages; Part VI, Strikes and lockouts for the year ending September 30, 1907, 86 pages; Part VII, Changes in rates of wages and hours of labor for the year ending September 30, 1907, 98 pages.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.—Of the 222 labor disputes during the year ending September 30, 1906, 212 were strikes, 9 were lockouts, and 1 partook of the nature of both a strike and a lockout. The number of disputes shows an increase of 64 over that of the previous year. The industries in which labor disputes occurred, with the number of disputes in each, are as follows: Boots and shoes, 35; building trades, 44; city and town employees, 4; clothing, 3; conveyances, 4; food, tobacco, and liquors, 4; leather and rubber goods, 3; machinery and metals, 28; paper and paper goods, 4; printing and publishing, 11; stone and clay products, 12; textiles, 50; transportation, 10; water, light,

and power, 1; and wooden goods, 9. The following table shows the number of disputes, by causes and results:

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, BY CAUSES AND RESULTS, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

Cause.	Result.					Total.
	Succeed- ed.	Compromised.	Failed.		Result unknown.	
			Strikers rein- stated.	Places filled.		
Against change in working conditions.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	4
Against employment of apprentices.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Against employment of certain persons....	2	2	3	3	.....	10
Against reduction in wages.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
For change in working conditions.....	4	1	6	2	.....	13
For closed shop.....	7	.....	3	11	.....	21
For increase of wages.....	33	19	14	23	4	93
For recognition of union.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3
For reinstatement of discharged employees..	1	.....	6	6	.....	13
For shorter workday.....	14	1	3	10	4	32
In sympathy.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Miscellaneous.....	4	4	8	9	.....	25
Total.....	69	27	48	70	8	222

There were 113 disputes—93 for increase, 3 against reduction, and 17 for other causes—in connection with wages. Of this number, 36 succeeded, 23 were compromised, 50 failed, and for 4 the results are not stated. Of the 222 strikes and lockouts, 69 succeeded, 27 were compromised, 118 failed, and for 8 the results are not stated. The following table shows the number of persons directly involved and working days lost in the 222 disputes:

NUMBER AND DURATION OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, PERSONS DIRECTLY INVOLVED, AND WORKING DAYS LOST, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

Duration of disputes.	Number of dis- putes.	Persons directly involved.	Work- ing days lost.	Duration of disputes.	Number of dis- putes.	Persons directly involved.	Work- ing days lost.
Under 1 day.....	4	158	80	25 days.....	2	205	5,125
1 day.....	37	2,068	3,358	26 days.....	4	493	12,974
1½ days.....	1	18	27	28 days.....	1	14	392
2 days.....	29	2,127	5,648	29 days.....	1	178	7,424
2½ days.....	1	185	478	30 days.....	2	80	2,400
3 days.....	18	885	6,984	31 days.....	2	200	1,875
4 days.....	14	877	40,090	32 days.....	2	139	5,344
5 days.....	4	174	995	33 days.....	1	370	12,210
6 days.....	26	2,031	16,275	34 days.....	1	27	918
7 days.....	5	199	3,248	36 days.....	1	65	2,340
8 days.....	2	120	960	44 days.....	1	45	1,980
9 days.....	4	144	5,391	50 days.....	3	144	12,150
10 days.....	2	171	1,710	56 days.....	1	35	19,600
11 days.....	3	107	1,147	59 days.....	1	225	6,750
12 days.....	8	1,084	13,260	68 days.....	1	150	10,200
13 days.....	4	1,313	32,669	73 days.....	1	54	5,767
14 days.....	3	130	1,820	76 days.....	1	325	28,500
15 days.....	2	264	3,960	78 days.....	1	62	7,332
16 days.....	1	26	416	81 days.....	1	350	25,750
17 days.....	1	6	782	100 days.....	2	392	39,200
18 days.....	4	1,660	46,980	101 days.....	1	9	909
19 days.....	1	15	855	Indefinite.....	11	324	.....
21 days.....	2	200	6,240	Total.....	222	18,568	420,705
23 days.....	2	288	6,624				
24 days.....	2	432	11,568				

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1907.—Of the 209 labor disputes during the year ending September 30, 1907, 205 were strikes and 4 were lockouts. The number of disputes shows a decrease of 13 over that of the previous year. The industries in which labor disputes occurred, with the number of disputes in each, follow: Building and stone working, 49; clothing, 41; food, liquors, and tobacco, 4; leather and rubber goods, 2; metals, machinery, and shipbuilding, 28; paper and paper goods, 5; printing and allied trades, 1; public employment, 2; textiles, 50; transportation, 19; wood working and furniture, 5; and miscellaneous, 3. The following table shows the number of disputes, by causes and results:

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, BY CAUSES AND RESULTS, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1907.

Cause.	Result.				Total.
	Suc- ceeded.	Compromised.	Failed.		
			Strikers rein- stated.	Places filled.	
Against change in working conditions.....	1	1	6	.....	8
Against employment of certain persons.....	1	.....	2	2	5
Against reduction in wages.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
For change in working conditions.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
For closed shop.....	3	.....	4	6	13
For increase of wages.....	28	11	34	34	107
For recognition of union.....	2	.....	1	3	6
For reinstatement of discharged employees.....	.....	.....	4	5	9
For shorter workday.....	5	1	4	4	14
In sympathy.....	3	.....	2	5	10
Miscellaneous.....	4	3	10	12	29
Total.....	47	16	70	76	209

There were 121 wage disputes—107 for increase, 3 against reduction, and 11 for other causes in connection with wages. Of this number, 30 succeeded, 13 were compromised, and 78 failed. Of the 209 strikes and lockouts, 47 succeeded, 16 were compromised, and 146 failed. The following table shows the number of persons directly involved and working days lost in the 209 disputes:

NUMBER AND DURATION OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, PERSONS DIRECTLY INVOLVED, AND WORKING DAYS LOST, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1907.

Duration of disputes.	Number of disputes.	Persons directly involved.	Working days lost.	Duration of disputes.	Number of disputes.	Persons directly involved.	Working days lost.
1 day.....	20	482	576	9 days.....	6	827	12,822
1½ days.....	2	155	233	10 days.....	7	785	41,050
2 days.....	27	993	2,186	11 days.....	6	422	9,257
3 days.....	18	873	5,964	12 days.....	7	292	3,538
4 days.....	17	780	6,498	13 days.....	4	326	5,568
5 days.....	14	763	6,857	14 days.....	3	129	4,112
6 days.....	21	1,391	10,975	15 days.....	2	100	1,850
7 days.....	4	99	714	17 days.....	5	291	9,473
8 days.....	6	242	3,736	18 days.....	4	84	1,512

NUMBER AND DURATION OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, PERSONS DIRECTLY INVOLVED, AND WORKING DAYS LOST, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1907—Cont'd.

Duration of disputes.	Number of disputes.	Persons directly involved.	Working days lost.	Duration of disputes.	Number of disputes.	Persons directly involved.	Working days lost.
19 days.....	4	1,303	43,189	50 days.....	1	22	1,100
20 days.....	1	15	300	57 days.....	1	1,738	48,165
21 days.....	1	10	273	61 days.....	1	70	4,270
22 days.....	1	42	545	73 days.....	1	277	20,221
23 days.....	2	92	2,116	78 days.....	1	20	1,560
24 days.....	1	20	786	80 days.....	1	20	1,600
25 days.....	2	102	2,575	82 days.....	1	30	2,460
27 days.....	1	257	6,939	83 days.....	2	100	8,300
29 days.....	1	160	4,640	89 days.....	1	311	27,923
30 days.....	1	67	2,010	90 days.....	1	392	11,995
31 days.....	2	54	1,494	119 days.....	1	97	4,785
33 days.....	1	41	1,869	168 days.....	1	159	26,440
34 days.....	3	394	13,396				
43 days.....	1	211	11,923	Total.....	209	15,050	378,383
49 days.....	1	12	588				

RECENT BRITISH LABOR LEGISLATION.—In Part II is given the results of an exhaustive inquiry made by the British royal commission on trade disputes and combinations, the text of the principal acts affecting the legal status of trade unions, and the most recent legislation on the subject of workmen's compensation for injuries sustained in the course of employment.

INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES NOT YET UTILIZED.—This chapter consists of returns from the boards of selectmen of 297 towns, or 92.5 per cent of all the towns of the State. The purpose of the investigation was to ascertain the advantages offered by these towns for the establishment of some industry. From these returns a series of eight tables is presented showing as follows: Land available for manufacturing purposes, railroad facilities, and water power available; local facilities, such as gas and electric-light plants, electric railways, etc.; raw materials and natural products; idle workshops and factories; industries wanted, by towns; industries wanted, by industries; summer resorts; and tax rebates.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES, 1905 AND 1906.—This is the twenty-first of a series of annual reports on manufacturing statistics. The statistics presented are compiled from the returns of 5,055 establishments, each of which made a report for the two years under consideration. Comparative tables are given, which show, for the years 1905 and 1906, the number of establishments controlled by private firms, by corporations, and by industrial combinations, together with the number of partners and stockholders interested therein; the capital devoted to production; the cost value of stock and materials used, and the selling value of the goods made; the smallest, greatest, and average number of persons employed, and aggregate employees, by months; the total wages paid during each year, average yearly earnings per employee, and classified weekly wages in selected industries, by sex and age; average days in operation during each year,

and average proportion of business done. Seventy-nine classified industries are represented.

The principal facts as to ownership are shown in the following table:

FIRMS, CORPORATIONS, AND INDUSTRIAL COMBINATIONS, AND PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS IN 5,055 IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1905 AND 1906.

Year.	Firms.	Corpo-rations.	Indus-trial combi-nations.	Part-ners.	Stock-holders.	Average partners to a firm.	Average stock-holders to a cor-poration.
1905.....	3,094	1,866	95	4,751	60,659	1.54	33.93
1906.....	2,979	1,981	95	4,527	61,961	1.53	32.68

From the above table it will be seen that the tendency continues to be toward an increase of number of establishments controlled by corporations and a decrease of establishments under private control.

The following table presents statistics separately for 9 principal industries, in aggregate for 70 other industries, and totals for the 79 industries reported on for the years 1905 and 1906:

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES, 1905 AND 1906.

Industry.	Number of establish-ments.	Value of stock used.		Increase (+) or de-crease (-).	
		1905.	1906.	Amount.	Per cent.
Boots and shoes.....	636	\$118,749,878	\$134,433,937	+\$15,684,059	+13.21
Carpetings.....	13	7,906,516	8,912,065	+ 1,005,549	+12.72
Cotton goods.....	169	84,192,530	98,070,194	+ 13,877,664	+16.48
Leather.....	110	29,698,338	36,058,043	+ 6,359,705	+21.41
Machines and machinery.....	381	24,698,054	28,232,451	+ 3,534,397	+14.31
Metals and metallic goods.....	435	29,678,279	36,594,457	+ 6,916,178	+23.30
Paper.....	87	21,298,649	23,036,629	+ 1,737,980	+ 8.16
Woolen goods.....	145	34,428,856	35,901,882	+ 1,473,026	+ 4.28
Worsted goods.....	45	38,849,302	42,322,193	+ 3,472,891	+ 8.94
Other industries (70).....	3,034	262,647,302	295,578,703	+ 32,931,401	+12.54
Total.....	5,055	652,147,704	739,140,554	+ 86,992,850	+13.34

Industry.	Value of goods made.			Total wages paid.		
	1905.	1906.	Per cent of in-crease (+) or de-crease (-).	1905.	1906.	Per cent of in-crease (+) or de-crease (-).
Boots and shoes.....	\$182,644,882	\$207,263,253	+13.48	\$38,034,515	\$41,815,689	+ 9.94
Carpetings.....	12,056,931	13,454,549	+11.59	2,368,190	2,515,589	+ 6.22
Cotton goods.....	144,790,278	169,891,173	+17.34	35,097,153	39,492,044	+12.52
Leather.....	40,923,156	46,439,029	+13.48	4,228,230	4,631,635	+ 9.54
Machines and machinery....	62,481,269	71,875,755	+15.04	21,137,230	23,950,700	+13.31
Metals and metallic goods...	57,823,499	68,563,678	+18.57	14,497,583	16,246,101	+12.06
Paper.....	36,244,054	39,080,029	+ 7.82	6,062,849	6,392,865	+ 5.44
Woolen goods.....	59,533,901	60,718,658	+ 1.99	11,167,212	11,275,391	+ .97
Worsted goods.....	60,411,605	64,328,151	+ 6.48	8,700,925	9,921,716	+14.03
Other industries (70).....	477,126,205	529,813,259	+11.04	85,841,159	95,837,705	+11.65
Total.....	1,134,035,780	1,271,427,534	+12.12	227,079,435	252,079,435	+10.98

In the above table the 9 specified industries, the aggregate for 70 other industries, and the total for the 79 industries all show an increase in value of materials and products and in wages paid in 1906 over 1905. The greatest increases in wages paid in the 9 specified industries appear in worsted goods and in machines and machinery. The greatest increase in value of stock used and in goods made was in metals and metallic goods.

The capital devoted to production in the 79 industries in 1905 amounted to \$616,355,050 and in 1906 to \$651,221,011.

Data relative to employees, earnings, and days in operation are presented in the table following, the establishments considered being the same as in the table preceding:

AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS, AND AVERAGE DAYS IN OPERATION IN 9 PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES, IN 70 OTHER INDUSTRIES, AND IN ALL INDUSTRIES, 1905 AND 1906.

Industry.	Average number of employees.			Average yearly earnings.			Average days in operation.		
	1905.	1906.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-).	1905.	1906.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-).	1905.	1906.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-).
Boots and shoes.....	70,497	76,271	+ 8.19	\$539.52	\$548.25	+1.62	294.01	293.90	-0.04
Carpetings.....	5,446	5,633	+ 3.43	434.85	446.58	+2.70	300.71	301.09	+ .13
Cotton goods.....	95,680	99,089	+ 3.56	366.82	398.55	+8.65	294.95	303.56	+2.92
Leather.....	8,339	9,279	+11.27	507.04	499.15	-1.56	299.28	299.59	+ .10
Machines and machinery....	36,568	40,441	+10.59	578.03	592.24	+2.46	298.36	299.54	+ .40
Metals and metallic goods....	25,839	28,484	+10.24	561.07	570.36	+1.66	296.95	300.36	+1.15
Paper.....	12,869	13,364	+ 3.85	471.12	478.36	+1.54	291.47	296.18	+1.62
Woolen goods.....	25,831	25,219	- 2.37	432.32	447.10	+3.42	296.84	294.53	- .78
Worsted goods.....	21,238	22,544	+ 6.15	409.69	440.10	+7.42	303.45	302.81	- .21
Other industries (70)	173,798	188,964	+ 8.73	493.91	507.17	+2.68	293.45	294.45	+ .34
Total.....	476,105	509,288	+ 6.97	477.07	494.96	+3.75	295.16	297.46	+ .78

Only one of the principal industries shows a decrease in the average number of employees, all but one show an increase in average yearly earnings, and but three show a decrease in average days in operation in 1906 as compared with 1905. In all industries considered together an increase is shown in the three items of average employees, average yearly earnings, and average days in operation.

For the total 79 industries the proportion of business done of full or maximum production was 71.49 per cent in 1905 and 73.80 per cent in 1906; the proportion of actual running time of possible working time was 96.78 per cent in 1905 and 97.21 per cent in 1906.

The table following shows the number of employees (wage-earners) earning the indicated weekly wages. The number of employees given is the number reported in each industry for the week

in which the largest number was employed, and does not, therefore, agree with the number shown in the table preceding.

NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE ADULTS AND OF YOUNG PERSONS IN 79 INDUSTRIES, BY CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES, 1905 AND 1906.

Classified weekly wages.	1905.				1906.			
	Persons 21 years of age and over.		Young persons (under 21).	Total.	Persons 21 years of age and over.		Young persons (under 21).	Total.
	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.		
Under \$5.....	8,585	16,073	26,230	50,888	7,089	12,755	22,965	42,809
\$5 and under \$6.....	9,036	17,445	16,824	43,305	7,370	16,211	18,249	41,830
\$6 and under \$7.....	18,034	24,889	13,493	56,416	16,305	24,562	15,499	56,366
\$7 and under \$8.....	28,163	22,316	7,209	57,688	26,183	22,679	9,923	58,785
\$8 and under \$9.....	29,097	18,268	3,645	51,010	31,175	20,229	5,607	57,011
\$9 and under \$10.....	42,062	14,228	2,503	58,793	44,908	16,369	3,517	64,794
\$10 and under \$12....	53,226	12,061	1,301	66,588	58,621	14,893	2,073	75,587
\$12 and under \$15....	63,183	5,729	491	69,403	69,202	7,067	835	77,104
\$15 and under \$20....	57,854	2,244	122	60,220	63,575	2,672	220	66,467
\$20 and over.....	20,446	261	8	20,715	23,315	430	26	23,771
Total.....	329,686	133,514	71,826	535,026	347,743	137,867	78,914	564,524

Comparing the totals for each class, it is seen that there was a falling off in 1906 in the numbers earning under \$7 per week as compared with 1905, while the number in each of the other wage classes showed an increase in 1906 as compared with 1905.

In order to show the actual result of the productive forces of industry, the element of cost of material must be deducted from the total value of product, and the remainder will show only the industry product, or the new values created. This has been done in the case of the nine leading industries, also the division of industry product between the wage fund and the fund devoted to profit and minor expenses, as insurance, interest, rent, freight, commissions, salaries, etc. The results for the years 1905 and 1906 appear in the following table:

INDUSTRY PRODUCT, WAGES, AND PROFIT AND MINOR EXPENSES IN 9 SELECTED INDUSTRIES, 1905 AND 1906.

1905.

Industry.	Industry product.	Wages.	Profit and minor expenses.	Per cent of industry product.	
				Paid in wages.	Devoted to profit and minor expenses.
Boots and shoes.....	\$63,895,004	\$38,034,515	\$25,860,489	59.53	40.47
Carpetings.....	4,150,415	2,368,190	1,782,225	57.06	42.94
Cotton goods.....	60,597,748	35,097,153	25,500,595	57.92	42.08
Leather.....	11,224,818	4,228,230	6,996,588	37.67	62.33
Machines and machinery.....	37,783,215	21,137,230	16,645,985	55.94	44.06
Metals and metallic goods.....	28,145,220	14,497,583	13,647,637	51.51	48.49
Paper.....	14,945,405	6,062,849	8,882,556	40.57	59.43
Woolen goods.....	25,105,045	11,167,212	13,937,833	44.48	55.52
Worsted goods.....	21,562,303	8,700,925	12,861,378	40.35	59.65

INDUSTRY PRODUCT, WAGES, AND PROFIT AND MINOR EXPENSES IN 9
SELECTED INDUSTRIES, 1905 AND 1906—Concluded.

1906.

Industry.	Industry product.	Wages.	Profit and minor expenses.	Per cent of industry product.	
				Paid in wages.	Devoted to profit and minor expenses.
Boots and shoes.....	\$72,829,316	\$41,815,689	\$31,013,627	57.42	42.58
Carpetings.....	4,542,484	2,515,589	2,026,895	55.38	44.62
Cotton goods.....	71,820,979	39,492,044	32,328,935	54.99	45.01
Leather.....	10,380,986	4,631,635	5,749,351	44.62	55.38
Machines and machinery.....	43,643,304	23,950,700	19,692,604	54.88	45.12
Metals and metallic goods.....	31,969,221	16,246,101	15,723,120	50.82	49.18
Paper.....	16,043,400	6,392,865	9,650,535	39.85	60.15
Woolen goods.....	24,816,776	11,275,391	13,541,385	45.43	54.57
Worsted goods.....	22,005,958	9,921,716	12,084,242	45.09	54.91

In 5 of the 9 industries, in 1905, more than one-half of the industry product was paid out in wages, the largest showing being in boots and shoes, with 59.53 per cent, followed by cotton goods, with 57.92 per cent, and carpetings, with 57.06 per cent. The industry devoting the lowest proportion of the industry product to labor was worsted goods, with 40.35 per cent. In 1906, also, 5 industries paid out more than one-half of the industry product in wages. The boot and shoe industry paid the highest proportion, 57.42 per cent, and the paper industry the lowest, 39.85 per cent.

FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.—During the first year of its existence, which ended November 30, 1907, the free employment office located in Boston received applications for positions from 25,350 males and 9,600 females. Applications were received from employers for the help of 19,965 males and 13,731 females. Positions were offered 15,296 males and 8,372 females. Reports were received that positions had been filled by 8,671 males and 5,809 females at an average cost of \$1.35 per position.

RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.—During the year ending September 30, 1907, increase in wages was given to 173,621 employees, averaging \$1.10 per week, without being the result of strikes. In the case of 3,209 other employees increases were granted, averaging \$0.88 per week, as the result of strikes. Decrease in wages was reported for 319 employees at an average of \$0.69 per week. During the same period hours of labor were shortened for 26,244 employees and lengthened for 298, resulting in an average reduction of 3.9 hours a week for each employee affected.

Twenty-second Annual Report on the Statistics of Manufactures for the year 1907. xxxvi, 82 pp.

In former years the statistics of manufactures were arranged in the form of comparative tables, the comparisons being limited in

each report to returns of such identical establishments as had made report to the Bureau for two years in succession. In the present year a new plan has been adopted, the reports of all establishments reporting being published as an annual census of manufactures, regardless of whether or not returns were received from all covering the previous year. Thus for the year 1907 returns are given for 5,671 establishments, only 5,109 of which made report for the preceding year. Tables are presented showing for these 5,671 establishments the amount of capital devoted to production; the cost value of stock and materials used and the selling value of goods made; the smallest, greatest, and average number of persons employed; the total wages paid, average yearly earnings per employee, and classified weekly wages; the days in operation and the proportion of business done. For the nine leading industries comparative tables are also given showing the per cent of employees earning each classified wage rate in 1897 and in 1907.

The following table presents statistics separately for 9 principal industries, in aggregate for all other industries, and totals for the State for the year 1907.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES, 1907.

Industry.	Number of establishments.	Capital devoted to production.	Value of stock used.	Value of goods made.	Total wages paid.
Boots and shoes.....	729	\$39,296,256	\$153,763,472	\$233,025,182	\$46,079,854
Carpetings.....	14	7,739,091	10,094,317	15,162,507	2,855,968
Cotton goods.....	178	149,053,322	108,137,762	193,276,574	45,304,115
Leather.....	122	27,178,660	34,364,843	46,903,784	5,284,362
Machines and machinery.....	407	67,515,260	31,051,035	79,342,230	26,230,640
Metals and metallic goods.....	477	33,693,146	38,872,929	73,124,952	17,982,602
Paper.....	89	27,987,312	23,927,908	42,707,680	6,735,401
Woolen goods.....	146	36,285,276	35,221,467	58,262,898	11,170,079
Worsted goods.....	49	47,544,641	46,906,549	74,667,461	12,062,680
Other industries.....	3,460	263,264,792	297,500,676	547,957,987	104,485,412
Total.....	5,671	699,557,756	779,840,958	1,364,431,255	278,191,113

Data relative to employees, earnings, days in operation, and proportion of business done are presented in the table following:

AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE DAYS IN OPERATION, AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE IN 9 PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES AND IN ALL INDUSTRIES, 1907.

Industry.	Average number of employees.			Average yearly earnings.	Average days in operation.	Proportion of business done.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Boots and shoes.....	55,036	26,622	81,658	\$564.30	290.64	69.51
Carpetings.....	3,386	2,854	6,240	457.69	297.38	85.93
Cotton goods.....	54,102	48,323	102,425	442.32	300.62	89.87
Leather.....	9,993	163	10,156	520.32	298.08	69.71
Machines and machinery.....	42,083	699	42,782	613.12	296.41	74.43
Metals and metallic goods.....	27,592	3,445	31,037	579.39	296.68	71.50
Paper.....	8,582	4,964	13,546	497.22	289.46	89.06
Woolen goods.....	15,776	8,300	24,076	463.95	286.18	72.56
Worsted goods.....	14,179	12,497	26,676	452.19	295.04	85.16
Other industries.....	136,742	64,644	201,386	518.83	.....	.....
Total.....	367,471	172,511	539,982	515.18	293.54	70.96

The table following shows the number of employees (wage-earners) of each sex earning the indicated weekly wages. The number of employees given is the number reported in each industry for the week in which the largest number was employed, and does not, therefore, agree with the number shown in the table preceding.

NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE ADULTS AND OF YOUNG PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, BY CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES, 1907.

Classified weekly wages.	Persons 21 years of age and over.		Young persons (under 21).	Total.
	Males.	Females.		
Under \$3.....	1,713	2,149	2,014	5,876
\$3 and under \$5.....	4,154	8,816	18,051	31,021
\$5 and under \$6.....	6,594	15,122	18,208	39,924
\$6 and under \$7.....	12,898	23,301	18,310	54,509
\$7 and under \$8.....	23,835	23,788	11,849	59,472
\$8 and under \$9.....	32,076	21,512	7,373	60,961
\$9 and under \$10.....	45,653	18,546	4,847	69,046
\$10 and under \$12.....	64,759	20,086	3,331	88,176
\$12 and under \$15.....	76,313	10,507	1,220	88,040
\$15 and under \$20.....	74,664	3,214	309	78,187
\$20 and under \$25.....	19,980	472	42	20,494
\$25 and over.....	8,517	164	3	8,684
Total.....	371,156	147,677	85,557	604,390

NEBRASKA.

Tenth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics for the years 1905 and 1906. Burrett Bush, Deputy Commissioner. 221 pp.

The subjects presented in this report are: Summary of the work of the bureau, 5 pages; child labor, 24 pages; directory of manufacturers, 147 pages; crop statistics, 41 pages.

CHILD LABOR.—In this section of the report are given arguments for the restriction of child labor and the text of recent legislation upon the subject in the State.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Eighth and Ninth Biennial Reports of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor for the term ending June 30, 1906. W. C. Gilbreath, Commissioner. 117 pp.

The subjects presented in this report are: Statistics of agriculture, 60 pages; orchards and fruit, 4 pages; live stock, 8 pages; vital statistics, 4 pages; farm labor, 4 pages; coal mines, 2 pages; dairy industry, 13 pages.

FARM LABOR.—Tables show for each county the number of male and female employees reported in 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905, their average monthly wages, and the total amount paid in wages. The

lowest average monthly wages reported in any county in 1905 was \$20.46 for males and \$8 for females; the highest average was \$40 for males and \$21.84 for females.

COAL MINES.—Returns are given from the coal mines of the State for each year of the period covered. In 1905, 41 mines reported the employment of 209 persons and the production of 237,474 tons of coal.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Annual Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Vol. XXXV, 1907. Part III, Industrial Statistics. John L. Rockey, Chief of Bureau. 278 pp.

In the first of the two parts composing this report brief special articles are presented upon the subjects of the unemployed, prices and cost of living, farm products and wages, the liquor business, the cigar industry, the Portland cement industry, the clays of the State, and industrial accidents.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.—There occurred, during 1907, in anthracite mining 607 fatal and 1,746 nonfatal accidents, in bituminous mining 437 fatal and 1,678 nonfatal accidents, in the iron and steel industry 176 fatal and 1,179 nonfatal accidents, in the pig iron industry 72 fatal and 623 nonfatal accidents, in other industries 130 fatal and 914 nonfatal accidents, making a total loss of 1,422 lives and the injury of 6,140 persons.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES AND MINING.—The second section of the report embraces data gathered from 3,133 establishments of the State engaged in the manufacturing and the mining industries, giving a record of the capital invested, value of products, average value of product per employee, days in operation, number of working people (men, women, and minors), aggregate wages paid, average yearly earnings, average daily wages, etc. Data relative to strikes and lockouts are reported for coal mining and for the iron and steel, tin plate, and a few minor industries. The information gives for the various disputes cause of dispute, number of persons involved, days lost, and result. Data are further presented for the different industries showing the number of establishments making returns and giving statistics pertaining to number of employees owning their homes, average rent paid by those renting, working hours per week, nationality of employees, accidents, causes of time lost, and trade conditions.

The 3,133 establishments considered in this investigation had invested in plants and working capital a total of \$992,560,486, and the market value of production for the year aggregated \$1,807,276,403. The various industries were in operation during the year an average of 278 days and employed a total of 790,809 wage-earners (689,868

men, 74,691 women, and 26,250 minors), to whom were paid in wages the sum of \$422,984,854 to the men, \$23,258,944 to the women, and \$5,907,367 to the minors. The average yearly earnings of all wage-earners was \$571.76 (of the men \$642.13, of the women \$311.40, and of the minors \$225.04). The average daily wage of all employees was \$2.05. For each employee the average value of product for the year amounted to \$2,279.73.

IRON, STEEL, AND TIN-PLATE PRODUCTION.—The following summary statements show the more important items for the year 1907 relating to the production of pig iron, steel, rolled iron and steel, and tin plate:

PIG IRON.

Capital invested.....	\$143, 859, 428
Gross tons of production.....	11, 311, 985
Realized value.....	\$206, 443, 155
Value of basic material.....	\$100, 308, 832
Average days in operation.....	326
Average number of adult male employees.....	18, 949
Aggregate wages paid adult male employees.....	\$12, 671, 854
Average yearly earnings of adult male employees.....	\$668. 73
Average daily wages of adult male employees.....	\$2. 05
Cost of labor per ton.....	\$1. 10
Tonnage per man per day.....	1. 8

STEEL.

Gross tons of production:	
Bessemer.....	4, 349, 431
Open-hearth, acid process.....	1, 046, 584
Open-hearth, basic process.....	6, 823, 415
Crucible and other processes.....	90, 606
Total.....	12, 310, 036

ROLLED IRON AND STEEL.

Capital invested.....	\$346, 361, 420
Gross tons of production:	
Muck and scrap bar.....	140, 399
Slabs, blooms, billets, tin-plate and sheet bars, etc.....	2, 807, 100
Rails.....	1, 323, 739
Iron and steel structural shapes.....	1, 259, 500
Cut nails and spikes.....	29, 279
Plates and sheets (^a).....	2, 464, 554
Other rolled products.....	4, 928, 476
Total.....	12, 953, 047
Value of product (not including the black-plate works).....	\$504, 167, 225
Average number of employees (not including those in black-plate works)	137, 712
Average number of adult male employees (not including those in black-plate works).....	135, 998

^a Including 283,815 tons of black plate and other sheets made by the black-plate works.

Aggregate wages paid all employees.....	\$91, 413, 384
Aggregate wages paid adult male employees.....	\$90, 926, 567
Average days in operation.....	298
Average yearly earnings of all employees.....	\$663. 80
Average yearly earnings of adult male employees.....	\$668. 59
Average daily wages of all employees.....	\$2. 23
Average daily wages of adult male employees.....	\$2. 25
Average value per ton.....	\$43. 20
Cost of labor per ton.....	\$7. 83

TIN PLATE (BLACK-PLATE WORKS).

Capital invested (16 plants).....	\$8, 198, 605
Pounds of production of black plate (tinned, not tinned, and terne)....	633, 902, 496
Value of production of black plate.....	\$22, 980, 589
Pounds of production of sheets and plates other than black.....	1, 842, 270
Value of production of sheets and plates other than black.....	\$55, 147
Average number of employees.....	7, 365
Average number of adult male employees.....	7, 087
Aggregate wages paid all employees.....	\$5, 319, 694
Aggregate wages paid adult male employees.....	\$5, 233, 223
Average days in operation.....	197
Average yearly earnings of all employees.....	\$722. 29
Average yearly earnings of adult male employees.....	\$752. 54
Average daily wages of all employees.....	\$3. 67
Average daily wages of adult male employees.....	\$3. 82

TIN PLATE (DIPPING WORKS).

Capital invested (4 plants).....	\$1, 387, 080
Pounds of production of tin and terne plate.....	29, 082, 916
Value of product.....	\$1, 520, 409
Average number of employees.....	238
Average number of male employees.....	200
Aggregate wages paid all employees.....	\$123, 876
Aggregate wages paid male employees.....	\$113, 302
Average days in operation.....	276
Average yearly earnings of all employees.....	\$520. 49
Average yearly earnings of male employees.....	\$566. 51
Average daily wages of all employees.....	\$1. 89
Average daily wages of male employees.....	\$2. 05

Returns from 56 pig-iron companies showed that 629 wage-earners owned their homes, that the average annual rental for those paying rent was \$79, that the average working hours were 96 per week, and that of the 10,844 persons for whom nationality was reported 2,690 were Americans. Returns from 170 iron and steel companies showed that 4,912 wage-earners owned their homes, that the average annual rental for those paying rent was \$134, and that of the 72,975 employees for whom nationality was reported 34,898 were Americans. Returns from 11 companies in the tin-plate industry showed that 65 wage-earners owned their homes, that the average annual rental for those paying rent was \$200, that the average hours of work per week were 55, and that of the 2,802 employees for whom nationality was reported 2,165 were Americans

COAL MINING.—The following statement presents a summary of the operations of the anthracite and of the bituminous coal mines in the State during 1907, the coke workers not being included:

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL-MINE OPERATIONS, 1907.

Items.	Anthracite coal.	Bituminous coal.
Number of mines in operation.....	294	1,311
Miners.....	41,075	118,115
Inside workmen.....	72,440	26,940
Outside workmen.....	48,226	17,859
Aggregate wages paid to miners.....	\$29,462,021	\$67,974,817
Aggregate wages paid to inside workmen.....	\$38,863,929	\$18,922,526
Aggregate wages paid to outside workmen.....	\$23,729,064	\$11,611,504
Average days in operation.....	243	268
Average yearly earnings (all employees).....	\$574.44	\$603.72
Average yearly earnings (miners only).....	\$717.05	(a)
Average daily wages (all employees).....	\$2.36	\$2.25
Average daily wages (miners only).....	\$2.95	(b)
Number of tons mined and marketed.....	65,477,649	149,390,965
Market value of product.....	\$156,154,760	\$174,035,853
Average tons mined per miner per year.....	1,741	1,265
Average tons mined per miner per day.....	7.16	4.70

^a Miners, pick, \$601.91; miners, machine, \$540.27.

^b Miners, pick, \$2.24; miners, machine, \$2.01.

In addition to the above coal-mining operations there were 53 plants, employing 1,852 persons, engaged in washing anthracite coal from culm banks at the mines. The plants washed 3,485,541 tons of coal, which had a market value of \$3,201,495. Wages were paid aggregating \$825,319, or an average yearly earning per employee of \$445.63. Also there were 34 plants engaged in dredging coal from the Susquehanna and Schuylkill rivers, giving an average employment of 113 days to 141 men, to whom wages amounting to \$31,375 were paid. There were 65,538 tons of coal raised, having a market value of \$56,929.

Of the 1,311 bituminous coal mines there were 342 from which coal was coked. During the year there were 45,127 coke ovens in service, producing 34,625,377 tons of coke, of a value at plant of \$50,040,427. There were 12,578 coke workers, to whom were paid wages amounting to \$7,251,731, or an average yearly wage of \$586.85.

Of 85,312 employees of the anthracite mines for whom nationality was reported 28,009 were Americans. Returns from 475 bituminous coal companies (that do not coke coal) showed that 7,320 wage-earners owned their homes, that the average annual rental for those paying rent was \$67, and that of the 79,660 employees for whom nationality was reported 21,987 were Americans and 12,884 were Slavonians. Returns from 98 bituminous coal companies (that coke coal) showed that 2,419 wage-earners owned their homes, that the average annual rental for those paying rent was \$52, that the average hours of work per week were 54, and that of the employees for whom nationality was reported 8,185 were Slavonians and 7,097 were Americans.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.—Returns made in 1907 by 639 establishments engaged in the textile industries in Philadelphia showed an invested capital of \$75,517,539, and for the year a product of the market value of \$130,503,116. The establishments were in operation during the year an average of 289 days, employing 62,293 wage-earners (25,976 males, 31,246 females, and 5,071 minors), to whom were paid wages amounting to \$26,778,586 (\$14,638,340 to the men, \$11,102,377 to the women, and \$1,037,869 to the children). The average yearly earnings per employee in the industry were \$429.88—the average for the men being \$563.53; for the women, \$355.32, and for the children, \$204.66. The average daily wages per employee were \$1.49—the average for the men being \$1.95; for the women, \$1.23, and for the children, \$0.71. The average value of product per employee was \$2,094.99.

RECENT FOREIGN STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS.

BELGIUM.

Monographies Industrielles (Aperçu Économique Technologique et Commercial). Industries céramiques, 1907. xvi, 242 pp. Fabrication et Travail du Verre, 1907. xxiv, 263 pp. Industries du Caoutchouc et de l'Amiante, 1907. 237 pp. Construction des Machines et Appareils Electriques, 1908. 344 pp. Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail. Office du Travail et Inspection de l'Industrie.

These volumes are a part of a series of monographs being prepared by the Belgian labor office on conditions existing in selected industries or groups of industries, considered from the economic, technical, and commercial standpoints. Monographs of this series on cotton, flax, hemp, jute, and linen spinning and on the manufacture of paper and pasteboard have been mentioned in previous issues of the bulletin.^(a)

CERAMIC INDUSTRIES.—An introductory chapter is devoted to a statistical account of the industry, derived partly from the industrial census of 1896 and partly from subsequent investigation. It shows the number of establishments classified by date of foundation; geographical location, and motive force employed; and the number of employees, their sex, ages, hours of labor, and mode of remuneration. The first chapter deals with ceramic products in general, their classification, and the materials employed in their composition. The second chapter describes the raw materials of Belgian origin and their extraction and exploitation. Subsequent chapters are devoted to the manufacture of bricks and tiles, fire-clay products, matt-surfaced and enameled stoneware, common vases, pots, pipes, and articles of fancy terra-cotta, faïence or crockery, porcelain, and bricks made of schist. Included in each chapter is a description of the materials used and of the hand and mechanical processes employed in the manufacture of the finished product, the quantity, value, and destination of output, and statistics of imports.

MANUFACTURE OF GLASS.—An introductory chapter is devoted to a statistical account of the industry similar to that given in the volume on ceramic industries. The first chapter in the main body of the work describes in a general way the composition and properties of glass, and classifies the industry according to the nature of the products. The second chapter is devoted to the raw materials employed

^a Bulletin No. 65, pp. 323, 324; Bulletin No. 72, p. 597.

in the industry, and the third chapter describes the processes and appliances used in the fusion or melting of the raw materials. Succeeding chapters contain a description of the methods used in the working of the molten material into the various shapes, and also a description of the various products, their application, and their commercial classification. The sixth chapter is devoted to the economic condition of the industry, presenting, in tabular form, statistics of the various establishments, their personnel, power, and machinery employed, consumption of raw materials, quantity and value of products, and imports and exports.

INDIA-RUBBER AND ASBESTOS INDUSTRIES.—The first part is devoted to the india-rubber industry. Chapter one classifies the plants from which crude rubber is obtained, and describes the extraction of the latex, its coagulation, and its preparation for market, as well as the appliances used in such work. Information is also given concerning the production, commerce, commercial grades, and prices of the crude product. Chapter two describes the various materials employed in the manufacture of india rubber and of articles in which india rubber is combined with other materials. Chapter three is devoted to the technical processes used in manufacturing the finished product, and chapter four classifies and describes the various articles wholly or partially composed of india rubber. Chapter five contains a report on the economic position of the industry, a history of the industry, and statistical facts concerning the number of establishments engaged, the total production, and imports and exports of the manufactured product.

The second part relates to the asbestos industry. It gives information on the composition, properties, and commercial value of crude asbestos, the manufacturing processes employed, the varieties, prices, and uses of the manufactured product, and the economic situation of the industry.

CONSTRUCTION OF MACHINERY AND ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.—This monograph consists of five chapters: The first chapter classifies and defines the various forms of electrical appliances, while the second chapter describes the materials entering into the composition of these appliances. Chapter three gives a descriptive summary of the electrical industries; and chapter four describes the manufactured products, including dynamos, motors, locomotives, rheostats, transformers, accumulators, commutators, cables, telephone and telegraph apparatus, lamps, and electrical measuring instruments, as well as articles of a miscellaneous nature. The fifth chapter presents statistics relating to the economic situation of the industry, giving the number of establishments, employees, and motive power employed in each branch of the industry; figures are also given which show imports and exports of the manufactured products.

Each of the monographs is profusely illustrated and contains a directory of the establishments engaged in the production of the articles considered.

FRANCE.

Enquête sur le Travail à Domicile dans l'Industrie de la Lingerie. Tome I. Paris. Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale, Office du Travail. 1907. xiv, 768 pp.

This volume gives in detailed form the results of an inquiry into the material and social conditions surrounding home work in the making of undergarments and household linen in the city of Paris.

The work is divided into five parts. An introductory chapter is devoted to an outline of the scope and plan of the inquiry, including, as well, specimens of the schedules of questions used in the conduct of the investigation.

The first part presents the individual reports of manufacturers and merchants engaged in the industry. They include, in a general way, statements of the conditions under which work is given out by each establishment, including the method and the rate of payment for the work.

The second part presents the individual reports of the working people, principally women, who contract to accept work from the larger establishments and who execute it themselves, aided, in some cases, by their families or by a few employees, the work being done in the home of the contractor. Figures showing the number of employees, hours of labor, and rate of compensation are presented where such facts could be obtained.

The detailed results of the inquiry, in tabular form, are presented in the third part, which forms the main body of the work. The product is divided into four groups, as follows: (1) Women's and children's undergarments, shirtwaists, blouses, and infants' apparel; (2) men's undergarments; (3) household linen; and (4) undergarments and linen of a miscellaneous nature made for charitable societies and institutions, for railroads, and for the army and the navy. The tables show, for each household, the number, ages, conjugal condition, and length of service of the persons employed; variety of goods made, price paid, source from which work is obtained, time of delivery of work, and time of payment; hours of labor, daily earnings, and annual income, and location, rent, and sanitary conditions. Statistics are given for a total of 510 households.

In the fourth part of the volume are presented individual monographs of the working people, with some family budgets which show the receipts and expenditures of each household.

The fifth part consists of an analysis and résumé of the results of the investigation. The report shows that 52 per cent of the working people embraced in the investigation entered the trade before the age of 26 years, and that 17 per cent were at the time of the inquiry 60 years of age or over. Half of the total number were married, a third were widowed or divorced, and the remainder were single. Two-fifths of the married women had, at the time of the inquiry, no children in their charge, and the proportion of childless widows and divorcees is a little less, about 37 per cent. Only 44 out of the total of 510 households worked for more than one establishment, and in most cases work was delivered every day of the week except Sunday. Payment was usually made once a week, at the time of the delivery of the work. In the busy season, the hours of labor for 43 per cent of the workers were fewer than 10 per day; for 43 per cent the hours of labor were from 10 to 12 per day, and for 13 per cent they were more than 12 per day. Out of a total of 217 working people whose earnings could be established half earned less than 16 centimes (\$0.03) per hour and 85 per cent less than 26 centimes (\$0.05) per hour. Of 366 working people reporting annual earnings, 60 per cent earned less than 400 francs (\$77.20) per year, nearly 25 per cent earned from 400 to 600 francs (\$77.20 to \$115.80) per year, and the remainder more than 600 francs (\$115.80). The annual income (including wages earned from other sources and relief given by charity) was, for 57 per cent of the unmarried working people, from 301 to 600 francs (\$58.09 to \$115.80); the annual income (including the earnings of the husband) of the same proportion of the married people was from 1,500 to 2,500 francs (\$289.50 to \$482.50) per annum. Of a little less than 500 habitations visited, 135 were of one room only. Of this number, 61 were less than 30 cubic meters (1,059 cubic feet) in size, and 24 were occupied by three or more persons. Rents usually varied from 151 to 300 francs (\$29.14 to \$57.90) per year. In 68 per cent of the habitations the sanitary conditions were found satisfactory; the remainder were characterized as bad.

DECISIONS OF COURTS AFFECTING LABOR.

[Except in cases of special interest, the decisions here presented are restricted to those rendered by the federal courts and the higher courts of the States and Territories. Only material portions of such decisions are reproduced, introductory and explanatory matter being given in the words of the editor. Decisions under statute law are indexed under the proper headings in the cumulative index, page 471 et seq.]

DECISIONS UNDER STATUTE LAW.

ASSIGNMENT OF WAGES—FUTURE EARNINGS—CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATUTE—*Mutual Loan Co. v. Martell, Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, 86 Northeastern Reporter, page 916.*—The company named sued to recover on two promissory notes given by two different persons (one of whom was married), secured by an assignment of future earnings in the employment of the defendant, Martell. Martell relied on sections 7 and 8 of chapter 605, Acts of 1908 (given in full on page 466), as his defense, since he had not accepted either assignment, as provided for by section 7, nor had the wife of the married employee concerned consented in writing to the assignment of her husband's earnings, as provided by section 8. The loan company contended that these sections are unconstitutional, and on judgment being given against it in the superior court of Suffolk County it appealed to the supreme court. The law was upheld by this court, as appears from the following quotations from its opinion, which was delivered by Judge Knowlton:

These sections interfere with the rights of the assignor and assignee to contract with each other, which right of contract, in general, is secured to all our citizens under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as well as under the constitution of Massachusetts. Such an interference by law with one's right to manage his property and to make contracts in relation to it and to pursue any proper vocation is in violation of the constitution, unless it can be justified upon an independent ground. The defendant contends that there is such justification, in the present case, in the enactment of this statute by the legislature in the exercise of the police power.

The State may legislate for the public health, the public safety, the public morals and the public welfare, in the exercise of this power. But, in balancing this right of the State against the constitutional right of the individual to personal liberty, it is often difficult to draw the line between permissible and impermissible legislation.

In the present case we have to inquire how far the welfare of the community requires an interference by way of regulation with the right of workmen to dispose of their wages to be earned in the future.

The requirement that they [the assignments] be recorded is certainly reasonable. It tends to lessen the opportunity of wage-earners to be dishonest in procuring credit on the faith of their expected possession of earnings, as they might be if unrecorded assignments were outstanding. The requirement that the order or assignment be accepted in writing by the employer tends to diminish the risk of his refusal to pay, involving litigation the result of which might be loss of employment by the wage-earner and injury to the business of the employer. Then, too, this requirement might operate as a check upon the rapacity of unscrupulous money lenders who are inclined to take advantage of the needs of employees. If the legislature saw an advantage to the community from this provision, we can not say that they were acting beyond their constitutional authority in enacting the law.

Nor can we say that they might not find grounds for a distinction between assignments to secure loans of money and assignments as security for necessities or other property furnished or to be furnished. The occasions for making assignments as security for necessities may be far more pressing than for making them to obtain money, and the risk of wasting that which is obtained may be much less in one case than in the other. The statute is not unconstitutional because it deals only with security for loans and does not include security for other debts.

Section 8 presents a similar but more difficult question. A married man is bound by law to support his wife. If he is a wage-earner, although she has no legal title to his wages, she has an interest in the right use of them. If there are such risks of his making an improper disposition of them by assigning them to secure the payment of money that he borrows for unnecessary purposes as to justify the legislature in limiting and regulating his exercise of this right, might they not regulate it by requiring the consent of his wife as a prerequisite to the validity of his assignment? A strong argument can be made in favor of the plaintiff's contention on this point. But on the whole we are of opinion that the legislature might look chiefly to the ordinary relations between husband and wife under the law, and adopt this form of regulation as salutary in its application to most members of the class with which they were dealing. The principles that are applicable to section 7 require us to hold section 8 to be constitutional.

CONSPIRACY—COMMON LAW—EFFECT OF STATUTES—ELEMENTS OF OFFENSE—INTERFERENCE WITH EMPLOYMENT—FINES OF EMPLOYERS—EXTORTION—RECOVERY—*State v. Dalton, St. Louis (Missouri) Court of Appeals, 114 Southwestern Reporter, page 1132.*—Charles J. Dalton and Franklin C. Fay were indicted for conspiring to unlawfully extort from William Burke, a contracting plumber, the sum of \$200 by inducing the employees of said Burke to cease work and to refrain from working for him until such sum should be paid.

The indictment was quashed in the St. Louis court of criminal correction and the defendants dismissed, whereupon the State appealed and secured a reversal of the judgment of the court below, on grounds that appear in the portion of the opinion quoted below.

The State has a statute on the subject of conspiracy, and the trial court had proceeded on the ground that it entirely superseded the common law on the subject, so that no case could be brought except as it fell within its provisions. Since this statute did not cover the offenses named in the indictment, it was held that no crime had been committed. This view the appellate court rejected, holding that the statute did not repeal the common law, and that action would still lie under the latter. Having disposed of this point, the court took up the definition of the term "conspiracy," as construed by the courts and by the grand jury in the indictment under consideration.

Judge Norton, who delivered the opinion, said:

It is indeed difficult to formulate an accurate definition of conspiracy at common law which will incorporate all of the acts punishable under this description, without including as well acts which may not be punishable. Therefore, in *Com. v. Hunt*, 4 Metc. (Mass.) 111, 123, 38 Am. Dec. 346, Chief Justice Shaw said: "Without attempting to review and reconcile all the cases, we are of opinion that as a general description, though perhaps not a precise and accurate definition, a conspiracy must be a combination of two or more persons, by some concerted action, to accomplish some criminal or unlawful purpose, or to accomplish some purpose, not in itself criminal or unlawful, by criminal or unlawful means." The gist of the offense at common law is a corrupt combination which involved an infringement of the law either in accomplishing the end contemplated or the means to be employed in attaining the end to which the confederation is directed. Therefore the offense was complete and punishable even though no act was done in furtherance of the conspiracy. From these considerations it appears, of course, that a conspiracy was a substantive offense at common law, though nothing be done in execution of it.

Aside from the present statutory provisions requiring the commission of an overt act in certain cases, acts in execution of a conspiracy are alleged in the indictment and received in evidence as tending to elucidate the intention of the parties or in aggravation of the unlawful combination only. (*Com. v. Hunt*, 4 Metc. (Mass.) 111, 125, 38 Am. Dec. 346; *Com. v. Judd*, 2 Mass. 337, 3 Am. Dec. 54; *State v. Buchanan*, 5 Har. & J. (Md.) 317, 9 Am. Dec. 534; 2 Bishop, New Crim. Law (8th ed.) sec. 203.)

From what has been said, it will appear the offense of conspiracy may arise from a corrupt confederation with an unlawful purpose in either one of two ways: The offense may be complete under the old law, first, if the confederation be to do by concert of action, either direct or remote, a criminal or unlawful act by any means, whether unlawful or not; or, second, to do an act, not in itself criminal or unlawful, by criminal or unlawful means. It will be observed that the statement of the doctrine includes either a criminal or unlawful end or the employment of criminal or unlawful means. On this statement there arises for consideration, in a more or less remote degree, the question as to what character of unlawful purpose or what character of unlawful means contemplated by the conspirators will be sufficient to infuse into the confederation the elements of criminal conspiracy.

There can be no doubt whatever on the question of conspiracy when the parties combine to violate the criminal law. Of course, in every case where the confederation is for the purpose of doing, by direct or remote concert, an act which would amount to a criminal offense if done by one of the parties, notwithstanding the confederation, the offense is complete. (*State v. Buchanan*, 5 Har. & J. (Md.) 317, 9 Am. Dec. 534; 6 Amer. & Eng. Ency. Law (2d ed.) 848, 853.) And it is said by Mr. Bishop (2 Bishop, New Crim. Law [8th ed.] sec. 178) that the term "unlawful," in this connection, "signifies neither 'indictable' nor 'criminal,' though it includes both, but it means 'contrary to law,' which may be the law of the criminal courts or of the civil."

While from an examination of the authorities it may be asserted as true that the precise limits of the rule with respect to the terms "unlawful purpose" or "unlawful means," in cases where neither the purpose to be achieved nor the means to be employed, are actually criminal, has never been clearly defined, the authorities assert and sustain a doctrine commensurate at least with the exigencies of the case now under consideration. The doctrine referred to arises from the additional power or enhanced ability to accomplish a result which is in many cases present in the combination of several to the same end. In some degree, the principle pervades the entire law of conspiracy. It may be stated as a general proposition that, where an additional power or enhanced ability to accomplish an injurious purpose arises by virtue of the confederation and concert of action, an element of criminal conspiracy is thereby introduced which will render sufficiently criminal either the means or the purpose, otherwise merely unlawful, to sustain a conviction, although the means or the end were not such as are indictable if performed by a single individual. (*Com. v. Waterman*, 122 Mass. 57; *Com. v. Judd*, 2 Mass. 329, 337, 3 Am. Dec. 54; *State v. Burnham*, 15 N. H. 396; 2 Bishop, New Crim. Law (8th ed.) secs. 180, 195; 3 Chitty, Crim. Law, 1139; 6 Amer. & Eng. Ency. Law (2d ed.) 851; *Twitchell v. Commonwealth*, 9 Pa. 211, and remarks, 212.)

There can be no doubt that the facts alleged in either count of the indictment present a case falling within the influence of the principle last stated. The indictment in the first count charges in substance that the defendant conspired to, and, in execution of the conspiracy, induced, certain mechanics to quit the employ of William Burke, and would not permit them to enter again in his employ, although he was in sore need of their services, until Burke had first paid to the defendants \$200 to withdraw their influence in that behalf, and that their purpose was to thus unlawfully exact \$200 from Burke, which he paid. The second count charges in substance that the mechanics mentioned voluntarily quit the employ of Burke, and that defendants corruptly conspired to and did so influence them as to prevent their return to his employ, although he was in great need of their services, unless Burke paid the defendants \$200 to withdraw their influence, and that their purpose was to thus unlawfully exact \$200 from Burke; which payment he made, etc. From all that appears in the indictment, the means employed by the defendants were entirely lawful. It is certainly true that if the parties are not under contract (nothing appearing to the contrary, the presumption is they were not) their associates and friends may counsel and advise

them either to quit or continue a particular service, or having quit the service, as in the second count mentioned, not to return thereto except upon reasonable and proper conditions. (*Thomas v. C. N. O. & T. Ry. Co.* (In re Phelan [C. C.]) 62 Fed. 803, 817, 818; *Wabash Ry. Co. v. Hannahan* (C. C.) 121 Fed. 563 [Bulletin No. 49, p. 1374].) It is otherwise, however, with respect to the alleged purpose sought to be effectuated in either count of the indictment. It is the policy of our enlightened system of jurisprudence to insure and protect the freedom of contract in its largest measure, subject only to certain restraints imposed by a wise public policy of a still higher and more holy nature. To leave men free to choose their own occupation and contract with whomsoever they will in their particular field of industry, without restraint or interference from others, tends not only to elevate their condition by fostering a spirit of independence and ambition, but secures as well to skill and industry a proper recompense in recurring advantages, too numerous to mention. The common law has never tolerated a species of interference by third persons for a purpose such as that disclosed in the allegations of the indictment. Although one may lawfully induce another to quit a particular service, or not return to the employ of a particular person, there can be no doubt, even when no contract of employment is breached thereby, that it is unlawful for third parties, as charged in the first count, to interfere and induce employees to quit their employer, and not to return to his services, for the purpose of exacting and extorting from him a sum of money against his consent. And it is equally clear where men are unemployed, as were the mechanics mentioned in the second count to have quit the service, that it is unlawful for a third person to interfere with the freedom of contract and, by persuasion or other means, for the sole purpose of exacting or extorting a sum of money from the employer against his consent, prevent the consummation of a new contract of employment. When one, upon whom there rests no legal obligation to do so, is thus coerced, by threat, reasonable apprehension, or fear of suffering injury to his business, to contribute his means to another who has no moral or legal right to insist upon such payment, the most elementary principles of natural justice, inherent in the common law, denounce the act as unlawful and afford a remedy certain and sure. (*Carew v. Rutherford*, 106 Mass. 1, 13, 14, 8 Am. Rep. 287; *March v. Bricklayers', etc., Union*, 79 Conn. 7, 63 Atl. 291 [Bulletin No. 67, p. 887].) Although the act of procuring money from another under the circumstances stated may not be a criminal offense either at common law or under the statute, it is palpably unlawful, and an action in tort will lie in favor of the injured party for its recovery, as is affirmed in the authorities supra. This being true, the purpose of the conspiracy is obviously unlawful in the sense essential to infuse an element of criminal liability therein, as contemplated by the entire doctrine of our law in respect of conspiracy and conspirators. A single individual, acting alone to the same end, would indeed be less bold and more likely to recede from a sense of insecurity in his venture. And then, too, the ability of one person to coerce the subject of his design would be less potent. The additional power and enhanced ability arising from a confederation of two persons to overawe and coerce an ordinary man to part with his means against his will, under the circumstances alleged in the indictment, is obvious. Therefore we

conclude that, although the purpose sought to be effectuated and to which the conspiracy was directed may not, in and of itself, amount to an offense against the criminal laws if committed by a single individual, it is an unlawful purpose possessed of an element essential to a criminal conspiracy in such cases—this for the reason of the additional power and enhanced ability to accomplish the contemplated mischief, which accrued in virtue of the federation.

The indictment alleges in each count that the purpose of the conspiracy was actually accomplished, and sets out sufficient facts from which an overt act, essential in the law as modified by our statute, appears. This being true, it charges an offense at common law as modified by our statute touching the commission of some overt act in case of conspiracies other than those to commit a felony upon the person of another, or to commit arson or burglary.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—RAILROAD COMPANIES—ACCEPTANCE OF RELIEF BENEFITS—WAIVER—EFFECT OF STATUTE—*Goldenstein v. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, 37 Washington Law Reporter, page 2.*—F. E. Goldenstein sued the railroad company to recover damages for injuries received by him while in its employment within the District of Columbia. The company offered as defense that Goldenstein was a member of its relief department and had received benefits therefrom on account of his injuries and was therefore precluded from claiming other damages. The plaintiff relied on section 3 of the federal employers' liability act of 1906, which provides that "no contract of employment, insurance, relief benefit, or indemnity for injury or death entered into by or on behalf of any employee, nor the acceptance of any such insurance, relief benefit, or indemnity by the person entitled thereto, shall constitute any bar or defense to any action brought to recover damages for personal injuries to or death of such employee: *Provided, however,* That upon the trial of such action against any common carrier the defendant may set off therein any sum it has contributed toward any such insurance, relief benefit, or indemnity that may have been paid to the injured employee, or, in case of his death, to his personal representative."

This law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in certain interstate cases (207 U. S. 463; Bulletin No. 74, p. 216), but was held by the court of appeals of the District of Columbia to be valid law in said District. (*Hyde v. R. Co.*, 36 Wash. Law Rep. 374, Bulletin No. 78, p. 582.) The particular point in question had not been previously discussed, but its constitutionality was upheld in the present case, as appears from the following portions of the opinion of the court, which was delivered by Judge Stafford:

The demurrer to this plea raises the question whether Congress could, constitutionally and without interfering with due freedom of

contract, enact that men should not be bound by their contracts of this character. To answer yes is to say that an employee who, as such, has suffered an injury through the fault of his employer, and who thereafter accepts a consideration in settlement and discharge of his damage, is not bound by said acceptance nor by his deed expressly releasing and discharging his claim, provided such acceptance and release were under and in pursuance of a contract entered into by him before the injuries were suffered which entitled him to receive that consideration. The act does not attempt to touch contracts of settlement made for the first time after the injuries were received and not under any prior arrangement of this character, but only those contracts under which the employee was acting during the course of his employment. His prior agreement to accept such benefits, if he accepts them at all, in full of his claim for damages, is impliedly declared to be unjust, oppressive, and against public policy, and the benefits actually received by him in pursuance of this agreement are referred back to such unlawful contract and are declared to be payment pro tanto only. The theory of the statute seems to be that during the period when the relation of employer and employee exists or is in contemplation, the parties do not stand on a level, but that the employee or person applying for employment is subject to the undue influence of the employer, as the borrower is supposed to be under the like power of the lender in the matter of interest. To continue the analogy, the employee, on entering into the contract to accept benefits in full if he accepts them at all, is in the position of the borrower when agreeing to pay usury, while the employee when accepting the benefits after injury is in the position of the borrower when actually paying the usury. As the borrower may still recover back the usurious payment, so may the employee repudiate his release of his real damages. If it be said that the injured employee is at liberty to accept or reject the benefits as he may choose, so, it may be replied, is the borrower at liberty to pay or refuse to pay the usurious rate. In the case of interest on money the legislature has said that the liberty is only theoretical, not real; in the case of the employees of common carriers Congress has said the same.

Was Congress justified in treating this class of men—employees of common carriers—as a class needing peculiar protection? That is—is it not?—a question for legislative judgment, rather than forensic. As the courts have sustained the usury laws and others of like character, why should they not sustain this? They should, certainly, unless it is too plain for argument or doubt that there is no rational ground for classifying such employees in this way, no reasonable basis in point of fact for saying that they are subject to be taken advantage of unconscionably by the other party to the contract. How can the courts possibly take such a position as that? How can we shut our eyes to the facts that the men who make up the largest part of the railroad's working force are poor men, taking their lives in their hands every day, and supporting their wives and children by the day's earnings and that in many instances the loss of the job is the loss of comfort, of health, perhaps of life itself to the laborer or those who depend upon him? Had not Congress a right to say—to let railroads exact from their employees a binding agreement that they shall be required to pay for the loss of an arm only so much, for the loss of an eye so much and no more, for the loss of a life not

exceeding so much—in each instance a less sum perhaps than would be recoverable in any impartial court—is against public policy and a rule which will tend to make railroads careless of life and limb? Might they not fairly say that public policy requires that the burden of this great annual sacrifice of health and strength and happiness and life should fall where it ought to fall as between the laborer and the employer—i. e. where it turns out on full and fair inquiry that it ought to fall—rather than that a poor and overworked class should be permitted to barter away its rights in advance as the mere price of an opportunity to work? These are considerations that address themselves to legislatures and when they are found weighty and controlling by that branch of the government it is of doubtful propriety for the judicial branch to seek to overturn its work.

The supreme court of Indiana, in the case of *International Text Book Co. v. Weissinger*, 160 Ind. 349, 65 N. E. 521, 98 Am. St. Rep. 334, had occasion to pass upon the constitutionality of a state statute prohibiting assignments of future wages to become due to employees, and sustained the constitutionality of the act. After referring to many acts of legislation in that State showing a tender regard for the rights of wage-earners the court turns to the reasons underlying such legislation, calling attention to the large number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing and mining industries and the heavy sum paid annually to this class. They then take notice of the fact that a large proportion of the persons affected by such statutes are dependent upon their daily or weekly wages for the maintenance of themselves and families; that delay of payment may result in the deprivation of the necessities of life, suffering, inability to meet obligations and in many cases may make wage-earners a charge upon the public. They go on to say: "The situation of these persons renders them peculiarly liable to imposition and injustice. * * * Where future wages may be assigned, the temptation to anticipate their payment and to sacrifice them for an inadequate consideration is often very great. * * * It is clear that the object of the act was the protection of wage-earners from oppression, extortion or fraud on the part of others and from the consequences of their own weakness, folly or improvidence. We can not say that no just ground existed for such legislative interference for so commendable a purpose." The analogy is then pointed out between the disability imposed by that act and the disability which renders married women incompetent to bind themselves or their property by contracts of suretyship; the disability of the debtor before judgment to waive the benefit of exemption laws and laws providing for a stay of execution or regulating the rights of parties under mortgages on household goods.

Contracts of indemnity, insurance and of relief benefits such as those legislated against in the act now under consideration are an attempt on the part of employers to restrict their common law liability by requiring their employees to accept and receive for injuries a sum less than that to which they would otherwise be entitled. It is as if an employer should say to an employee, "I will not accept you in my service unless you will agree beforehand that if you are injured, instead of being compensated in full you shall receive therefor only some small amount now inserted in the contract." The supposition is that the employee assents to the contract under the stress of his

situation by reason of his necessity to secure employment. Is it not legitimate for the legislature to say that such contracts are against public policy? When the State of Missouri enacted a statute providing that in all suits brought upon policies of fire insurance the company should not be permitted to deny that the property insured was worth the full amount of the insurance at the time of issuing the policy, although the policy itself provided that the company should not be liable beyond the actual value of the property at the time of its loss, the Supreme Court of the United States held the statute to be constitutional, notwithstanding the limitation placed thereby upon the right of contract. (*Orient Insurance Co. v. Baggs*, 172 U. S. 557.) In another case the same court declared that the right to contract is not absolute in respect to every matter, but may be subjected to the restraints demanded by the safety and welfare of the State and its inhabitants, and that the right to impose these restraints was not confined to the right of the legislature to amend the charters of corporations. (*Knoxville Iron Co. v. Harbison*, 183 U. S. at page 224.) In the case last cited the court had before it an act of the Tennessee legislature requiring that store orders and all like evidences of indebtedness issued by employers in payment of wages should be redeemed in cash by such employers at the option of the holders and held that the statute was not an unconstitutional impairment of the freedom of contract. In *Holden v. Hardy*, 169 U. S. 166, the same court upheld an act of the State of Utah limiting to eight hours per day the employment of workingmen in mines underground.

The defense attempted to be pleaded in the second plea in this case would be a good defense except for the statute, according to the decisions in various States. (*People v. Powers* (Ohio), 35 L. R. A. 507; *Donald v. Railroad Co.* (Iowa), 33 L. R. A. 492; *Railroad Co. v. Curtis*, 51 Neb. 442, 66 Am. St. Rep. 456; *Ringle v. Railroad Co.*, 164 Pa. St. 529, 44 Am. St. Rep. 628; *Owens v. Railroad Co.* (U. S. Cir. Ct., Sou. Dist., Ohio), 1 L. R. A. 75.) That is the exact point decided for this jurisdiction in *Brown* against this same defendant. (6 App. D. C., 237, 23 Wash. Law Rep. 337.) In that case the court took note of the distinction between those cases in which there was only a precontract to accept benefits and release the railroad company and those in which there was an actual acceptance of the benefits and a release in consideration thereof subsequent to the injury. In the former cases it was said that there might not be a discharge of the defendants, although that question was not decided, but in the latter cases it was held that the discharge was effective. While no doubt is intended to be cast upon this decision it is pertinent to observe that there are other cases in other jurisdictions which hold that even without the statute the defense here set up in the second plea is insufficient as based upon a contract against public policy; for the reasons which have induced some courts to so hold without a statute may well be considered as affording a sufficient basis for a statute when the legislature has chosen to enact one.

In the case of *Chicago, etc., Railroad Co. v. Miller*, 76 Fed. Rep. 439, the defendant put its reliance upon just such a contract with its employees as that which has been pleaded in this case, and it was there decided that the plaintiff's right of action against the company was not barred by the acceptance of such benefits. The same question was afterwards argued before the court of appeals in the same

case and the decision affirmed, Caldwell, Judge, saying: "Such contracts so far as they attempt to release the railroad company from liability for injuries inflicted on its employees through its negligence are without sufficient consideration against public policy and void, and must ultimately be so declared by all courts." (22 C. C. A. 264; see also 9 Cyc. 544.)

On the other hand two cases reported in 71 Fed. Rep., one at page 139 and the other at page 931, hold such agreements to be valid, and the latter treats the statute of Ohio, which expressly declared such agreements illegal, to be unconstitutional. Such decisions are apparently open to the pointed criticism of legal writers, such as that to be found in 31 Am. Law Rev. 460. To quote therefrom: "Where a man ships goods over a railroad and accepts from the railroad company a bill of lading in which the company endeavors to exonerate itself from the consequences of its own negligence, the clause by which the company attempts to exonerate itself is void; but where a railroad company assumes the bailment of human lives and is negligent in taking proper care of them—and no matter how gross its negligence may be—it may contract that if it provides a hospital, kept up chiefly by the very men whose lives are in its charge, it may kill and maim them with impunity." The statement may sound sardonic, but it is feared there is too much justice in it. One is reminded of an occasion when by a still higher authority than any of those here cited the question was asked, "What man shall there be among you, that shall have one sheep, and if it fall into a pit on the Sabbath day, will he not lay hold of it and lift it out? How much then is a man better than a sheep?" (The Gospel according to St. Matthew, chapter 12, verses 11 and 12.) A court which pays greater heed to the safety of the live freight of the cattle train than to the human beings who managed the train would seem to deserve a similar rebuke. In *Kilpatrick v. Grand Trunk R. R. Co.*, 74 Vt. 288, 63 L. R. A. 551, 93 Am. St. Rep. 887, the supreme court of Vermont had under consideration a statute prohibiting the use of side ladders on freight cars, and making a company using such ladders subject to a penalty and also liable for injuries occasioned thereby. After the fullest consideration it was there held that the doctrine of assumption of risk, viewed as a contract, could not be invoked by a railroad company against its employee who sued it for injuries resulting from the use of such ladder, because such a contract would be against public policy, and that the enactment of such a statute was a valid exercise of the police power for the protection of the poor and helpless, although it prevented the employee from assuming the risk by contract. It would not be becoming for the writer of the present opinion to quote from the language of the opinion in that case, but he wishes to reiterate his belief in the soundness of the views there expressed. See also the note to *Houston, &c., R. R. Co. v. De Walt*, 97 Am. St. Rep. at pages 890–893, where this case and others are discussed. The Vermont case just referred to is in line with the decision in the well-known case of *Narramore v. Cleveland, &c., R. R. Co.*, 96 Fed. Rep. 298, 37 C. C. A. 499, where the opinion was delivered by Circuit Judge Taft.

If it is objected that the present act is unconstitutional as being limited to a particular class of employees instead of applying to all classes, it would seem to be a sufficient answer that so far as the courts

are aware, it is only employees of common carriers who are liable to be made the victims of unjust contracts of this peculiar character. The court has no reason to suppose that Congress would not just as readily extend the act to other employees if there were any such abuse to be corrected in respect to them. It is peculiarly the province of the legislature to ascertain the bases of facts upon which legislation is required.

For the foregoing reasons it is considered that the second plea is bad, as it relies upon matters which the act of Congress expressly and constitutionally declares shall not constitute a bar.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—"RAILROAD HAZARDS"—CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTE—*American Car and Foundry Co. v. Inzer, Appellate Court of Indiana, 86 Northeastern Reporter, page 444.*—This was an action by Mary Inzer as administratrix to recover damages for the death of John A. Inzer, alleged to have been caused by the company's negligence. The company builds cars, and Inzer was a tinner employed in roofing a car when the car on which he was working was moved in a train of six cars drawn by a locomotive of a railway connected with the company's plant. Being knocked from the car he was pinioned under a wheel and afterwards run over and killed by the negligence of those in charge. This was the finding of the circuit court of Clark County, and it was affirmed by the appellate court. The matter of interest in the case was the application to the accident of the employers' liability act of the State (Burns's Ann. Stat. 1901, sec. 7083), which had been restricted in its application by the decision in case of *Bedford Quarries Co. v. Bough*, 168 Ind. 671, 80 N. E. 529; see Bulletin No. 71, page 377. A part of the reasoning of the court on this point is given, in the language of Judge Roby, who spoke for the court:

That case decides the act is violative of the fourteenth amendment of the federal Constitution, in so far as it imposes upon corporate employers burdens which are not imposed upon individual employers. The act as applied to railroads is upheld, but the case does not decide that only railroads as such are within the purview of the act, but that the legislature intended it to apply to "railroad hazards." The character of the employment must be the test by which to determine its applicability, and not the character of the employer. (*Kline v. Minn. Iron Co.*, 93 Minn. 63, 100 N. W. 681; *Bedford Quarries Co. v. Bough*, supra.) Analogous statutes of other States applying to "railroads," have been upheld because their manifest purpose was to give their benefits to employes engaged in the hazardous business of operating railroads. (*Akeson v. Ch. etc., R. Co.*, 106 Iowa 54, 75 N. W. 676; *Mo. Pac. R. Co. v. Haley*, Adm'r, 25 Kan. 53.) A consideration of the reasoning of the foregoing cases shows that the appellee was within the statute. Clearly it was a railroad hazard which caused the death. The complaint was therefore sufficient, and the demurrer to it was correctly overruled.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN—NEWSPAPERS AS MERCHANDISE—CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATUTE—*District of Columbia v. Reider, Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia* (Opinion copied from court files).—Lynn L. Reider, a route agent for a morning newspaper in the District of Columbia, was charged with a violation of the child-labor law of the District in employing a minor under 14 years of age to deliver newspapers. The first section of the law reads in part as follows:

No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in the District of Columbia * * * in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages. No such child shall be employed in any work performed for wages or other compensation, to whomsoever payable, during the hours when the public schools of the District of Columbia are in session, nor before the hour of six o'clock in the morning or after the hour of seven o'clock in the evening: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to children employed in the service of the Senate.

There was no question as to the facts, the defendant claiming, first, that the act is void on the ground that it is in conflict with the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, requiring all legislation to be uniform in its application, and, in any case, that the delivery of newspapers is not prohibited by the act. The first contention was denied, but the second was allowed and Reider was discharged on the single ground that newspapers are not merchandise. The District sought to procure a writ of error to bring the case before the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, but this court refused to grant the writ, sustaining the decision of the juvenile court.

The opinion of the juvenile court was delivered by Judge De Lacey, and is as follows:

Counsel for the defendant contend that the act is unconstitutional because it excludes children in the employ of the U. S. Senate. But everybody knows that children in the employ of the Senate are not properly a "class," for the constituent units of such alleged class are subject to constant change owing to the political favor upon which such service depends, so that, theoretically at least, it is possible for every child in the District to enjoy such excepted employment. Without such exception, it is doubtful that service in the Senate would have come within the employments prohibited, any more than the making of beds or the nursing of children, and, while it may be well to have such exception expressed, its exemption is no more fatal to the act than the nonenumeration of the many other activities open to children which the law making power has not seen fit to prohibit. The Supreme Court of the U. S. has said that "legislation which, in carrying out a public purpose, is limited in its application, if within the sphere of its operation it affects alike all persons similarly situated, is not within the [fourteenth] amendment." (Barbier v. Connolly, 113 U. S., 27.) Counsel also objects, on constitutional grounds to section 16, giving the commissioners authority to issue permits for the employment of children in theatrical exhibitions, citing the case of Yick Wo

v. Hopkins, 118 U. S., 356. But this legislation has reference to infants whose status under the law is abnormal, and is intended for their protection, and plainly confers upon the commissioners a discretion to be exercised according to the circumstances of each case, and, therefore, is excepted from the operation of this ruling of the Supreme Court by the very language of the decision, for "the character of the exhibition" is specified.

This act is undoubtedly a valid exercise of the police powers of the State, for the protection of child life.

This brings us to the question as to whether the delivery of newspapers as set forth be prohibited.

Counsel on both sides have industriously and skillfully labored to enlighten the court as to the meaning of the word "merchandise," the prosecution insisting that even old newspapers have value for junk dealers and for this reason and because of the decision in the case of *Smith v. Wilcox*, 24 N. Y. Reports, 353, that newspapers are merchandise, their delivery is forbidden by section 1 of this act. But it must be remembered that old newspapers cease to be sought for as newspapers, disseminators of the news from the four quarters of the globe, and are valuable for the paper stock in them.

In *Smith v. Wilcox* decided in 1862, a liberal construction was given to an act for the regulation of the observance of the Sabbath. In view of the language of the decision that "acts not interfering with the benevolent design of the Sabbath * * * and not prohibited, do not take their character from the day on which they are done, but are lawful or unlawful in reference to the general laws of the land," and the wonderful development of the Sunday newspaper, this decision can hardly be given much weight in the interpretation of an act of the character of the one now under consideration. I do not think that newspapers are merchandise in the proper sense of that term for the reason

First, everything of value is not merchandise, for instance, land;

Second, everything trafficked in is not merchandise, e. g., stocks and bonds;

Third, newspapers are sought for the intelligence they transmit, and not for the intrinsic value of the material upon which that intelligence is conveyed.

But whether newspapers be merchandise or not, it is a familiar rule of interpretation that an act to be within a penal prohibition must be within its spirit as well as within its letter. Whatever is not within the motives and purposes of an act, although within the letter of the act, is without its operation. Now the purpose of this legislation is the protection of the physical and mental welfare of children in their growing years from whatever may lead to arrested development. No one will seriously contend that the nature of the employment in the case at bar is at all harmful to the child, nor can it be urged that Congress had in mind newspapers in the enumeration of "merchandise" in section 1, since in section 11 et seq. it promulgated its wishes in regard to the handling of newspapers by minors. In no place in the act is the prohibition of the delivery of newspapers to be found, and it follows that the defendant is discharged.

EMPLOYMENT OF LABOR—BREACH OF CONTRACT BY EMPLOYEE—RECOVERY OF WAGES EARNED—*Latham v. Barwick, Supreme Court of Arkansas, 113 Southwestern Reporter, page 646.*—J. F. Barwick had recovered wages in a suit against one Latham, executor of an estate, in the circuit court of Clay County, whereupon the latter appealed, securing a reversal of the judgment of the lower court. The facts appear in the opinion, which was delivered by Judge McCulloch, and is in part as follows:

This is an action instituted by appellee against appellant's testatrix to recover upon an account for wages alleged to be due him as a farm hand. He entered into a verbal contract with appellant's testatrix to work on the latter's farm from February 26 until July 1, 1906, for \$25 per month, and quit work on May 14, 1906. He sues for the amount of his earned wages. There was testimony tending to show that according to the terms of the contract the wages of appellee were to be paid one-half as he earned or needed them and the other half on July 1st, that he quit the service of his employer without cause, and that at the time he quit work more than one-half of his earned wages had been paid to him.

There seems to be some conflict in the authorities whether or not one employed for a specified time, who, without adequate cause, quits service before expiration of the time, can recover upon a quantum meruit; but the great weight of authority is to the effect that he can not recover. (26 Cyc. p. 1042, and cases cited.) This court adopted the rule sustained by the weight of authority. English, C. J., speaking for the court in *Hibbard v. Kirby*, 38 Ark. 105, said: "The rule seems to be that if the contract of the servant to labor be for a specified period of time, and payment is to be made, either expressly or by implication of law, at the end of the period, and the servant leaves the service of his master improperly, without a sufficient cause, and without his consent, before the expiration of that time, he can recover no compensation for his services, either on the contract or on a quantum meruit." A statute of this State enacted in 1883 puts the question entirely at rest. It is as follows: "If any laborer shall without good cause abandon his employer before the expiration of his contract he shall be liable to such employer for the full amount of any account he may owe him and shall forfeit to his employer all wages or share of crop due him or which may become due him from his employer." (Kirby's Digest, sec. 5028.) This statute is conclusive of the questions involved in this appeal. It applies, in express terms, to all verbal contracts for services for a period not longer than one year.

It follows that the court erred in giving a peremptory instruction and in refusing to give the instructions requested by appellant.

Reversed and remanded for a new trial.

MINE REGULATIONS—SALE OF POWDER—COMMERCE—*Ex parte Williams, Supreme Court of Kansas, 98 Pacific Reporter, page 777.*—J. H. Williams was convicted of selling powder to a coal miner in violation of the provisions of chapter 250, acts of 1907, which permit such

sales only in an original package containing $12\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of powder, securely sealed. In default of the fine imposed, Williams was committed to jail. He applied for a writ of habeas corpus, contending that the law was unconstitutional as restricting the liberty of contract by taking property without due process of law, by denying the equal protection of the laws, and by unlawful discrimination. It was also claimed that the law was void, because it conflicts with the commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States.

It was stipulated that the powder sold was in an unbroken original package containing 25 pounds and was imported into Kansas from the State of Missouri by the company for which Williams was agent; that black powder is an article of commerce among the States; and that black powder in $12\frac{1}{2}$ -pound packages can not be bought or sold in the market except at a considerably higher price. The constitutionality of the law was upheld in all its points and the prisoner was remanded. Judge Benson announced the opinion of the court, reviewing each of the claims of the defendant. He held that, owing to the hazardous nature of coal mining and the equal application of the law to all employment in such mines, the charge of discrimination was not well founded; that the regulation of the sale of dangerous explosives was a customary and valid exercise of the police power of the State, which controls even the right of contract; and, further, that the control over commerce conferred on Congress "does not prevent the State from making reasonable regulations designed primarily to promote the health and safety of its people, although they indirectly affect the subjects of interstate commerce." Cases were cited in support of each point taken, and the following syllabus was prepared by the court as presenting its rulings on the points of law involved:

Chapter 250, page 400, of Laws 1907, entitled "An act to protect mines, miners, and mine laborers, and defining the manner of sale and delivery of black powder for use in coal mines of the State of Kansas," is not in conflict with the state constitution or the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States and is not invalid as a regulation of interstate commerce.

PAYMENT OF WAGES—WEIGHING COAL BEFORE SCREENING—FREEDOM OF CONTRACT—EQUAL PROTECTION OF LAWS—CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATUTE—*McLean v. State, Supreme Court of the United States, 29 Supreme Court Reporter, page 206.*—This was a case in which was brought in question the constitutionality of section 1 of the statute of Arkansas (ch. 219, acts of 1905), which requires operators of mines employing ten or more men underground at bushel or ton rates to weigh all coal mined before screening the same. Waiver of the statute by the employee is prohibited, and punishment for violations is fixed at a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$500, or imprison-

ment for not less than 60 days nor more than 6 months, or both fine and imprisonment. McLean was managing agent of a mining company and contracted with his employees to pay them at a fixed rate per ton, the coal to be screened before weighing. For this admitted violation of the law he was convicted in the circuit court of Sebastian County and, on appeal, in the supreme court of the State, over his contention that the law was unconstitutional. Further appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in which the constitutionality of the law was upheld, Justices Brewer and Peckham dissenting. Owing to the importance of the principle involved, the opinion of the court, which was delivered by Justice Day, is reproduced in full:

The objections to the judgment of the state supreme court of a constitutional nature are twofold: First, that the statute is an unwarranted invasion of the liberty of contract secured by the 14th amendment of the Constitution of the United States; second, that the law, being applicable only to mines where more than ten men are employed, is discriminatory, and deprives the plaintiff in error of the equal protection of the laws, within the inhibition of the same amendment.

That the Constitution of the United States, in the 14th amendment thereof, protects the right to make contracts for the sale of labor, and the right to carry on trade or business, against hostile state legislation, has been affirmed in decisions of this court, and we have no disposition to question those cases in which the right has been upheld and maintained against such legislation. (*Allgeyer v. Louisiana*, 165 U. S. 578, 17 Sup. Ct. Rep. 427; *Adair v. United States*, 208 U. S. 161, 28 Sup. Ct. Rep. 277.) But, in many cases in this court, the right of freedom of contract has been held not to be unlimited in its nature, and when the right to contract or carry on business conflicts with laws declaring the public policy of the State, enacted for the protection of the public health, safety, or welfare, the same may be valid, notwithstanding they have the effect to curtail or limit the freedom of contract. It would extend this opinion beyond reasonable limits to make reference to all the cases in this court in which qualifications of the right of freedom of contract have been applied and enforced. Some of them are collected in *Holden v. Hardy*, 169 U. S. 366, 18 Sup. Ct. Rep. 383, in which it was held that the hours of work in mines might be limited.

In *Knoxville Iron Co. v. Harbison*, 183 U. S. 13, 22 Sup. Ct. Rep. 1, it was held that an act of the legislature of Tennessee, requiring the redemption in cash of store orders or other evidences of indebtedness issued by employers in payment of wages due to employees, did not conflict with any provisions of the Constitution of the United States, protecting the right of contract.

In *Frisbie v. United States*, 157 U. S. 160, 15 Sup. Ct. Rep. 586, the act of Congress prohibiting attorneys from contracting for a larger fee than \$10 for prosecuting pension claims was held to be a valid exercise of police power.

In *Soon Hing v. Crowley*, 113 U. S. 703, 5 Sup. Ct. Rep. 730, a statute of California, making it unlawful for employees to work in laundries between the hours of 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. was sustained.

The statute fixing maximum charges for the storage of grain, and prohibiting contracts for larger amounts, was held valid. (*Munn v. Illinois*, 94 U. S. 113.)

In *Patterson v. The Eudora*, 190 U. S. 169, 23 Sup. Ct. Rep. 821, this court held that an act of Congress making it a misdemeanor for a shipmaster to pay a sailor any part of his wages in advance was held to be valid.

In *Gundling v. Chicago*, 177 U. S. 183, 20 Sup. Ct. Rep. 633, this court summarized the doctrine as follows:

“Regulations respecting the pursuit of a lawful trade or business are of very frequent occurrence in the various cities of the country, and what such regulations shall be and to what particular trade, business, or occupation they shall apply, are questions for the State to determine, and their determination comes within the proper exercise of the police power by the State; and, unless the regulations are so utterly unreasonable and extravagant in their nature and purpose that the property and personal rights of the citizen are unnecessarily, and in a manner wholly arbitrary, interfered with or destroyed without due process of law, they do not extend beyond the power of the State to pass, and they form no subject for federal interference.”

In *Jacobson v. Massachusetts*, 197 U. S. 11, 25 Sup. Ct. Rep. 358, this court said:

“The liberty secured by the Constitution of the United States to every person within its jurisdiction does not import an absolute right in each person to be, at all times, and in all circumstances, wholly freed from restraint. There are manifold restraints to which every person is necessarily subject for the common good.”

It is, then, the established doctrine of this court that the liberty of contract is not universal, and is subject to restrictions passed by the legislative branch of the government in the exercise of its power to protect the safety, health, and welfare of the people.

It is also true that the police power of the State is not unlimited, and is subject to judicial review; and, when exerted in an arbitrary or oppressive manner, such laws may be annulled as violative of rights protected by the Constitution. While the courts can set aside legislative enactments upon this ground, the principles upon which such interference is warranted are as well settled as is the right of judicial interference itself.

The legislature, being familiar with local conditions, is, primarily, the judge of the necessity of such enactments. The mere fact that a court may differ with the legislature in its views of public policy, or that judges may hold views inconsistent with the propriety of the legislation in question, affords no ground for judicial interference, unless the act in question is unmistakably and palpably in excess of legislative power. (*Jacobson v. Massachusetts*, *supra*; *Mugler v. Kansas*, 123 U. S. 623, 8 Sup. Ct. Rep. 273; *Minnesota v. Barber*, 136 U. S. 313, 320, 10 Sup. Ct. Rep. 862; *Atkin v. Kansas*, 191 U. S. 207, 223, 24 Sup. Ct. Rep. 124.)

If the law in controversy has a reasonable relation to the protection of the public health, safety, or welfare, it is not to be set aside because the judiciary may be of opinion that the act will fail of its purpose, or because it is thought to be an unwise exertion of the authority vested in the legislative branch of the government.

We take it that there is no dispute about the fundamental propositions of law which we have thus far stated; the difficulties and differences of opinion arise in their application to the facts of a given case.

Is the act in question an arbitrary interference with the right of contract, and is there no reasonable ground upon which the legislature, acting within its conceded powers, could pass such a law? Looking to the law itself, we find its curtailment of the right of free contract to consist in the requirement that the coal mined shall not be passed over any screen where the miner is employed at quantity rates, whereby any part of the value thereof is taken from it before the same shall have been weighed and credited to the employee sending the same to the surface; and the coal is required to be accounted for according to the legal rate of weights, as fixed by the law of Arkansas, and contracts contrary to this provision are invalid. This law does not prevent the operator from screening the coal before it is sent to market; it does not prevent a contract for mining coal by the day, week, or month; it does not prevent the operator from rejecting coal improperly or negligently mined, and shown to be unduly mingled with dirt or refuse. The objection upon the ground of interference with the right of contract rests upon the inhibition of contracts which prevent the miner employed at quantity rates from contracting for wages upon the basis of screened coal instead of the weight of the coal as originally produced in the mine.

If there existed a condition of affairs concerning which the legislature of the State, exercising its conceded right to enact laws for the protection of the health, safety, or welfare of the people, might pass the law, it must be sustained; if such action was arbitrary interference with the right to contract or carry on business, and having no just relation to the protection of the public within the scope of legislative power, the act must fail.

While such laws have not been uniformly sustained when brought before the state courts, the legislatures of a number of the States have deemed them necessary in the public interests. Such laws have been passed in Illinois, West Virginia, Colorado, and perhaps in other States. In Illinois they have been condemned as unconstitutional. (*Ramsey v. People*, 142 Ill. 380, 32 N. E. 364.) The same conclusion has been reached in Colorado, citing and following the Illinois case. (*Re House Bill No. 203*, 21 Colo. 27, 39 N. E. 431.)

In West Virginia, while at first sustained by a unanimous court, such an act was afterwards, upon rehearing, maintained by a divided court. (*State v. Peel Splint Coal Co.* 36 W. Va. 802, 15 S. E. 1000.)

We are not disposed to discuss these state cases. It is enough for our present purpose to say that the legislative bodies of the States referred to, in the exercise of the right of judgment conferred upon them, have deemed such laws to be necessary.

Conditions which may have led to such legislation were the subject of very full investigation by the Industrial Commission authorized by Congress by the act of June 18, 1898. (30 Stat. at L. 476, Chap. 466.) Volume 12 of the report of that commission is devoted to the subject of "Capital and Labor Employed in the Mining Industry." In that investigation, as the report shows, many witnesses were called and testified concerning the conditions of the mining industry in this country, and a number of them gave their views as to the use of screens as a means of determining the compensation to be paid operatives in coal mines. Differences of opinion were developed in the testimony. Some witnesses favored the "run of the mine" system, by which the coal is weighed and paid for in the form in which it is originally mined;

others thought the screens useful in the business, promotive of skilled mining, and that they worked no practical discrimination against the miner. A number of the witnesses expressed opinions, based upon their experience in the mining industry, that disputes concerning the introduction and use of screens had led to frequent and sometimes heated controversies between the operators and the miners. This condition was testified to have been the result, not only of the introduction of screens as a basis of paying the miners for screened coal only, but, after the screens had been introduced, differences had arisen because of the disarrangement of the parts of the screen, resulting in weakening it, or in increasing the size of the meshes through which the coal passed, thereby preventing a correct measurement of the coal as the basis of paying the miner's wages.

We are unable to say, in the light of the conditions shown in the public inquiry referred to, and in the necessity for such laws, evinced in the enactments of the legislatures of various States, that this law had no reasonable relation to the protection of a large class of laborers in the receipt of their just dues and in the promotion of the harmonious relations of capital and labor engaged in a great industry in the State.

Laws tending to prevent fraud and to require honest weights and measures in the transaction of business have frequently been sustained in the courts, although, in compelling certain modes of dealing, they interfere with the freedom of contract. Many cases are collected in Mr. Freund's book on "Police Power," wherein that author refers to laws which have been sustained, regulating the size of loaves of bread when sold in the market; requiring the sale of coal in quantities of 500 pounds or more, by weight; that milk shall be sold in wine measure, and kindred enactments. (Sec. 274.)

Upon this branch of the case it is argued for the validity of this law that its tendency is to require the miner to be honestly paid for the coal actually mined and sold. It is insisted that the miner is deprived of a portion of his just due when paid upon the basis of screened coal, because, while the price may be higher, and theoretically he may be compensated for all the coal mined in the price paid him for screened coal, that practically, owing to the manner of the operation of the screen itself, and its different operation when differently adjusted, or when out of order, the miner is deprived of payment for the coal which he has actually mined. It is not denied that the coal which passes through the screen is sold in the market. It is not for us to say whether these are actual conditions. It is sufficient to say that it was a situation brought to the attention of the legislature, concerning which it was entitled to judge and act for itself in the exercise of its lawful power to pass remedial legislation.

The law is attacked upon the further ground that it denies the equal protection of the law, in that it is applicable only to mines employing ten or more men. This question is closely analogous to one that was before this court in the case of *Consolidated Coal Co. v. Illinois*, 185 U. S. 203, 22 Sup. Ct. Rep. 616, wherein an inspection law of the State was argued to be clearly unconstitutional by reason of its limitation to mines where more than five men are employed at any one time, and in that case, as in this, it was contended that the classification was arbitrary and unreasonable,—that there was no just reason for the discrimination. Of that contention this court said (p. 207):

“This is a species of classification which the legislature is at liberty to adopt, provided it be not wholly arbitrary or unreasonable, as it was in *Cotting v. Kansas City Stock Yards Co.* (*Cotting v. Godard*) 183 U. S. 79, 22 Sup. Ct. Rep. 30, in which an act defining what should constitute public stock yards, and regulating all charges connected therewith, was held to be unconstitutional, because it applied only to one particular company, and not to other companies or corporations engaged in a like business in Kansas, and thereby denied to that company the equal protection of the laws. In the case under consideration there is no attempt arbitrarily to select one mine for inspection, but only to assume that mines which are worked upon so small a scale as to require only five operatives would not be likely to need the careful inspection provided for the larger mines, where the workings were carried on upon a larger scale or at a greater depth from the surface, and where a much larger force would be necessary for their successful operation. It is quite evident that a mine which is operated by only five men could scarcely have passed the experimental stage, or that precautions necessary in the operation of coal mines of ordinary magnitude would be required in such cases. There was clearly reasonable foundation for a discrimination here.”

This language is equally apposite in the present case. There is no attempt at unjust or unreasonable discrimination. The law is alike applicable to all mines in the State employing more than ten men underground. It may be presumed to practically regulate the industry when conducted on any considerable scale. We can not say that there was no reason for exempting from its provisions mines so small as to be in the experimental or formative state, and affecting but few men, and not requiring regulation in the interest of the public health, safety, or welfare. We can not hold, therefore, that this law is so palpably in violation of the constitutional rights involved as to require us, in the exercise of the right of judicial review, to reverse the judgment of the supreme court of Arkansas, which has affirmed its validity. The judgment of that court is affirmed.

DECISIONS UNDER COMMON LAW.

CONTRACTS FOR EXCLUSIVE REDEMPTION OF WAGE CHECKS—RESTRAINT OF TRADE—MONOPOLY—ENFORCEMENT OF CONTRACT—*Stewart et al. v. Stearns & Culver Lumber Company, Supreme Court of Florida, 48 Southern Reporter, page 19.*—Stewart and another, partners, sued the company named to recover damages for the violation of a contract. Judgment being against them in the circuit court of Santa Rosa County, the partners appealed, the appeal resulting in the affirmance of the judgment of the lower court. The facts appear sufficiently in the opinion, which was delivered by Judge Whitfield, and is in part as follows:

The contract upon which the action is brought contains a lease to a partnership of a storehouse formerly used as a commissary in a village where a corporation, the owner of the storehouse, it is alleged, owned and operated a large sawmill, employing a great number of

persons. The contract also contains an agreement by the corporation to relinquish its right to establish and maintain a commissary for its employees, to use its influence to induce the employees, loggers, and others to purchase their supplies from the partnership, and to issue to its employees merchandise checks against their wages directed exclusively to the partnership, to be redeemed by the corporation through the partnership for cash at par every 30 days, if such issue is not illegal. The partnership agreed in the contract to establish a general store carrying \$10,000 or more of feed, grain, dry goods, boots, and shoes, furniture, drugs, stationery, notions, hardware, etc., to accept as cash the merchandise coupons issued by the corporation, and to pay the corporation every 30 days a commission of 5 per cent. upon the gross sales of the business. The partnership alleges that its covenants have been performed, and that the covenants of the corporation have been violated, for which damages are claimed.

The demurrer to the declaration presents the question whether the contract is one that the courts will enforce; i. e., whether it tends to create a monopoly, to restrain trade, or to stifle competition, so as to make it violative of the laws or of public policy of this State.

At common law any contract or agreement that in its operation has or may have a tendency to restrain trade, to stifle competition in trade, to create or maintain a monopoly, or to unnaturally control the supply of or to increase the price of or to curtail the opportunity of obtaining useful commodities, to the injury of the public or any considerable portion of the population of any locality, is regarded as contrary to just governmental principles and inimical to the public welfare, and therefore against public policy.

The courts will not in general aid either party to enforce an illegal agreement, but will leave the parties where they place themselves with reference to such illegal agreement, except where the law or public policy requires action by the courts, or where the parties are not in *pari delicto*, and perhaps in other cases not pertinent here.

Public policy favors competition in trade, to the end that commodities may be obtained with the greatest convenience and at the lowest possible prices, and opposes monopolies and restraints upon trade in useful commodities that tend to inconvenience or to control the supply or to higher prices, to the injury of the public or any considerable portion thereof in any locality. Agreements that in their operation and effect tend to facilitate, stimulate, or promote trade are regarded with favor where they do not directly or indirectly injure the public.

Whether a contract in its terms or operation is or may be unreasonable because it extends to or may be extended to a longer time or to a greater territory or to other subjects than is reasonably necessary for the protection of the rights of the parties *inter sese*, and whether the public is or may be appreciably injured thereby, can not be ascertained by any accurately defined rules, but must be determined from a practical consideration of the circumstances of every case as it arises in connection with such general principles of law and of construction as are applicable thereto. The validity of the contract should be determined not by what has been done under it, but by what may be done under it, by what will be its real tendency with reference to trade and monopoly when in full operation.

Where a contract in its terms and its operation transfers from one party to another a lawful business, trade, or occupation actually engaged in, or a lawful exclusive right, and, as an incident thereto, it is agreed that the vendor will not for a reasonable time engage in the same or a similar business within a reasonable territory covered by the business, and such agreement does not unreasonably restrict the available supply of, or access to, or raise the price of any useful commodity, or tend to create a monopoly, it may not be against public policy or unlawful, and consequently may be enforced by the courts if otherwise legal and binding.

The illegality in the agreement or in its operation need not amount to a criminal offense. The test is whether the agreement in full operation will be injurious to the public welfare. If so, it will not be enforced.

The inhabitants of a village have a right to protection from injurious restraint of trade and monopoly in useful commodities in the village without reference to the opportunities afforded for obtaining the commodities in a neighboring town.

Where an agreement in operation has a necessary tendency to restrain trade or to monopoly to the appreciable injury of the public, limitations as to time, place, or subjects contained in the agreement are immaterial.

The validity or invalidity of an agreement that in operation tends to restrain trade or to monopoly is in general determined by the element of whether it is or is not injurious to the public. If injurious in any perceptible degree to any considerable portion of the public, the agreement is contrary to public policy, and will not be enforced. If not so injurious, it may be enforced if otherwise legal and binding.

In this case no established business, trade, profession, or occupation, or lawful exclusive right, was transferred with accompanying good will, but the contract contains a lease of a storehouse and an agreement to relinquish a right common to all to establish a general store in a village, coupled with other agreements that in practical operation necessarily tend to substantially restrain freedom of trade and to monopoly, whether so intended by the parties or not.

Assuming that the corporation had the right to establish and maintain a general store, it obviously had no lawful exclusive right to do so in the village named by the contract, and the agreement to relinquish a right common to all to establish and maintain a general store in the village, if of any benefit to the other contracting party, was not necessary to the protection of the rights in the lease of the storehouse. When this agreement to relinquish a right common to all is taken in connection with the agreement as to the exclusive issuing and redeeming by the contracting parties of merchandise checks to a great number of persons in a village, employees of one of the parties, and with the character of goods the checks would purchase, the relation of the contracting corporation to its employees, the great number of the employees operating in a village, the agreement to induce the employees, loggers, and others to purchase their supplies at the one place, and the agreement to pay 5 per cent. commission on gross sales, it is manifest that the inevitable tendency of the agreement, though ancillary to a lease of a storehouse, is to restrain trade, to stifle competition, to increase prices of useful if not necessary commodities, and to create and maintain a monopoly, so as to injure

in some appreciable degree at least a considerable portion of the local public whether such result was intended or not. If the restraint of trade or the monopoly the contract tends to effectuate, in its operation, is injurious to the public to any appreciable degree, the limitations, expressed or implied, as to time, place, or objects are immaterial.

A mere influencing of trade in a lawful manner is not necessarily illegal. The issuing by an employer to employees of "merchandise checks against their wages" to be redeemed exclusively through a merchandise house of another party as alleged in this case may not ipso facto and necessarily be illegal under all circumstances; but under the circumstances of this case such a course of dealing, whether so intended or not, tends to aid in restraining trade and in maintaining a monopoly to the injury of a large number of persons. It does not appear from the record whether the merchandise checks were to be issued before or after wages were due and payable, nor does it seem to be material in this case. Even if it should appear that the village where this contract operated is near a larger town, it would not redeem the contract, since the freedom of trade may be restrained, and a monopoly assisted to the injury of a local public by curtailing the convenience of the public in procuring supplies of useful commodities. Whether the corporation was or was not able to pay its employees in cash does not appear to be material in this case. No element of partnership express or implied appears from the contract or the declaration if that would relieve the agreement of invalidity.

While the rent for a storehouse may properly be a percentage of the business done in the storehouse, yet in this case the agreement to pay 5 per cent. of gross sales, taken in connection with the other parts of the contract and conditions under which it was to operate and with the claim for commissions paid, indicate that such a percentage covers, not only the store rent, but also profits from a business capable of being so conducted as to in some substantial degree restrain trade and maintain a monopoly to the injury of at least an appreciable part of the public in the locality where the business was conducted, and the intention of the parties is of no controlling force.

The inevitable tendency of the contract operating under the circumstances alleged in the declaration is to restrain trade, to stifle competition, and to a monopoly, to the injury of at least a considerable portion of the public affected by the contract, and the contract is consequently violative of the public policy of the State, or the implied principles of law recognized as existing in this State on this subject for the general welfare. This being so, courts of justice will not aid the parties in enforcing the invalid agreements, and the demurrer to the declaration was properly sustained.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—EXCESSIVE DAMAGES—INCOMPETENCE OF EMPLOYEES—*Smith v. Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway Co.*, Supreme Court of Illinois, 86 *Northeastern Reporter*, 150.—Gertrude Smith had recovered damages in the amount of \$10,000 for the death of her husband, an engineer on one of the trains of the company. An appeal from the circuit court of Sangamon County resulted in the judgment being affirmed in the appellate court, and again in the supreme

court of the State. The action was based on the alleged failure of the employer to exercise due care in the employment of the engineer and conductor in charge of the work train with which Smith's engine collided, as it was claimed that these men were incompetent for the discharge of the duties for which they were employed.

Appellants presented as grounds of appeal that there was no sufficient ground on which to base the charge of incompetency, and that the amount of damages awarded was excessive. Chief Justice Cartwright, who announced the opinion of the court, took up these points in their reverse order, using in part the following language:

We feel certain that the learned counsel who present and argue the second proposition that the damages awarded by the jury are excessive would be quite unwilling to have us attribute their course to ignorance of the law, and it is fair to assume that they do not expect any attention to be given to the point further than to be again admonished that it can not be raised. The proposition that the amount of damages caused by negligent act or omission is purely one of fact, finally settled by the judgment of the appellate court, is one about which there never could have been any doubt, and yet this court has been required to make that statement in a multitude of cases, running through more than 100 volumes of the reports. In 1883, in the case of *Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Co. v. Peyton*, 106 Ill. 534, 46 Am. Rep. 705, the court said (page 539 of 106 Ill.): "It is likewise insisted that the damages are excessive. Appellant refers to no textbook or reported case which holds that the assessment of damages is a question of law. On the other hand, by every rule of law it must be considered a question of fact. It is averred as a fact in the declaration. It is averred as a fact, and never questioned by demurrer. On the trial damages are proved by evidence, and they are found by the jury, and not by the court. The proposition seems so obvious that it should not require the decision of a court to establish the proposition." If attorneys have not yet learned of this obvious proposition by its wearisome repetition in so many cases, it would seem to be of no use to state any principle of law in the decisions of the court.

The other alleged error questions the ruling of the trial court in refusing to direct a verdict of not guilty on motion of the defendant; and it is insisted that the evidence tending to support the cause of action alleged in the declaration, together with all reasonable inferences which the jury might draw therefrom, was insufficient, as a matter of law, to sustain the verdict.

That the death of Smith was caused by the negligence of the engineer and conductor was proved, but the defendant would not be liable, under the declaration, for an injury caused by their negligence unless it resulted from their incompetency, combined with the failure of the defendant to use reasonable care in their selection. It was necessary for the plaintiff, not only to prove incompetency of the engineer or conductor, or both, but also negligence of the defendant in employing them or one of them. The mere happening of an accident would not ordinarily raise a presumption of incompetency (*Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co. v. Godfrey*, 155 Ill. 78, 39 N. E. 590), but the conduct of a person on a single occasion may be entirely sufficient to

demonstrate his unfitness, and, after such an occurrence, to charge the employer with a failure of duty in keeping him in the service. If the employer used reasonable care in the selection of the servant, and had no knowledge of his incompetency, the employer would not be responsible for the consequences resulting on the single occasion when incompetency was manifested. The conduct of the engineer and conductor on this occasion fairly tended to show the unfitness and incompetency of both for the positions in which they had been placed, but the evidence did not show that the engineer had previously manifested any want of competency or that the defendant did not use reasonable care in his selection.

In September, 1904, and January, 1905, the superintendent of defendant did not regard Cuthbertson as competent to take charge of a work train; and, unless the superintendent afterward satisfied himself of his competency, he was guilty of negligence in employing him. Cuthbertson had no experience, between the time that he was rejected as incompetent and June, 1905, which could qualify him to fill the position as conductor. The evidence favorable to the plaintiff fairly tended to prove that Cuthbertson was incompetent to fill the position of conductor, that the superintendent knew him to be incompetent, and that reasonable care was not used in employing him. The trial court therefore did not err in refusing to direct a verdict of not guilty.

EMPLOYERS LIABILITY—RELEASE—RELIANCE ON ADVICE OF COMPANY SURGEON—FRAUD—EVIDENCE—*St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company v. Hambright, Supreme Court of Arkansas, 113 Southwestern Reporter, page 803.*—W. O. Hambright was a brakeman employed by the company named, and was injured while in such service. He placed himself first under the care of his own physician, but afterwards went to a hospital maintained by the company, where he remained for about two weeks. When he went away he promised Dr. Outten, the chief surgeon, that he would return. Several weeks later Dr. Outten wrote to him, upbraiding him for his failure to return and for his prolonged absence without having obtained a "clearance," or statement of his physical condition, before leaving the hospital. Hambright thereupon returned to the hospital and Dr. Outten gave him a letter to be taken to the claim agent as a basis of settlement. This letter was sealed, and contained a statement of serious injuries with a bare possibility of recovery. Dr. Outten testified that he informed Hambright of the contents of the letter, but this statement the latter denied. The letter was left at the claim agent's office in his absence. Hambright testified that the doctor had told him that his injuries were not serious, and that he would be all right in a few months, this testimony being supported by that of a friend, Phelps, who had accompanied Hambright on his visit to the doctor. There was also a conflict between the testimony of Hambright and that of the claim

agent and his employee. Hambright accepted \$1,250 from the company and signed a release of all claims of every class arising out of the injuries received. He afterwards sued on the ground of the employers' liability for the injury and alleged fraud in the procurement of the settlement. The circuit court of Miller County gave damages in the amount of \$5,000, and the railroad company appealed. The judgment of the court below was affirmed, on grounds that appear in the following extracts from the opinion of the court, which was delivered by Judge Hill:

Appellant says that the evidence is not sufficient to show that the plaintiff was either deceived or misled, or that any fraud was practiced on him in obtaining the settlement. In discussing this it must be taken that the jury has accepted the testimony of Hambright and Phelps and rejected that of Outten and Jones; and the sufficiency of the evidence must be tested solely upon the accredited testimony. In *H. & T. C. Ry. Co. v. Brown* (Tex. Civ. App.) 69 S. W. 651, an employee of the railroad company was injured and was taken to a hospital, where he was treated by Dr. Stewart, the surgeon of the railroad company. The doctor represented to him that the bones of his arm had knitted and united together, that his arm was well, and that as soon as the swelling had passed away his arm would be as good as ever. Brown, the employee, had stated that he was ready to settle with the railroad company whenever the bones of his arm had knit together and his arm was cured. The court said: "The facts in evidence warrant the conclusion that Stewart made the representations and statements to the appellee for the purpose of inducing him to execute the release to appellant, and that the appellee believed the statements were true, and relied upon the same, and was thereby induced to make the settlement and sign the release; that the representations and statements so made by Stewart were false, in that the bones at the time of the trial were not united, and that his arm was practically destroyed in its usefulness. The court correctly submitted this issue to the jury. We can not agree with the contention of appellant that it may escape liability on the ground that the representations and statements made by Stewart was a mere expression of opinion. It was more than an opinion. It was the statement of a fact. The effect of his statement was that the appellee was a sound man, and that the bones of his arm had knitted together, and that it would be all right. It is true this statement may have been predicated upon his opinion as a medical expert, but the opinion is based upon facts of which he possessed knowledge. The fact that the statement made by Stewart was not intentionally false does not affect the right of the appellee to have the release set aside if he was misled by the statement, and executed the release believing the statement was true. In such a case innocent misrepresentations may as well be the basis of relief as where such statements are intentionally false." This case was quoted from and approved by the federal court of appeals of the ninth circuit in *Great Northern Ry. Co. v. Fowler*, 136 Fed. 118, 69 C. C. A. 106. In that case a brakeman on a railroad was injured and was examined by the company's physician, who advised him,

after a cursory examination, that his injuries were slight, and that he would be ready for work in two weeks. He consulted no other physician as to the extent of his probable injuries. The decisions touching this exact point are carefully considered and discriminated, and these conclusions reached: "He accepted the statement and opinion of the appellant's surgeon, and on the basis of it received \$195 and signed the discharge. We entertain no doubt that such a release executed under a mutual mistake of fact so induced by the appellant should be set aside. It is true that, where there is no misrepresentation or fraud on the part of the releasee, a releasor can not subsequently avoid his release on the ground that his injuries were more serious than he thought them to be, even though his opinion at the time of making the settlement may have been based upon that of a physician employed by the releasee to examine and report on the extent of his injuries; * * * but it is equally true that a mutual mistake of fact or an innocent misrepresentation of the facts of the releasor's injury, made by the releasee's physician, may be effective to avoid a release induced thereby."

The case of *T. & P. Ry. Co. v. Jowers*, (Tex. Civ. App.) 110 S. W. 946, is essentially similar to the case at bar. An employee of the railroad company was injured and sent to the same hospital to which Hambright went, and was under the care of Dr. Vasterling, who was also one of the physicians who attended Hambright while he was at the hospital. The course of dealing between the hospital and the patient was shown to be the same in that case as it was in this. The plaintiff's evidence was that he had settled upon the statement of Dr. Vasterling that his injuries were slight, and it was proved that such was not the case. The court said: "The fifth and sixth assignments are submitted together in the appellant's brief, and assail the court's charge in submitting the issue of bad faith or fraud upon the part of Dr. Vasterling, appellant's physician in charge of the hospital, and Hoeppner, appellant's claim agent stationed at that place, in advising the appellee concerning the extent of his injuries at the time the release was executed. The propositions (two in number) submitted under those assignments indicate that the particular objection was to the action of the court in submitting any such issue at all under the circumstances. The first proposition asserts that fraud can not be predicated upon a representation which is a mere statement of opinion, and not the statement of the fact. The appellants lose sight evidently of the fact that fraud may be based upon the giving of an opinion as well as the statement of any other fact. In this particular suit the contention is relied upon that the physician fraudulently gave an incorrect opinion, and thereby misled the appellee into agreeing to a settlement [citing authorities]. The second proposition assumes as a matter of fact that the physician acted in good faith. That, we think, was an issue for the jury." See, also, on the general principle involved, *Railway Co. v. Kosischke*, 104 Fed. 440, 43 C. C. A. 626, the circuit court of appeals of the eighth circuit. The appellee's evidence fully meets the requirements of the authorities to avoid a release induced by fraud.

It is said that Hambright came direct from his own physicians and ought to have known, and must have known, something of his condition outside of anything Dr. Outten said to him, and that he could not

have been misled in this regard. Hambright testified that he had been under Dr. Outten's care from September, and that he did not know his own condition, but relied upon Dr. Outten, and asked him to tell him his true condition. In the third instruction the court predicated plaintiff's case on a reliance upon Dr. Outten's statements, and the verdict means that the jury believed he did rely upon them. Dr. Outten says that his examinations were made in behalf of the employees as well as the railroad; that his employment came from the railroad company and his compensation came from a hospital fund derived from assessments of the employees. Certainly Hambright had a right to rely upon his good faith, and it does not lie in the mouth of the railway company to say that an employee can not safely rely upon statements of its chief surgeon who occupies this delicate position between it and its employees.

It is next argued that the court erred in entertaining this suit without requiring a tender of the amount received in the settlement of December 28th. This point was reserved by exception to the fourth instruction. This contention, however, was settled against the appellant in *St. L., I. M. & S. Ry. Co. v. Smith*, 82 Ark. 105, 100 S. W. 884. In that case, as in this, there was a controversy over a release; one side claiming that it was for a single purpose and the other side claiming that it was a full release. The court said: "So, if the jury found that she was paid the sum of money as compensation only for the inconvenience and delay caused by the collision, or that she was induced to sign the receipt by false representations, which she relied on, as to its contents, she would not be bound to return the sum paid before suing to recover the damages sustained." If plaintiff's evidence was true, then the tender was not necessary; and the defendant did not ask for the converse of the proposition to be submitted.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—SAFE PLACE TO WORK—SUFFICIENT DISCHARGE OF EMPLOYER'S DUTY—ACTS OF SERVICE—*Brown v. People's Gaslight Co.*, *Supreme Court of Vermont*, 71 *Atlantic Reporter*, page 204.—Charles A. Brown was a laborer employed in laying gas pipes under the immediate direction of a foreman, one Miles, and was injured by the caving in of earth. Action was brought and a verdict for damages secured in the Rutland County court, from which the company appealed. The appeal resulted in a reversal of the judgment of the lower court, on grounds that appear in the following quotations from the opinion of the court, which was delivered by Judge Powers:

Among the nondelegable duties which a master owes his servant is that of providing and maintaining a reasonably safe place in which to work. But this rule does not require the master to supervise the merely executive details of the work as it goes along. These are acts of service, and are within the proper range of the servant's duties. They may be delegated to a competent coservant, and, when so delegated, negligence therein, though resulting in injury, will not support

an action against the master. And it matters not whether the offending servant be a foreman, overseer, superintendent, or a mere fellow-workman; the result is precisely the same—the master is not legally responsible—for it is the character of the act in question which determines. So it is that when a master provides his servant with suitable materials and instrumentalities to make safe the place, and a competent foreman to use and apply them, he fully discharges his legal duty, and the negligence of the foreman in the manner in which the appliances are used, or in failing to make use of them at all, will not establish liability on the part of the master.

Cases much like the one in hand are not wanting. In *Zeigler v. Day*, 123 Mass. 152, the defendant was a contractor engaged in the construction of a sewer through the streets of Cambridge. The plaintiff was at work for him excavating a trench through soil more or less sandy, under the direction of one Winning, who had charge of the work as superintendent, and whose skill and competency were admitted. For the safety of the men in the trench it was necessary in some places to shore up the sides. The necessity for this, as well as the proper mode of applying the safeguards was from the nature of the case left to be determined by the superintendent as the work progressed. There was no evidence that the defendant failed to furnish sufficient and suitable material for the construction of the required safeguards, or that he was chargeable with any specific personal neglect or knew of the cause of this injury, though he was occasionally present as the work went on. In granting a nonsuit, the court said: "In the case at bar the work was committed to the supervision of a skillful and competent superintendent. It required for the protection of the men the frequent use of temporary structures, the location and erection of which, as the digging progressed, was a part of the work in which the superintendent and the men under him were alike employed, and for the preparation of which, as in case of the scaffold of the mason or the carpenter, the master is not liable, unless there is something to show that he assumed it as a duty independent of the servant's employment."

At the time of his injury the plaintiff [Brown] was directed by Miles to go into the ditch and dig out a bell hole, [i. e., an enlargement of the trench for the accommodation of the calker], and to hurry about it so that the joint could be calked before night. The walls of the ditch were not shored up, though the defendant's superintendent testified (and this was not in any way contradicted) that the defendant supplied planking and bracing timbers to protect dangerous places, if any occurred. The plaintiff entered the ditch pursuant to Miles' order, and began the work assigned him. While so engaged, he encountered a stone in the bank, and, while digging around it to remove it, the east bank caved onto him, and caused the injuries herein sued for. After the plaintiff went into the ditch, and before the bank caved, a crack appeared in the dirt thrown up from the ditch running along parallel with the ditch, to which the calker called Miles' attention, suggesting that the bank ought to be braced to prevent caving. Miles replied, in substance, that it would stand long enough to get the joint calked, and gave the plaintiff no warning. The bank caved along this crack. It is urged that the foreman's knowledge of this crack and the plaintiff's ignorance of it save the case for the

plaintiff, on the ground that it became the duty of the master to warn the servant of a danger known to him, but unknown to the servant. Such is not the case. The danger was not in a legal sense latent. The crack was not so much the source of danger as it was the manifestation of it. But, in any view, it was in character obvious, though unseen by the plaintiff. The duty to warn is coextensive with the duty to exercise care. If it was the duty of the master to protect the plaintiff from the danger which threatened, it was his duty to warn him of the imminence of the danger indicated by the crack, otherwise, not. So it comes back to the question hereinbefore discussed. However great the moral obligation resting on the foreman to warn the plaintiff, his fellow-laborer, he did not, in his neglect to do so, represent the defendant, for the master's duty had been fully performed. The omission of the foreman in this behalf, like his omission to make use of the shoring, was his own, and not that of his master—an omission which comes within the fellow-servant rule.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—LEGALITY—MONOPOLIES—BOYCOTTS—CONSPIRACY—INJUNCTION—*Lohse Patent Door Company v. Fuelle et al.*, *Supreme Court of Missouri*, 114 *Southwestern Reporter*, page 997.—The company named was a manufacturer of sashes, doors, and woodwork generally, for use in the construction of buildings, and had sued in the St. Louis circuit court to secure an injunction against a boycott. The defendants were officers and representatives of the "Carpenters' District Council," organized in accordance with the terms and rules of the "United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America." It was charged in the petition that it was the purpose of these organizations, in cooperation with others of like nature, to so control the building business of St. Louis as to compel the petitioners to employ only union men, under conditions fixed by the unions, and thus to secure and maintain a monopoly, in that particular line of business, in behalf of the members of such associations. In furtherance of this object a boycott had been established against the plaintiff and against all builders purchasing or using the products of the company.

The petition described the methods of the boycott, the interference with the company's employees, who, it is alleged, were satisfied with their employment and were not seeking aid from the organizations named, and also set forth the fact of the insolvency of defendants. Besides asking for an injunction, the dissolution of the organizations was asked for, as being monopolistic and against public policy.

The petition was demurred to, thus admitting the facts, but holding that they did not constitute a cause of action against the defendants. This demurrer was sustained by the St. Louis circuit court, and the petition was dismissed. The company appealed, securing a

reversal of the lower court, and the case was remanded for a new trial.

The opinion was delivered by Judge Woodson, who first took up the question of monopoly as charged by the plaintiff. On this point he said:

According to the allegations of the petition and admissions of the demurrer, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of the City of St. Louis, and the various other associations with which it affiliates, are composed of carpenters, joiners, and other persons who do carpenter work and other labor in the construction of houses and other buildings in the city of St. Louis, and throughout the country. It is alleged and admitted that the object and purpose of these associations is to shorten the hours of work and to increase the pay they are to receive for their labor. While it might be conceded that labor organizations might be proper subjects for legislative control and regulation, yet the legislature has not in its wisdom seen proper to do so; and at common law personal service—an occupation—could not be the subject of a monopoly. In discussing that question, in the case of *State ex rel. v. Associated Press*, 159 Mo., loc. cit. 456, 60 S. W. 91, 104, 51 L. R. A. 151, 81 Am. St. Rep. 368, this court used this language: "But there is nothing here on which a monopoly can attach. The business is one of mere personal service—an occupation. Unless there is 'property' to be 'affected with a public interest there is no basis laid for the fact or the charge of a monopoly.' " The authorities seem to be uniform in holding that individuals have a perfect legal right to form labor organizations for the protection and promotion of the interest of the laboring classes, and deny the power to enjoin the members of such organizations from peaceably withdrawing from the service of the employer. [Cases cited.] These decisions are based upon the law which permits everyone to enter into any kind of a contract which has for its object and purpose the protection and promotion of the interest of the parties thereto, as well as the betterment of their condition in life; and that right to so contract is not curtailed or abridged if, perchance, the contract indirectly or incidentally operates in restraint of trade. We must therefore hold that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and their allied associations, whom the defendants represent, are not unlawful combinations made and entered into in restraint of trade, but are legal and highly laudable when confined within proper bounds.

On the point of the boycott the court said:

The second proposition presented for consideration seems to be equally well settled by the authorities, and nothing we might say upon the question could throw any light upon it or strengthen the principle of law upon which it is founded. We will therefore content ourselves by simply restating the rule as we find it in the numerous adjudications of this country, and quote from a few leading cases showing its application.

In brief, the petition charges defendants and those with whom they are affiliated with having entered into a conspiracy or an

unlawful combination to injure and damage plaintiff's business by having coerced and intimidated certain contractors and builders from purchasing and using all building materials manufactured by it in any building to be constructed by them by prohibiting their members from working upon all buildings in which plaintiff's said materials were being used. The demurrer admits the allegations of the petition to be true, except the allegation that the conduct of defendants is unlawful. In other words, counsel for plaintiff contends that the petition, in short, charges defendants with boycotting plaintiff's business, and that the demurrer admits the charge to be true; while counsel for defendants contends that the petition only charges them with having entered into an agreement to protect their own interest, and that the conduct complained of is not for that reason unlawful.

The word "boycott" has been defined by many courts, in different language, but all agree substantially as to the meaning of the word. After an extensive review of the authorities, the supreme court of Minnesota, in the recent case of *Gray v. Building Trades Council*, 91 Minn., loc. cit. 179, 97 N. W. 666, 63 L. R. A. 753, 103 Am. St. Rep. 477 [Bulletin No. 53, p. 955], defines the word in the following language: "A boycott may be defined to be a combination of several persons to cause a loss to a third person by causing others against their will to withdraw from him their beneficial business intercourse through threats that, unless a compliance with their demands be made, the persons forming the combination will cause loss or injury to him; or an organization formed to exclude a person from business relations with others by persuasion, intimidation, and other acts which tend to violence, and thereby cause him through fear of resulting injury to submit to dictation in the management of his affairs. Such acts constitute a conspiracy, and may be restrained by injunction." If that is the proper definition of the word "boycott," then the petition clearly charges the defendant with being guilty of boycotting plaintiff's business, for the reason, as before stated, the petition charges the defendants with having formed a combination to injure plaintiff's business, by having caused the builders of the city of St. Louis, against their will, to withdraw from plaintiff their beneficial business intercourse through threats that, unless a compliance with their demands be made, the defendants will cause a strike to be called against the said business. All the authorities hold that a combination to injure or destroy the trade, business, or occupation of another by threatening or producing injury to the trade, business, or occupation of those who have business relations with him is an unlawful conspiracy, regardless of the name by which it is known, and may be restrained by injunction.

Many cases were then cited, with extended quotations, after which it was said:

We might prolong this opinion by citing and quoting from many more of the hundreds of reported cases, where this subject has been discussed by the state and federal courts of the country, but no wise purpose would be served by doing so, for the reason that they are all in harmony with the views expressed by the various courts above mentioned.

During the oral argument it was suggested by counsel that the case of *Clothing Co. v. Watson*, 168 Mo. 146, 67 S. W. 391 [Bulletin No. 44, page 157], announced views not in harmony with those expressed by the courts in the case before cited. We do not so understand that case. By a careful reading of that case it will be seen that the question there discussed was whether or not, under the constitution, defendants in that case could be enjoined from publishing a boycott, and it was there held that he could not be so enjoined; but that is not the purpose of this suit. The clear object of this case is to prohibit the defendants from continuing the boycott in force heretofore declared, or to enjoin the defendants from declaring a threatened boycott against plaintiff's business, and not to enjoin its publication. If the boycott itself is enjoined, there would be no occasion for complaint against its publication.

Learned counsel for defendants, several times, during the course of the oral argument of this case, asked the question: If a single individual may lawfully do all of the things which are charged against the defendants, then why may not two or more persons agree to do the same things without violating the law? The answer is plain and simple. Neither the individual nor two or more persons can lawfully conspire to do the things charged. In the first place, the individual can not do the things charged in the petition at all, either legally or illegally, for the reason he can not conspire with himself to injure plaintiff's business, however well his intention may be to do so; nor can he intimidate the builders from using materials manufactured by plaintiff, for the reason he has no associates bound to him by contract or otherwise with which to intimidate them. It is true, the individual might make up his mind to injure plaintiff's business, and determine in his own mind that he would work such injuries by threatening to no longer work for the builders and contractors if they continued to use materials manufactured by the plaintiff; but the practical working of such an undertaking by an individual would result in most, if not in all, instances in such a small loss to the builders and contractors, over and above the profit they would probably make by continuing to deal with plaintiff, that the threat would have but little or no intimidating effect upon them, and in no manner force them from doing business with plaintiff. Certainly the law would take no notice of such infinitesimal loss nor such slight intimidation. *Lex non curat de minimis*.

But so much can not be said regarding combinations or conspiracies formed between two or more persons to injure and destroy the business of a person by means of a boycott. The books are full of cases where such combinations or conspiracies have wrought great injury and loss, and even wrecked and destroyed great and powerful business institutions, and, if left untrammelled, would cause the strongest of them to fall, and the very foundation of our Government to crumble. Such combinations are differentiated from the labor organizations mentioned in paragraph 1 of this opinion by the fact that they are formed for the direct purpose of protecting and promoting the interests of the laboring classes, which only indirectly and incidentally operate in restraint of trade; while these have for their direct object the immediate effect to injure and damage the business of the persons at whom they are directed, and thereby

compel them to discharge the nonunion laborers, and thereby indirectly and incidentally protect and benefit the parties to the combination or conspiracy. All of the authorities permit and encourage the former organizations in carrying out their laudable purposes, but the law with an equally firm hand prohibits all combinations and conspiracies which are formed for the purpose of working injury and damage to the business of another. We are, therefore, of the opinion that the trial court erred in sustaining the demurrer to the petition.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—MEMBERSHIP—EMPLOYERS OF LABOR—BOYCOTT—SECONDARY BOYCOTT—CONSPIRACY—INJUNCTION—COMPLETED ACTS—INTERFERENCE WITH EMPLOYMENT—*J. F. Parkinson Co. v. Building Trades Council of Santa Clara County et al.*, *Supreme Court of California*, 98 *Pacific Reporter*, page 1027.—The company named was owner and proprietor of a lumber yard, a plumbing and tinning shop, mill, etc., while the Building Trades Council was an organization made up of delegates from various labor unions of the county. This organization had for its aim the enforcement of union rules and conditions of employment throughout Santa Clara County, in the industries represented. In 1904 the plaintiff company had employed some nonunion men in the erection of lumber sheds, which gave rise to a controversy between it and the council, and before this was settled a workman was found to be employed in its tin shop who was not a member of the tinner's union. His discharge was demanded, unless he would join the union. He agreed to join, but found that the fee was \$50 instead of \$25 as he at first supposed. He then took some stock in the company, and asked for a master tinner's card at a much lower fee, on the ground that he was an employer. That the purchase of the shares constituted him an employer was denied by the council, and in this the court agreed, saying:

A stockholder of a corporation—even a large and preponderant stockholder—is not in legal contemplation the employer of those who are working for the corporation, which is a person distinct from its members, and as such the only employer in the case. Aside from this technical view, it is equally clear that the holder of a minute fraction of the stock of a corporation from which he is receiving wages is not his own employer in any substantial sense. As to this branch of the dispute, therefore, the position of the union and of the council in denying Waterman's claim to be a master tinner within the meaning of the union rules was clearly correct.

The dispute continued until Parkinson's men were called out, his shop declared unfair, and a notice sent to his customers that union men would not work on materials purchased from the boycotted company. These customers, or many of them, ceased dealings with the company, some of them canceling unfulfilled orders. The company then asked for an injunction, which was granted by the superior

court of Santa Clara County, together with a judgment of \$1 damages and costs in an amount of \$304.25. This judgment was, on appeal, dissolved by the supreme court, Judge Shaw dissenting and Judge Sloss dissenting in part. Three other judges held somewhat different opinions on certain matters of argument, but concurred in the results. The opinion of the court was delivered by Chief Justice Beatty.

It appeared from the record that Parkinson's business was not actually made to stop except for a short time, but that there was a substantial loss of profits for a time by reason of the loss of old customers. Business had been resumed with the employment of nonunion workmen, and no force, threat, violence, or intimidation were shown, nor was there any picketing of the company's premises or interference with its customers. The most serious charge proved against the council was that its business agent had told Mr. Parkinson that the council would drive him out of business if he refused to observe their rules. As to this the court said:

This, however, was merely an expression of the business agent's opinion of the effect of declaring the plaintiff unfair. It was a warning, or caution, intended no doubt to force compliance with the council's demands, but evidently it did not have that effect, for Mr. Parkinson, being of a different opinion, stood his ground, and accepted the consequences.

Continuing the court said:

There was also some evidence that in three instances individual members of some of the unions had warned some of the strikers that they would incur some danger of personal violence if they returned to work while the plaintiff remained unfair, but these threats were not authorized or countenanced by the council or any of the unions, and not a single act of violence was proved against anyone who did return to work. It was found by the court upon evidence which fully sustains the finding that the plaintiff had been injured by the acts of the defendants in an amount not susceptible of computation, and it was found that a continuance of such acts would cause a damage irreparable, for the reason, I suppose, that its amount could not be computed, and for the same reason that the plaintiff had no plain, speedy, and adequate remedy at law. It was not found that the defendants were insolvent or unable to respond in damages.

In reference to the word "unfair," it clearly appears that, as employed by the defendants and labor organizations generally, it has a technical meaning well understood by the plaintiff and by all the persons to whom the council sent notices that plaintiff had been declared unfair. Such declaration means, and in this instance was understood by all parties concerned to mean, not that the plaintiff had been guilty of any fraud, breach of faith, or dishonorable conduct, but only that it had refused to comply with the conditions upon which union men would consent to remain in its employ or handle material supplied by it. The sole effect of the notice to the contractors was that a majority of them ceased to deal with the plaintiff, at least for a time, and some of them countermanded orders for lumber and other material previously sent it.

Can it be said, in view of this more specific and detailed statement of the probative facts involved in the general finding of the trial judge, that the defendants entered into a conspiracy for the purpose of compelling the plaintiff, by coercion and intimidation, to subject its business to their control? Can it be said that they entered into a conspiracy at all? A combination there certainly was, but it had no reference to the plaintiff except as the business of the plaintiff put it into the general class (employers of labor) who would necessarily be affected by the enforcement of the regulations of the unions. Their object was to secure higher wages, shorter hours, and more favorable conditions generally than employers of labor might be willing to concede, and just so far as they might be successful in accomplishing this object it may be assumed that employers, as a class, the plaintiff included, would incur a corresponding loss. But assuming all this, would that constitute the combination a conspiracy? A conspiracy is a combination of two or more persons to accomplish by concerted action a criminal or unlawful purpose, or a lawful purpose by criminal or unlawful means, and, to support the conclusion that these defendants were guilty of a conspiracy, it must be held that their purpose was at least unlawful if not criminal, or their purpose being lawful that they proposed to attain it by the employment of some unlawful means.

Limiting our consideration for the present to this question of conspiracy, it is clear that the avowed object of these organizations—the several unions of workingmen and the council in which they were combined—was in no sense unlawful, and the discussion may be confined to the question whether the means proposed for its attainment were unlawful, a question as to which there is a wide divergence of view disclosed by the decisions of the courts of different jurisdictions, and often by the differing opinions of judges of the same court. There is, however, at the present day a tolerably uniform consensus of judicial opinion as to some fundamental principles which form the basis of discussion in all that class of cases, which, for convenience, may be designated as boycotting cases. In one of the more recent of these (*National Protective Association v. Cumming*, 170 N. Y. 315, 63 N. E. 369, 58 L. R. A. 135, 88 Am. St. Rep. 648 [Bulletin No. 42, p. 1118]) the seven justices of the court of appeals were divided, four to three, as to the lawfulness of the avowed object of the defendants, and as to the means employed by them against the plaintiff. Chief Justice Parker—three of his associates concurring—held both object and means to have been lawful, while Justice Vann, with the concurrence of the other two justices, condemned the means employed by the defendants to accomplish their purpose, not because the acts of defendants were otherwise unlawful, but because they were rendered unlawful by the selfish and censurable motive which inspired them. “The object of the defendants,” he concluded, “was not to get higher wages, shorter hours, or better terms for themselves, but to prevent others from following their lawful calling.” This conclusion was based upon evidence which showed clearly enough what appears as clearly in this case—that the immediate object of the defendants was to exclude the competition of men outside of their unions. This purpose Judge Vann considered so selfish, and its accomplishment so opposed to public policy and common right as to infect acts otherwise entirely lawful with the taint of illegality. The opposing opinion of

the Chief Justice—the majority opinion—seems to be rested partly upon the ground that, in order to secure employment on more favorable terms for themselves, individuals have an absolute right to combine for the purpose of preventing the employment and competition of others, and partly upon the further and independent ground that, whether such right is absolute or not, every man is clearly privileged to stop work with or without reason whenever he can do so without violating his contract, and that no one can question his motive, since a bad motive does not convert an act otherwise lawful into a ground of action. This last proposition embodies the rule of decision which was approved by this court in the case of *Boyson v. Thorn*, 98 Cal. 578, 33 Pac. 492, 21 L. R. A. 233, and which has recently been reaffirmed in the much discussed case of the *People v. Schmitz*, 94 Pac. 419, 15 L. R. A. (N. S.) 717.

As to what are lawful acts in furtherance of such objects as were proposed by the defendants in this case, the consensus of recent judicial opinion above referred to can not be better illustrated than by quoting the propositions upon which the majority and the minority of the New York court of appeals, despite their opposite conclusions in *National Protective Association v. Cumming*, were entirely agreed. Chief Justice Parker at the outset of his opinion (170 N. Y. 320, 63 N. E. 369, 58 L. R. A. 135, 88 Am. St. Rep. 648) says: "I shall assume that certain principles of law laid down by Judge Vann are correct, namely: 'It is not the duty of one man to work for another unless he has agreed to, and if he has so agreed, but for no fixed period, either may end the contract whenever he chooses. The one may work or refuse to work at will, and the other may hire or discharge at will. The terms of employment are subject to mutual agreement, without let or hindrance from anyone. If the terms do not suit, or the employer does not please, the right to quit is absolute, and no one may demand a reason therefor. Whatever one man may do alone, he may do in combination with others, provided they have no unlawful object in view. Mere numbers do not ordinarily affect the quality of the act. Workingmen have the right to organize for the purpose of securing higher wages, shorter hours of labor, or improving their relations with their employers. They have the right to strike; that is, to cease working in a body by prearrangement until a grievance is redressed, provided the object is not to gratify malice or inflict injury upon others, but to secure better terms of employment for themselves. A peaceable and ordinary strike, not to harm others, but to improve their own condition, is not in violation of law.'" This is a most conservative statement of the law. It embraces nothing that is not conceded at this day by even the most determined opponents of the principle of the strike, and contains in the concluding sentence a qualification which the rule of *Boyson v. Thorn* would compel us to disregard. In case of a peaceable and ordinary strike without breach of contract, and conducted without violence, threats, or intimidation, this court would not inquire into the motives of the strikers. Their acts being entirely lawful, their motives would be held immaterial. But, taking the doctrine as stated by Justice Vann with all its qualifications, it suffices for the decision of everything of real importance in the present controversy, so far as the council and its constituent unions are concerned. The rule that their members could not work with nonunion men, or handle material supplied by

an employer of nonunion men, was adopted before any difference had arisen between them and the plaintiff or its manager. It was a rule which they supposed would benefit them, and that was its sole purpose. Whatever others may think of the policy or justice of such a rule that is a matter outside the province of the courts, and as with regard to other questions of economic or political aspect, the remedy, if a remedy is needed, must be found by the legislature. In the meantime, and for present purposes, we must recognize the fact that this rule, as established by the council and the affiliated unions, was devised for the promotion of an object certainly not unlawful, that the occasion that called for its application was the voluntary act of plaintiff's agent, and that with two or three possible exceptions to be hereafter noticed the defendants did nothing unlawful in their attempt to make it effective.

Certainly it was not unlawful to call out the union men, and it was not unlawful for the men to cease work which they were bound by no contract to continue. It was no doubt a technical trespass for the business agent of the council to enter the premises of plaintiff for the purpose of calling the men out for which the plaintiff might have recovered nominal damages in an action at law, but, it was no ground for an injunction in the absence of any evidence of a threatened repetition of the act. Was it unlawful to send the written notice to the contractors employing union labor that the plaintiff had been declared unfair, and that union men could not work for it or handle material supplied by it till further notice? There are authorities on both sides of this question, but I think those which would answer it in the negative have the better reason. The contractors were working in harmony with the unions (as indeed the plaintiff had previously done), and fair dealing required that the council, representing and acting for the unions, should protect such contractors from any loss they might incur if left in ignorance of the action it had taken. If they had not sent the notices some of those contractors who felt constrained to stop dealing with plaintiff when informed that it had been declared unfair might have purchased material which they could not have used, and it is only upon the assumption that such purchases would have been made that the plaintiff can base a claim that it was damaged by the notices. But can plaintiff make such a claim as a ground for equitable relief? It seems very clear that it can not; for, with full knowledge that it had been declared unfair and of all the consequences flowing from that declaration, it would not have been justified in selling material to a contractor employing union men without disclosing a fact so material to his freedom of contract. And, if good faith and fair dealing imposed an equal obligation upon the plaintiff and the council to inform the contractors of what the plaintiff knew, it is difficult to see what right of plaintiff was infringed by the sending of the notices. Their only effect was to enable the contractors and plaintiff to conduct their future dealings on equal terms. Nor was there anything unlawful in the presentation to the plaintiff of an agreement embodying the conditions upon which union men would consent to reenter its service and handle the output of its mill and shops. Conceding that the conditions of the proposed contract were intolerable, the right to propose them stood upon the same plane as the right to reject them, and no right of the plaintiff was infringed unless it can be held

that men who are free to work or not to work, with or without reason, are breaking the law in proposing unreasonable terms as a condition of entering the employment of another. If this were so, why would it not equally follow that an employer would be breaking the law by proposing to men seeking employment conditions of service which they might consider intolerable, or a court deem unreasonable? Neither proposition can be admitted. The fact that the business agent of the council in the course of the dispute over the Waterman affair told Mr. Parkinson that they would drive him out of business if he refused to observe their rules is material only in so far as it is an item of evidence tending to show that the course pursued by the council was dictated by a malicious purpose to injure the plaintiff, and not by a desire to benefit its members. I think myself, as I have in substance said, that it has very slight probative force for that purpose, and that it is completely refuted by all the facts of the case. But, conceding that it might have warranted the superior court in concluding that the motives of defendants were tainted with malice, it can not be denied that all the acts of the council and its affiliated unions were lawful, and that they were adapted to the promotion of the plans devised by them for bettering the condition of the members. Being so adapted, and being lawful in themselves, they could not be rendered actionable by the mere fact that some feeling of animosity had been engendered in the course of the controversy between the parties.

One other consequence of the strike and the notice to the contractors remains to be considered. Some of the contractors to whom the notices were sent countermanded orders for building material which they had already placed with the plaintiff. This it may be conceded was a breach of their contracts, and the law is pretty thoroughly settled both in England and in this country that causing another to violate his contract with a third party, without a legal justification, is an actionable injury, from which it follows that if the defendants by sending the notices to the contractors caused some of them to break their contracts, and did so maliciously and without justification, they made themselves liable at least to an action for damages. But I do not think it can be said that the sending of the notices was without justification. The plaintiff had been declared unfair, and it was certain that, until that action of the council should be reversed, no member of any of the unions—so long as he remained a member—would handle material supplied by the plaintiff. The contractors to whom the notices were sent were all employing union men, and it was no less the duty of the plaintiff than of the council to inform them, with a view to future transactions, that they could not use material supplied by the Parkinson Company without engaging nonunion men in place of the men they had. If this is so—if the notice to the contractors was proper and essential to fair dealing, as between them and the plaintiff—the fact that some of them violated their existing contracts can not be deemed a wrong caused by the defendants. It was a wrong for which the contractors alone were responsible. But, even if it could be held that the action of the council in sending the notices was without justification and malicious, something would still be wanting to sustain the injunction. The notices had all been sent before this action was commenced, and there was no evidence of any threat to send notice to any other per-

son. An injunction lies only to prevent threatened injury, and has no application to wrongs which have been completed, and for which the injured party may obtain redress by an action at law. This proposition involves a consideration of the sufficiency of the evidence to support the fifth finding of the trial court: "That said defendants threatened to continue to coerce and intimidate plaintiff and its patrons and customers to the irreparable damage and injury of plaintiff." Being challenged to point out the evidence to support this finding, counsel for respondent cites us to the testimony of only one witness (Harrison, an officer of the council), the entire substance of which is a mere restatement of the rule forbidding union men to work for a person declared unfair, or to handle his material. The finding, therefore, so far as it is sustained by the evidence, means no more than this: There is a standing warning that union men will not work for plaintiff while it remains on the unfair list, or handle its material. This is the whole extent of the coercion and intimidation threatened, and against such a threat an injunction would be utterly impotent. To enjoin men from not working would be wholly ineffective unless there resides in the courts a power to compel them to go to work. But there is no such power. A court of equity can not even enforce specifically a contract for personal services, and much less can it enforce the performance of such services in the absence of any contract.

I have not overlooked the fact that there was evidence that two or three individual members of the unions used threatening language in one or two instances towards other members who spoke of returning to work, and there may have been reason to conclude that they would continue to employ threats of the same character to deter others from seeking employment with the plaintiff. If so, the court would have been justified in enjoining those individuals, but there was nothing to justify an injunction against the council or the unions, or their officers, or the large number of individual members who made no threats.

Any injury to a lawful business, whether the result of a conspiracy or not, is *prima facie* actionable, but may be defended upon the ground that it was merely the result of a lawful effort of the defendants to promote their own welfare. To defeat this plea of justification the plaintiff may offer evidence that the acts of the defendants were inspired by express malice, and were done for the purpose of injuring plaintiff, and not to benefit themselves. The principle is the same which permits proof of express malice to defeat the plea of privilege in libel, or the defense of probable cause in actions for malicious prosecution or false imprisonment. In this case there was overwhelming proof that the council, when the occasion arose, simply put in force a rule long before adopted for their own benefit, and not directed against the plaintiff or any particular person. Nor did the council, the unions, or their members generally use any unlawful means to injure the plaintiff, unless it was unlawful to send the notices. I have expressed the opinion that so far from being unlawful the sending of the notices was only the fulfillment of a duty under the circumstances, but whether so or not, since the contractors doing business in Palo Alto and employing union men had all received the notices before the action was commenced, and there was no threat to send notices to any other persons, there was nothing to enjoin.

As to the sending of notices that a firm or corporation has been declared "unfair," the authorities are by no means uniform that such notices are unlawful. In the case of *Gray v. Building Trades Council*, 91 Minn. 171, 97 N. W. 663, 63 L. R. A. 753 [Bulletin No. 53, p. 955] (a Minnesota case cited by respondent), the supreme court modified an injunction by striking out that part which restrained the giving of unfair notices, and this for reasons equally applicable to the present case.

There is nothing in our decision in *Goldberg v. Stablemen's Union*, 149 Cal. 429, 86 Pac. 806, 8 L. R. A. (N. S.) 460 [Bulletin No. 68, p. 181], at all inconsistent with the views herein expressed. By their demurrer to the complaint the defendants in that case admitted the truth of all that was charged, and the injunction as modified restrained only acts of violence and intimidation.

For the reasons above stated, the judgment of the superior court is reversed.

One judge concurred in full. As already stated other opinions were written, concurring in the judgment but not approving the argument in its entirety. Thus Judge Sloss said in part:

The real question in the case turns upon the activities of the defendants exerted in two ways: First, in ceasing to work for the plaintiff (striking); second, in notifying (or threatening, if that term be preferred) the customers of plaintiff that workmen affiliated with the Building Trades Council would not work for contractors using materials purchased of plaintiff. That workmen employed by the Parkinson Company had a right to leave its employ whenever they desired, and for any reason that might seem to them sufficient, is universally conceded. Was it unlawful to notify contractors dealing with the Parkinson Company that union men would not continue to work for them if they purchased material of said Parkinson Company? In this inquiry I think it is unimportant that the defendants were merely acting in accordance with a rule adopted before any difference with the plaintiff had arisen. The opinion of the Chief Justice appears to proceed upon the theory that, since the defendants had bound themselves to act in a certain way in the event of a controversy of this kind, it was not only proper, but laudable, for them to notify contractors of their intended action and of the consequences which would follow to contractors who should continue to deal with the plaintiff. More than this, that it was in some way incumbent upon plaintiff to notify contractors dealing with him that a continuance of their patronage would be likely to result in loss to them. I can not agree to the proposition that the rights of the parties are in any way affected by such considerations. If the defendants' course of conduct amounted to an unlawful interference with plaintiff's rights, it was not made lawful by the fact that the defendants had decided, in advance, to act in this way whenever an occasion should present itself.

But was their action unlawful? They had a right, as has been said, to cease working for Parkinson. They had an equal right to cease working for any other employer. Upon what ground, then, is it claimed that, while their refusal to work for plaintiff gave plaintiff no cause of complaint, the refusal to work for others did give plaintiff a ground of action? Because, it is said, they are bringing to bear

upon the Parkinson Company, with which they have a controversy, the pressure of loss inflicted by third persons, not connected with the main dispute, and are, by holding over these third persons the risk of financial loss, compelling them against their will to inflict upon Parkinson the damage resulting from a cessation of their patronage. This is the argument commonly advanced to establish the illegality of what has been called, in much of the recent discussion of the subject, a "secondary" rather than a "primary" boycott. I do not see that we are helped to a solution of the question of the illegality of the defendants' acts by looking into the "motive" or "intent" with which they acted. Even if we assume, contrary to the decisions of this court, that an improper motive may, as a general proposition, render actionable an act otherwise lawful, or, to use another form of statement, that damage intentionally inflicted will be actionable unless its infliction can be justified by showing that it was inspired by a proper motive, the motive with which these defendants acted was not, in my opinion, one which the law regards as improper. The defendants were seeking in all they are shown to have done to secure employment by the plaintiff for themselves, to the exclusion of those not associated with them, and to secure that employment upon terms deemed satisfactory or advantageous to them. That is the effort of every dealer in goods. It is the struggle of competition, and is no more to be frowned upon where the subject of trade is labor than where it is a specific commodity. The uniting or combining of a number of persons to accomplish a lawful object by lawful means will not per se render the conduct of the many any more unlawful than would be the same conduct on the part of any one of them. "It is plain," as is said by Mr. Justice Holmes in his dissenting opinion in *Vegeahn v. Guntner*, 167 Mass. 92, 108, 44 N. E. 1077, 1081, 35 L. R. A. 722, "from the slightest consideration of practical affairs, or the most superficial reading of industrial history, that free competition means combination, and that the organization of the world, now going on so fast, means an ever increasing might and scope of combination. * * * One of the eternal conflicts out of which life is made up is that between the effort of every man to get the most he can for his services, and that of society, disguised under the name of capital, to get his services for the least possible return. Combination upon the one side is patent and powerful. Combination on the other is the necessary and desirable counterpart, if the battle is to be carried on in a fair and equal way."

The injunction then, must rest upon the principle that it is unlawful, in an effort to compel A. to yield a legitimate benefit to B., for B. to demand that C. withdraw his patronage from A. under the penalty of losing B.'s services or patronage to which he has no contract right. That there are many cases sustaining the affirmative of this proposition is true. [Cases cited.] So are there many to the contrary. [Cases cited.]

Upon a consideration of the authorities, I think the sounder rule is that one who is under no contract relation to another may freely and without question withdraw from business relations with that other. This includes the right to cease to deal, not only with one person but with others; not only with the individual who may be pursuing a course deemed detrimental to another who opposes it, but with all who by their patronage aid in the maintenance of the objectionable

policies. In other words, if the defendants violated no right of the Parkinson Company by refusing to work for it, they violated none by refusing to work for contractors who used material bought of Parkinson. Such refusal, as is shown in the opinion of the Chief Justice, and as is stated in the testimony of plaintiff's manager and principal witness, was the "sum total of the interference" which was practiced or threatened. An agreement by shipowners, in order to secure a carrying trade exclusively for themselves, that agents of members should be prohibited upon pain of dismissal from acting in the interest of competing shipowners; a combination of retailers binding the members to refuse to purchase of wholesalers who should sell to non-members of the combination; an agreement of contractors to withdraw their patronage from wholesalers selling to a contractor who had conceded the demands of his employees for an eight-hour day; a threat by a railroad company to discharge any employee who should deal with the plaintiff; a threat by an employer that he would discharge any laborer who rented plaintiff's house—have been held to give no right of action to the individuals affected. The defendants in each case were held to be acting within their absolute legal right in entering or refusing to enter into business relations with persons to whom they were not bound by contract. I see no reason why workmen have not the same absolute right to dispose of their labor as they see fit. So long as they abstain from breach of contract, violence, duress, menace, fraud, misrepresentation, or other unlawful means, they may lawfully inflict such damage as results from the withholding of their labor or patronage. To quote again from Judge Holmes' opinion in *Vegeahn v. Guntner*: "If it be true that workingmen may combine with a view, among other things, to getting as much as they can for their labor, just as capital may combine with a view to getting the greatest possible return, it must be true that, when combined, they have the same liberty that combined capital has to support their interests by argument, persuasion, and the bestowal or refusal of those advantages which they otherwise lawfully control." The terms "intimidation" and "coercion," so frequently used in the discussion of this question, seem to me to have no application to such acts as were here committed. One can not be said to be "intimidated" or "coerced" in the sense of unlawful compulsion by being induced to forego business relations with A., rather than lose the benefit of more profitable relations with B. It is equally beside the question to speak of "threats" where that which is threatened is only what the party has a legal right to do. It may be that the combination of great numbers of men, as of great amounts of capital, has placed in the hands of a few persons an immense power, and one which, in the interest of the general welfare, ought to be limited and controlled. But if there be, in such combinations, evils which should be redressed, the remedy is to be sought, as to some extent it has been sought, by legislation. If the conditions require new laws, those laws should be made by the lawmaking power, not by the courts.

The dissenting opinion of Judge Shaw accepted the position that motive can not be questioned and that the means by which interference is accomplished is the test of lawfulness or unlawfulness. Assuming that the use of duress, menace, fraud, or undue influence in

bringing about an injurious act was unlawful, Judge Shaw based his dissent on the ground that the influence of associated persons was so increased by the fact of association as to make acts which would not be annoyance or coercion if committed by one, objectionable where committed or supported by numbers. He said in part:

The evidence showed that at least seven of the plaintiff's important customers quit dealing with the plaintiff; that substantial damage had already been caused to the plaintiff by this loss of custom during the time it had continued, and that its further continuance would cause plaintiff further substantial loss; that these customers were, by the aforesaid threats of defendants, coerced and compelled, against their wish and will, to cease dealing with plaintiff or using goods obtained from plaintiff; and that the defendants intended and threatened to continue this boycott indefinitely. The claim of the defendants appears to be that these notices were intended for the benefit of the several persons to whom they were sent to warn them of the consequences that might attend their patronizing the plaintiff, so that they could avoid doing so, and thereby escape the evil results that would otherwise come to them, and that the sending of notices for such a purpose is not only lawful and innocent, but praiseworthy as well; that these consequences would not come as the result of any act done with reference to the parties warned, but as the result of conditions that existed under the union rules established long before any difficulty with plaintiff arose. These rules seem to be regarded as of similar force to the law of the land and a notice not to disregard them as a friendly act similar to a notice to a friend not to violate the law. I concede, of course, that, where a strike has been determined upon, the mere sending of a notice of the fact is not unlawful, or blameworthy, and can not be made the foundation of an action. Perhaps the sending of these notices under some circumstances might have been considered as an act of this character. But under the circumstances disclosed in this case, and in view of the findings of the court which show that the acts of the defendants were intended to coerce plaintiff's patrons to cease dealing with plaintiff in order to injure plaintiff in its property rights, the conduct of the defendants must be considered as malicious and unlawful. The defendants had the right, by lawful means to persuade or induce others to cease dealing with plaintiff, although their purpose in so doing was to injure the plaintiff in its business and constrain plaintiff to yield to their demands in regard to the conduct of plaintiff's business. It is only when they seek to accomplish such injury by the use of means which the law deems unlawful that their action to that end becomes unlawful and the resulting injury an actionable wrong. The entire case depends on the question whether or not the means by which the defendants induced the plaintiff's customers to cease dealing with it were unlawful.

It is of no importance that the rules were adopted without special reference to the plaintiff. They were adopted for the express purpose of being put in force against any person when the occasion should arise which made it desirable that the conduct of such person should be influenced or controlled. The effect in contemplation of law is the same as if they had been made expressly for the occasion for which

they were used. Nor is the case of plaintiff defeated by the fact that the only act done by the defendants at the time of the boycott was the sending of notices that the plaintiff had been declared unfair without threat of any sort accompanying it. It is in evidence that all the persons thus notified knew of the purport and effect of the union rules which would be applied in such a case. The defendants had created this engine of oppression for use at any time they desired, and had prepared the signal upon which it was to become active. The parties notified were aware of all this, and the defendants also knew that these parties had this knowledge. Further words were unnecessary. The threat would not have been more complete if the notice had expressly stated that all business with Parkinson Company must stop under penalty of a strike of their union workmen. The defendants had arranged this condition of affairs. They can not escape its effects on the ground that they were simply giving information of action which would inevitably take place and were doing it for the benefit of the contractors so that they might act as requested, and thus avoid the damages otherwise ensuing. If the action of which this notice was given had been that of third persons for whom defendants were in nowise responsible, or with whom they were not in collusion, such a claim might stand. But the action of which they were so kindly notifying the contractors was their own action long before resolved upon. If they had no right to act in this manner for this purpose, the fact that it was previously arranged or decided upon for this or any similar occasion, was immaterial.

It is further argued that the only thing with which the customers were threatened was a strike of these customers' employees; that this threat was made by the men themselves, through their agents authorized to act for them; and that they had a lawful right to strike at any time and for any cause or no cause, and hence that their conduct was not unlawful. The principle settled by the cases cited, however, is that, while men have a right to strike, they have no right by that means to coerce their employers so as to compel them to act to the injury of a third person. The fact that they were to strike in such numbers gave them a power over the threatened customers of plaintiff, which constituted undue influence over them, or coercion or intimidation, as most of the authorities usually express it, and this coercion, exercised for the purpose of injuring a third person, is an unlawful act, and makes the resulting injury an unlawful injury, which may be enjoined if only threatened, and which, if committed, may be redressed by an action for damages. It is the control of another's conduct against his will that is the unlawful element in the proposition. This being unlawful, the resulting injury to a third person is unlawful, although every other act in the transaction is lawful in itself. So far as this unlawful element is concerned, it is immaterial whether that control is obtained by fear produced by the immediate prospect of serious pecuniary loss, as the result of a threatened strike, or by fear produced by a threat of bodily injury.

LAWS OF VARIOUS STATES RELATING TO LABOR, ENACTED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1908.

[The Twenty-second Annual Report of this Bureau contains all laws of the various States and Territories and of the United States relating to labor, in force January 1, 1908. Later enactments are reproduced in successive issues of the Bulletin beginning with Bulletin No. 80, the issue of January, 1909. A cumulative index of these later enactments is to be found on page 471 et seq. of this issue.]

LOUISIANA.

ACTS OF 1908.

Act No. 31.—*Interest to be paid on employees' deposits.*

SECTION 1. All corporations, firms and individuals doing business in this State requiring of its or their employees a cash deposit as a guarantee for the faithful performance of the duties imposed upon such employees, shall pay to such employee in cash interest at the rate of not less than four per cent per annum on the cash sum so deposited.

Approved June 20, 1908.

Act No. 73.—*Inspection of factories, etc.—Doors to open outwardly.*

SECTION 1. All the doors for ingress and egress to * * * factories with more than twenty employees * * * shall be so swung as to open outwardly from the * * * workshops; but such doors may be hung on double-jointed hinges, so as to open with equal ease outwardly or inwardly.

SEC. 2. The provisions of this act shall apply to all buildings and houses within its terms, erected after its passage, from the date it becomes in force. As to all such buildings and houses heretofore erected, said provisions shall be applied from and after the expiration of six months from the date when this act became operative.

SEC. 3. * * * The owner of any * * * factory, failing to comply with the provisions of this act or to have same complied with as relates * * * to such building or buildings owned by them, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and upon failure to pay such fine and costs shall be imprisoned in the parish jail for a period not exceeding (90) ninety days.

SEC. 4. *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to factories, cotton seed oil mills and other like establishments where the doors for the purpose of protection against fire, are so arranged as to slide back and forth on rollers.

Approved June 30, 1908.

Act 155.—*Bureau of labor and industrial statistics.*

SECTION 1. The governor, shall, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint some suitable person who shall be designated "Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics" with headquarters in such place as the governor shall designate, and who shall hold his office for a term of four (4) years.

SEC. 2. The duties of such commissioner shall be to collect, assort, systematize and present in annual reports to the governor, and to be by him biennially transmitted to the legislature within ten days after the convening thereof every two years, statistical details, relating to all departments of labor in the State, especially in its relations to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring people; and to the permanent prosperity of the productive industries of the State, and also inquire into the immediate causes of strikes, lockouts or other disturbances of the relations between employers and employees.

SEC. 3. The commissioner shall have power to take and preserve evidence, examine witnesses under oath, and administer the same, and in the discharge of his duties, may enter any public institution of the State, and at reasonable hours when open

for business, any factory, mill, workshop, store or other places where labor may be employed. He shall have power to appoint such deputies as he may deem necessary and all inspectors [inspections], authorized by law, of factories, mills, workshop, store or other places where labor is employed shall be made by said commissioner or his deputies. It shall be the duty of the commissioner and his deputies to enforce all laws regulating or dealing with the employment of labor of any kind, and to prosecute all persons, firms or corporations violating the same. In the city of New Orleans, the mayor, with consent of the council shall appoint a factory inspector who may be either male or female.

SEC. 4. All State, parochial, municipal and town officers, are hereby directed to furnish to said commissioner, upon his request, all statistical information in reference to labor and industries, which may be in their possession as such officers.

SEC. 5. Any person who shall willfully impede or prevent the commissioner or his deputies in the full or free performance of his or their duties, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction of the same shall be fined not less than five (5) dollars nor more than twenty-five (25) dollars or be imprisoned not less than five (5) days nor more than twenty-five (25) days in the parish jail, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 6. The commissioner shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred (\$1500.00) dollars per annum, he shall employ a secretary at a salary of one thousand (\$1000) dollars per annum and shall be allowed the sum of one thousand (\$1000) dollars per annum for all necessary expenses attendant upon the duties of his office, all of which amounts shall be payable monthly out of the general fund, upon the warrant of the said commissioner.

SEC. 9. Nothing in this act shall be construed as relating to sugar industries or sugar mills outside of any city or town in this State.

Approved July 2, 1908.

ACT No. 178.—*Examination, etc., of electricians.*

SECTION 1. The governor shall within, thirty (30) days after the passage of this act, appoint in each city therein of more than fifty thousand (50,000) inhabitants, a board which shall be known as the Board of Electrical Examiners and Supervisors, consisting of five qualified electors for the purpose of examining into the qualifications and capabilities of master electricians, as defined by section 5 of this act.

The members of the boards so appointed shall be competent practical electricians, and shall be selected as follows: One (1) from nomination made by the oldest established electrical contractors' association of each city, one (1) from nomination made by the commissioner of police and public buildings, one (1) from nomination made by the fire marshal, and one (1) from nomination made by local "International Brotherhood Electrical Workers," inside wiremen, and these four shall select a fifth member from among the local established electrical engineers. A majority of said board shall constitute a quorum to transact the business thereof. Unless removed for cause, the term of office of the members of the first number so appointed shall be as follows: The nominee from the fire marshal one (1) year; nominee from the electrical contractors' association, two (2) years; the nominee of the commissioner of police and public buildings, one (1) year; nominee from the local I. B. E. W., inside wiremen, two (2) years, the fifth member selected shall serve one year. Should any vacancy occur from any cause, during the term of any board as herein provided, the governor shall appoint some one from nominations made as above provided to fill such vacancy, and this in such manner that the various boards shall continue to be constituted as herein provided. The governor shall have full power to remove any member of the board for incompetency or improper conduct upon satisfactory evidence being presented to him of such condition.

SEC. 2. The members of said board shall respectively take and subscribe the oath required of state officers. They shall have the power to elect out of their number, a president, a secretary and a treasurer; to adopt such rules and by-laws for the transaction of the business of the board as they may deem expedient.

SEC. 3. Each member of said board shall receive a compensation of five dollars (\$5.00) per day for actual service in attending meetings of the board, which compensation shall be paid out of any moneys in the hands of the treasurer of said board: *Provided*, That the secretary of said board may receive such additional compensation as the board may deem just and reasonable and for which the by-laws of the said board may provide. In no event however shall the compensation of the members of the said boards or of their secretaries be paid out of the funds in the state treasury or become a charge against the State.

SEC. 4. Said boards shall meet at least once each month in their respective domiciles, and shall hold special meetings as frequently as the proper and efficient discharge of their business shall require, and each board shall adopt rules and regulations for the examination of master electricians as herein defined and when so adopted, such rules and regulations shall have the same force and effect as if herein contained; and the rules of said board shall also provide for the giving of timely notice of such meetings to all those who shall have made application for a license as herein provided and said board shall give in writing to the commissioner of police and public buildings a detailed statement of all licenses issued, renewed, or revoked at any meeting of said board. A majority of its members shall organize each of such boards and constitute a quorum for the transaction of its business.

SEC. 5. The term "master electrician" as used in this act shall be so defined as to include any and all persons, firms and corporations engaged in the business of or holding themselves out to the public as engaged in the business of installing, erecting or repairing, or contracting to install, erect or repair electric wires or conductors to be used for the transmission of electric current for electric light, heat or power purposes, or mouldings, ducts, raceways or conduits, together with fittings for same for the reception or protection of such wires and conductors, or to electrically connect electric wires or conductors together, or to any electrical machinery apparatus device fittings or fixtures to be used for electric light, heat or power purposes.

A license of "master electrician" issued or granted under and in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall entitle any such person, firm or corporation so licensed to engage in the business of installing, erecting and repairing, and of contracting to install, erect and repair any electric wires or conductors to be used for the transmission of electric current for electric light, heat or power purposes and any mouldings, ducts, raceways and conduits, together with fittings for same to be used for the reception and protection of such wires and conductors together and to any apparatus, devices, fittings or fixtures to be used for electric light, heat or power purposes.

SEC. 6. Before any person[,] firm or corporation shall hereafter engage in the business of a master electrician as defined in section five (5) of this act, and before any person, firm or corporation now so engaged in said business or any branch or class thereof, shall continue in said business of "master electrician," such person firm or corporation shall apply to said board for a license to practice as "master electrician," and the applicant, if a person, or if a corporation, one of the officers or a representative and agent thereof, to be designated by said corporations; or if a firm, one of the members thereof shall present himself before the said board at a time and place fixed by the said board. If the board shall find upon due examination, that the applicant presenting himself is of good moral character has a satisfactory knowledge of electricity and the natural laws appertaining to and governing the same and of the use and functions of electric wires, appliances and devices for electric light, heat and power purposes and is possessed of skill and knowledge in all matters pertaining to the business of a "master electrician" as defined in section five (5) of this act the said board, upon payment of the fee and upon giving the bond hereinafter provided for, shall issue to the said person, firm or corporation a license as "master electrician" to practice said business for a term of one (1) year, and shall register such person, firm or corporation as duly licensed "master electrician."

Provided, That no license shall be granted to any person under the age of twenty-one (21) years, nor shall any license be granted to any person who has not taken and subscribed an oath that he, or in case of a corporation, one of the principal officers or the representative and agent thereof and, in the case of a firm, one of the members thereof, has had at least three (3) years actual experience as a "master electrician" within the terms of this act or as an electrical workman, in such class or classes of electrical business or work as, in the opinion of the board shall have properly fitted the applicant for a license as "master electrician."

Provided further, That each applicant at the time of filing his, their or its application, shall pay to the secretary of said state board of electrical examiners, the sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00): *And provided moreover*, That every person, firm or corporation before receiving a license shall make, execute and deliver a bond to the State of Louisiana in the full sum of twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00) with sufficient surety or sureties to be approved and filed with the state board of electrical examiners the bond to save harmless the owner or real party in interest in the property for which any such material is furnished, or service performed, against loss or damage which shall arise by reason of the work done or material furnished being in violation of and below the standard of the current edition of the national electric code; but action can be maintained thereon in the name of such owner or real party in interest only, if commenced within one (1) year from and after the date of the installation of the materials furnished or performance of such work or service.

When, however, the material furnished, or work done, or service performed, shall have been inspected, and a written or printed certificate of approval issued by a legally authorized underwriters' inspector, then the said master electrician shall be considered as having fulfilled the requirements of this act, and his responsibility shall cease under the above bond for materials furnished and work or service performed.

SEC. 7. All persons, firms or corporations, that at the time of the enactment of this act, are engaged in the business which shall be hereafter known as the business of a "master electrician," as described in section five (5) of this act, shall within sixty days after the passage of this act comply with all the provisions of section six (6) of this act, or such persons, firms or corporations shall within sixty (60) days cease to do the work which shall be hereafter known as that of a "master electrician" as described in section five (5) otherwise he, they or it shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction suffer the fines and penalties as set forth in section fourteen (14) of this act.

SEC. 8. Each and every license issued under the provisions of this act shall be signed by the president and secretary of the board and attested with its seal, and said license so signed and attested, for the period of one year, shall be evidence in any court in the State of the business for which the license is issued. All licenses and renewals of same shall expire on the first day of January of each year.

SEC. 9. No person, firm or corporation granted a license under the provisions of this act, shall continue in the business of installing or repairing electrical wires, conductors or apparatus for electric light, heat or power purposes, after the expiration of the said license, unless the said license or extension of same shall have been renewed as hereinafter provided.

Upon the payment of a fee of ten (\$10) dollars any person, firm or corporation granted a license under the provisions of this act (unless the said license shall have been revoked as hereinafter enacted), shall be granted a renewal of said license without examination of the applicant, if application therefor is made either in person or in writing to the said board by the holder of such license within the three months preceding the expiration of such license upon payment of a fee of ten dollars (\$10.00) and the said renewal of said license shall be made for a period of one (1) year, and shall be signed and attested as required for such original license and any such renewal of such license so signed and attested shall have the same weight as evidence in any court of this State as is hereinbefore accorded said original license.

Provided, also, That further, one year renewals shall be granted in like manner upon expiration of any renewal of license upon making application and paying a like fee within three months preceding the expiration of such renewal, in the same manner as provided for the first renewal.

SEC. 10. After a full hearing of all parties in interest said board shall have power to revoke for proper cause any license or renewal of same, granted by the said board.

SEC. 11. Each and every license and renewal of same shall be in force and effect only so long, as an approved bond, filed with the said board in accordance with the provisions of section six (6) of this act shall remain in force and every such license or renewal of same shall become void by the termination of said bond regardless of the regular date of expiration of the said certificate, license or renewal.

SEC. 12. Any and all persons, firms or corporations granted a license or renewal thereof, in accordance with the provisions of this act shall display the same in a conspicuous place in the office or place of business of the person, firm or corporation to which it was issued.

SEC. 13. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person from doing or performing any of the kinds of work enumerated in section five (5) of this act when such work is performed under the direction and supervision of a duly licensed master electrician, but no work, other than minor electric repairs for the maintenance of established plants, shall be performed excepting under such direction and supervision of a duly licensed master electrician, and the said licensed master electrician shall be responsible for any and all work so done under his direction and supervision. This shall be construed as exempting lighting companies and electric railway companies and the department of police and public buildings of the city of New Orleans from the provisions of this act in so far as the maintenance and installation of their equipment pole-line services and meters are concerned.

SEC. 14. Any person, firm or corporation or any member of such firm or corporation, who shall practice or engage, or continue in the work of a master electrician as defined in section five (5) of this act without having complied with all the provisions of this act, and any person not licensed as a master electrician who shall do or perform any such work except under the direction of a master electrician, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon

conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00), or to an imprisonment not exceeding ninety (90) days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 15. No license, or renewal of same, granted or issued under the provisions of this act, shall be assignable, or transferrable, and every such license and renewal of same shall specify the name of the person, firm or corporation to whom it is issued, and in the case of a firm, the member of said firm, and in the case of a corporation, the principal officer or the designated representative of the said corporation through whom the application for the said license was made.

SEC. 16. All fees collected under the provisions of this act, shall be for the use of said board to defray its necessary expenses.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of the said board before the first Monday of January of each and every year, to make a report in writing to the governor of the State, containing a detailed statement of the nature of receipts and the manner of expenditure, and any balance of money remaining at the end of the year, after payment of expenses, including per diem of members of board and other necessary expenses, incurred by them in the discharge of their duties, shall be deposited in the state treasury.

Approved July 3, 1908.

ACT No. 184.—*Public printing to be done by a citizen of the State.*

SECTION 1. * * * Such contract or contracts [for public printing] shall not be awarded to any but a citizen of this State; * * *

Approved July 6, 1908.

ACT No. 228.—*Company stores—Redemption of orders.*

SECTION 1. Any person, firm or corporation issuing checks, punchouts, tickets, tokens, or other device, redeemable either wholly or partially in goods or merchandise at their, or any other place of business, shall, on demand of any legal holder thereof, on the next pay day of such person, firm or corporation issuing same succeeding the date of issuance of same be liable for the full face value thereof, in current money of the United States.

SEC. 2. Any such checks punchouts, tickets, tokens, or other device, issued by any person, firm or corporation, shall be considered and treated as payable to bearer, on demand, in current money of the United States, notwithstanding any contrary stipulation or provision which may be therein contained.

SEC. 3. In case of failure of any person, firm or corporation to pay any legal holder of any such checks, punchouts, tickets, or other device, issued by them, the full face value thereof, in current money of the United States, when so demanded, such holder may immediately bring suit thereon in any court of competent jurisdiction, and, in addition to recovering the full face value thereof, with legal interest from demand, may recover ten per cent of said amount as attorney's fees recoverable in the same suit.

Approved July 8, 1908.

ACT No. 264.—*Protection of employees on buildings.*

SECTION 1. For the safety of persons in and about the construction, repairing, alteration or removal of buildings, bridges, viaducts and other structures, all scaffolds, hoists, cranes, stays, ladders, supports or other mechanical contrivances erected or constructed by any person firm or corporation in this State for use in the erection, repairing, alteration, removing or painting of any house, building, bridge, viaduct, or other structure in cities of more than thirty thousand inhabitants, shall be erected and constructed, placed and operated so as to give proper and adequate protection to the life and limb of any person or persons employed or engaged thereon, or passing under or by the same, and in such manner as to prevent the falling of any material that may be used or deposited thereon.

SEC. 2. In the construction or repairing, alteration or removal of any structures, that scaffolding or staging, swung or suspended from any overhead support, more than twenty feet from the ground or floor shall have, where practicable, a safety rail properly bolted, secured and braced and rising at least thirty-four (34) inches above the floor or main portion of such scaffolding or staging and extending along the entire length outside and ends thereof, and properly attached thereto and such scaffolding or staging shall be so fastened as to prevent the same from swaying from the building or structure.

SEC. 3. In any house, building or structure in process of erection or construction, where the distance between the inclosing walls is more than twenty-four feet in the

clear, there shall be built, kept and maintained proper intermediate supports for the joists, which supports shall be either brick walls or iron or steel columns, beams, trusses or girders of wood, or other material of sufficient strength, and the floor in all such houses, buildings or structures in process of erection or construction shall be designed, and constructed in such a manner as to be capable of bearing in all their parts in addition to the weight of the floor construction, partitions and permanent fixtures and mechanisms that may be set upon the same, a live load of twenty-five (25) pounds for every square foot of surface in such floor, and it is hereby made the duty of every owner, builder, lessee, contractor or sub-contractor of such house, building or construction or the superintendent or agent of either to see that all the provisions of this section are complied with.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of every owner of every house, building or structure (except buildings exclusively for residential purpose), now under construction or hereafter to be constructed, to affix and display conspicuously on each floor of such building during construction, a placard stating the load per square foot of the floor surface, which may with safety be applied to that particular floor during such construction, or if the strength of different parts of the floor varies, then there shall be such placards for each varying part of such floor.

It shall be unlawful to load any such floors or any part thereof to a greater extent than the load indicated on such placard and all such placards shall be verified and approved by the city engineer or inspector of buildings or other proper authority of the city charged with the enforcement of building laws.

SEC. 5. Whenever it shall come to the notice of the building inspector in any city in this State of more than thirty thousand inhabitants charged with the duty of enforcing the building laws, that the scaffolding, stays, hangers, blocks, pulleys, sling braces, ladders, irons, or ropes of any swinging or stationary scaffolding, platform or other similar device, used in the construction repairing alteration removing, cleaning or painting of buildings, bridges or viaducts within said cities are unsafe or liable to prove dangerous to the life or limb of any person, such local authorities shall immediately cause an inspection to be made of such scaffolding, platform or device or the slings, hangers, blocks, pulleys, stays, braces, ladders, iron or other parts connected therewith, and if after an examination, such scaffolding, platform or other device or any parts thereof is found to be dangerous to the life and limb of any person, the said local authorities shall at once notify the person, responsible for the maintenance of such fact and warn him against the use, maintenance of [or] operation thereof and prohibit the use thereof and require the same to be altered and reconstructed, so as to avoid such danger.

Such notice may be served personally upon the one responsible for its erection or by conspicuously affixing it to the scaffolding, platform or other device, or the part thereof declared to be unsafe, after such notice has been served or affixed the person responsible therefor shall cease using and immediately remove such scaffolding, platform or other device or part thereof or alter or strengthen it in such manner as to render it safe. The officer or such local authority whose duty it is to examine or test any scaffolding, platform or similar device or part thereof required to be erected and maintained, by this section, shall have free access at all times during, reasonable hours to any buildings or structures or premises containing such scaffolding, platform or other similar device or parts thereof or where they may be in use. All swinging or stationary scaffolding, platform or other similar devices shall be so constructed as to bear four times the maximum weight required to be dependent thereon or placed thereon when in use and such swinging scaffolding, platform or other similar devices shall not be so loaded or crowded as to render them unsafe or dangerous.

SEC. 6. Any person, firm, or corporation in this State, hiring, employing or directing another to perform labor of any kind in erecting, repairing, altering or painting any water pipe, stand pipe, smoke stack, chimney, tower, steeple, pole, staff, dome, or cupalo [cupola], with the use of any scaffold, staging, swing hammock, support, temporary platform, or other similar contrivance, for such labor, shall keep and maintain at all times while such labor is being performed and such mechanical device in use or operation a safe and proper scaffold, stay, support, or other suitable device, not less than sixteen feet below such working scaffold, staging, swaying hammock, support or temporary platform when such work is being performed at a height of thirty-two (32) feet or more, for the purpose of protecting the person or persons performing such labor from falling in case of any accident to such working scaffold, staging, swaying hammock support or temporary platform.

SEC. 7. All contractors and owners when constructing buildings where the plans and specifications require the floors to be arched between the beams thereof or where the floors or filling in between the floors are fireproof material or brick work shall complete the flooring or filling in as the building progresses to not less than within three tiers

or beams below and on which the iron work is being erected. If the plans and specifications of such building do not require the filling in between the beams of the floors with brick or fireproof material, said contractor or owner shall lay in the underflooring thereof or a safe temporary floor on each story as the building progresses to not less than within two stories of the floor below the one to which said building has been erected and where double floors are not to be used, such owners or contractors shall keep planks over the floor to two stories of the floor below the story where the work is being performed, and if the floor beams are not of iron or steel, the contractor for the iron or steel work in the course of construction or the owner of such building shall thoroughly plank over the entire tier of iron or steel beams on which the structural iron or steel work is being erected, except such spaces as may be reasonably required for the proper construction of such iron or steel work, and for the raising and lowering of material to be used in the construction of such building.

SEC. 8. If elevating machines or hoisting apparatus are used within a building in the course of construction for the purpose of lifting material, the contractor or owner shall cause the shafts or openings in each floor to be inclosed or fenced in on all sides by substantial barrier or railing at least four feet in height: *Provided*, Any hoisting machine or engine used in such building construction shall, where practicable, be set up or placed on the ground and where it is necessary to place such hoisting machines or engines on the same floor above the ground floor, such machines or engines must be properly and securely supported with a foundation capable of sustaining twice the weight of such machine or engine, and if the building in course of construction is five stories or more in height, no material needed for such construction, shall be hoisted or lifted over any public street or alley, unless, such street or alley shall be barricaded from use by the public or so covered as to prevent injury to pedestrians.

SEC. 9. If elevating machines or hoisting apparatus operated or controlled by other than hand power, be used in the construction, alteration or removal of any building or other structures, a complete adequate system of communication by means of signals shall be provided and maintained by the owner, contractor or subcontractor during the use and operation of such elevating machines or hoisting apparatus in order that prompt and perfect communication may be had at all times between the operator of the engine or motive power of such elevating machine and hoisting apparatus and the employees or persons engaged thereon or in using or operating the same, and the officers of any city charged with the enforcement of the building law are hereby charged with the enforcement of this provision of this act and in case of their failure so to do, the police authorities shall pursuant to the terms of this act enforce the provisions thereof.

SEC. 10. Any contractor, subcontractor, foreman or other person having charge of the erection, construction, repairing, alteration, removal or painting of any building, viaduct, bridge, or other construction within the provisions of this act violating any of the provisions hereof, upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) or more than five hundred dollars or imprisonment for not less than three months or more than two years or both fine and imprisonment in discretion of the court.

Approved July 9, 1908.

ACT No. 271.—*Public works—Citizens to be preferred in employment.*

SECTION 1. Every contractor, superintendent or duly authorized agent engaged in the construction of any state or public building or public works for the State of Louisiana, in cities whose population exceeds ten thousand (10,000) shall employ only mechanics who are citizens of the State and who have paid their poll tax for the current or next preceding year prior to engaging in the work.

SEC. 2. In the event mechanics, where such works or buildings are being constructed, are not available, then such contractor, superintendent or duly authorized agent, shall notify the mayor of the city wherein the work is being done, of such fact, and unless the mayor of said city shall forthwith supply such contractor, superintendent or duly authorized agent with the mechanics needed, said contractor, superintendent or duly authorized agent, shall be authorized to employ mechanics who are not citizens of the State of Louisiana, to make up the deficiency: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the State of Louisiana or any parochial or municipal corporation from placing or letting any contract for the erection or construction of any public building or public work, in the open market, and soliciting bids from persons or corporations without the State of Louisiana.

SEC. 3. Any contractor, superintendent or duly authorized agent violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be liable, after conviction before a court of competent jurisdiction, to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or imprisonment of not more than sixty (60) days, or both at the discretion of the court.

Approved July 9, 1908.

ACT No. 297.—*Railway companies—Cars, etc., to be repaired within the State.*

SECTION 1. All railway or railroad corporations operating in the State of Louisiana, and having their repair shops within the State, as a condition precedent to exercising the right of eminent domain under the laws of the State of Louisiana, the railway or railroad corporations so operating within the State of Louisiana, shall and are hereby required to repair, renovate or rebuild in the State of Louisiana any and all defective or broken cars, coaches, locomotives or other equipment, owned or leased by said corporations in the State of Louisiana, when such rolling stock is within the State of Louisiana: *Provided*, Such railway shall have or be under obligations to have proper facilities in the State to do such work: *And provided*, This act shall not be so construed as to require any railway company to violate the safety appliance law of Congress: *And provided further*, That no railway company shall be required to haul such disabled equipment a greater distance for repairs at a point in Louisiana than would be necessary to reach repair shops in another State.

SEC. 2. All railroad corporations operating in the State of Louisiana, and having their repair shops within the State, shall be prohibited from sending or removing any of their cars, coaches, locomotives or other equipment out of the State of Louisiana to be repaired, renovated or rebuilt, when the same is in a defective or broken condition and within the State.

SEC. 3. Any corporation, lessee, receiver, superintendent or agent; who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall after conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction, be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars, or more than two hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for not more than three months or both at the discretion of the court.

Approved July 9, 1908.

ACT No. 301.—*Inspection of factories, etc.—Employment of women and children.*

SECTION 1. From and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, agent, firm, company, copartnership, or corporation to require or permit or suffer or employ any child under the age of 14 years to labor or work in any mill, factory, mine, packing house, manufacturing establishment, workshop, laundry, millinery or dressmaking store or mercantile establishment in which more than five persons are employed, or in any theater, concert hall, or in or about any place of amusement where intoxicating liquors are made or sold, or in any bowling-alley, boot-blackening establishment, freight or passenger elevator, or in the transmission or distribution of messages, either telegraph or telephone, or any other messages, or merchandise, or in any other occupation not herein enumerated which may be deemed unhealthful or dangerous. The provisions of this section shall in no way be construed as applying to agricultural or domestic industries. Any violation of this provision shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 or more than \$50 or by imprisonment in the parish jail (parish prison in New Orleans) for not less than ten days or more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. The state factory inspector or any factory inspector appointed by the mayor of the city of New Orleans with the consent of the council acting in conjunction with the board of health and school board in the parish shall have full power to issue an age certificate to minors over 14 years and under 16 years of age seeking employment in any part of this State: *Provided, however*, That no person authorized to issue an age certificate as hereafter provided shall have authority to approve such certificate for any child then in or about to enter his own establishment, or the employment of a firm or corporation of which he is a member, officer or employee.

The person approving these age certificates shall have authority to administer the oath provided therein, but no fee shall be charged therefor. Every person issuing or approving these age certificates shall keep a record of the same, and shall forward to the office of the state factory inspector a duplicate of each certificate issued or approved. All such age certificates shall be subject to review by the state or other factory inspector, and may by him or her be canceled if he or she finds that such certificates have been obtained through fraud, misrepresentation or falsification of facts, and whoever shall obtain or assist in obtaining such age certificates by fraud, misrepresentation or falsification of facts, is hereby declared to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction before a court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined not less than \$10 or more than \$50. In such cases the factory inspector shall give written notice to the employer, who shall at once cause the minor affected to be dismissed from employment. Printed forms of the age certificates hereinafter provided shall be furnished by the state factory inspector upon request made by persons authorized to issue them. An age certificate shall not be approved unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by a certificate of birth or baptism of such child, the register of birth of such child with an

officer of a city or town designated to keep a register of births, or by the records of the public or parochial school attended by such child, that such child is of the age stated in the certificate, or by a certified copy of their passport from the commissioner of immigration: *Provided*, That in cases where the above proof is not obtainable, the parent, guardian or custodian of the child shall make an oath before the state factory inspector, or any factory inspector, or before a juvenile or district court as to the age of such child, and the state factory inspector, or any factory inspector, or the court, may issue to such child an age certificate as sworn to. A duplicate of such age certificate shall be filled out and shall be forwarded to the office of the state factory inspector. The age certificate shall be printed and shall be filled out, signed and held or surrendered in the following forms:

AGE CERTIFICATES.

This certifies that I am (father, mother, guardian or custodian) of (name of minor) and that (he or she) was born at (name of town or city) in the (name of county if known) and (State or county of ———) on the (date of birth and year of birth) and is now (number of years and months) old.

(Signature of parent, guardian or custodian.)

(City or town and date.)

There personally appeared before me the above-named (name of person signing) and made oath that the foregoing certificate by (him or her) signed, is true to the best of (his or her) knowledge. I hereby approve the foregoing certificate of (name of child), height, (feet and inches,) weight ———, complexion (fair or dark), hair (color), having no sufficient reason to doubt that (he or she) is of the age therein certified.

Owner of certificate. This certificate belongs to (name of child and in whose behalf it is drawn), and is to be surrendered to (him or her) whenever (he or she) leaves the service of the corporation or employer holding the same, but if not claimed by said child within thirty days from such time, it shall be returned to the office of the state factory inspector for cancelation.

(Signature of person authorized to approve and sign with official character of authority.)

(Town or city and date.)

Such certificate shall be issued without charge. The provisions of this section shall not become operative until 60 days after the promulgation of this act.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of labor and industrial statistics and his deputies, and such factory inspectors as will be appointed in incorporated cities and towns by the mayor, with the consent of the council, and in parishes, by the police jury, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to visit and inspect, at all reasonable times and as often as possible all places enumerated in section 1 of this act, and to file complaint in any court of competent jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of this act, and it shall be the duty of the parish or district attorney to appear and prosecute all complaints so filed.

SEC. 4. No child or person under the age of 18 years, and no woman shall be employed in any of the places and industries enumerated in section 1 of this act for a longer period than ten hours per day of [or] 60 hours per week. There shall be one hour allowed each day for dinner, but such dinner time shall not be included as part of the working hours of the day. In case two-thirds of the employees so desire, time for dinner may be reduced at their request to not less than 30 minutes: *Provided*, That this shall not apply to persons working in stores and mercantile establishments on Saturday nights or 20 days before Christmas. Any violation of this provision shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 or more than \$50, or by imprisonment in the parish jail (parish prison in New Orleans) for not less than ten days or more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

No boy under the age of 16 years and no girl under the age of 18 shall be employed at any work before the hour of 6 in the morning or after the hour of 7 at night: *Provided*, That this shall not apply to persons working in stores and mercantile establishments on Saturday nights or during 20 days before Christmas. Any violation of this provision shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the parish jail (parish prison in New Orleans) for not less than ten days nor more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 6. Every person, firm or corporation, agent or manager of a corporation employing or permitting or suffering to work five or more children under the age of 18 years and over the age of 14 in all places of business or establishments or occupations enumerated in section 1 shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place in every room in which such help is employed or permitted or suffered to work a list containing the names, age and place of residence of every person under the age of 18 years employed,

permitted or suffered to work in such room, and it shall be unlawful for any person, agent, firm, company, copartnership, corporation or manager of a corporation to require or permit or suffer or employ in any mill, factory, mine or packing house, manufacturing establishment, workshop, store, laundry, millinery, dressmaking or mercantile establishment in which more than five persons are employed, or any theater, concert hall or in or about any place of amusement where intoxicating liquors are made or sold, or in any bowling-alley or boot-blackening establishment, or in any place where messages are transmitted or distributed, or in any other occupation not herein enumerated which may be deemed unhealthful or dangerous, any child over the age of 14 until an age certificate, approved as hereinabove provided, has been produced and placed on file in any such establishment or place of employment as heretofore mentioned in this section: *Provided, further, however,* That immediately upon the employment of any child in any of the places enumerated in this act the manager, superintendent, owner or agent shall notify in writing, the factory inspector of the employment of said child in the event proper age certificate is not filed, but such establishment or place of employment must procure from said child within five days from employment the age certificate provided for in this act. Any violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 or by imprisonment in the parish jail (parish prison in New Orleans) for not less than ten days nor more than six months, or both in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. Any parent or guardian or person or persons having control of or being responsible for the care of any child or person under the age of 16 who shall sign or swear or in any manner make false statement as to the age of said child or person under the age of 16 for the purpose of obtaining employment for said child or young person shall be deemed guilty of an offense for each violation thereof and upon conviction for the same shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25 or by imprisonment in the parish jail (parish prison in New Orleans) for not less than ten days nor more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 8. Any child working in or in connection with any of the aforesaid establishments or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages who appears to the inspector to be under the legal age is required to procure from the city or parish physician a certificate as to the physical fitness of said child to perform the work or service he or she is required to do.

SEC. 9. The presence of any child under 14 years of age in any of the establishments enumerated in section 1, except during the dinner hour, shall constitute prima facie evidence of his or her employment therein.

SEC. 10. Any owner, manager, supervisor or employee in any of the aforesaid occupations who shall hide or assist to escape or give warning of the approach of the inspector to any child or young person or woman in said establishments shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$15 or by imprisonment in the parish jail (parish prison in New Orleans) for not less than ten days nor more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11. Any person, owner, agent, firm, manager, copartnership or company in charge of any establishment at the time of inspection shall be required to furnish the inspector a true statement of the number of persons employed in such establishment and any person, owner, agent, superintendent, firm, manager, company or copartnership who shall fail or refuse to furnish such statement or willfully understate the number of persons employed shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for each offense or imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than thirty days in the parish jail (parish prison in New Orleans), or both in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 12. Within one month after the occupancy of any factory, workshop or mill or store or other aforesaid occupation or establishment where children, young persons or women are employed the occupant shall notify the inspector in writing of such occupancy. Failure to do this shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25 or by imprisonment in the parish jail (parish prison in New Orleans) for not less than ten days nor more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 13. Every person who shall employ any female in any factory, mill, warehouse, manufacturing establishment, workshop or store or any other occupation or establishment hereinabove mentioned shall provide suitable seats, chairs or benches for the use of the females so employed, which shall be so placed as to be accessible to said employees and shall permit the use of such seats, chairs or benches by them when they are not necessarily engaged in the active duties for which they are employed, and there shall be provided at least one chair to every three females. Failure to comply with this section shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than

\$50 or imprisonment in the parish jail (parish prison in New Orleans) for not less than ten days nor more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 14. Every factory, mill, manufacturing establishment, workshop, warehouse, mercantile establishment or store and all other occupations and establishments hereinabove mentioned in which five or more young persons or women are employed and every such institution in which two or more children young persons or women are employed shall be supplied with proper wash and dressing rooms and kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance and shall be provided, within reasonable access, with a sufficient number of proper water closets or privies for the reasonable use of the persons employed and at least one of such closets shall be provided for each twenty-five persons employed and wherever two or more persons and one or more female person[s] are employed as aforesaid a sufficient number of separate and distinct water closets, earth closets or privies shall be provided for the use of each sex and plainly so designated, and no person shall be allowed to use any such closet or privy assigned to persons of the other sex, and said closets or privies shall not be locked during working hours. Failure to comply with this section shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 or imprisonment in the parish jail (parish prison in New Orleans) for not less than ten days nor more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 15. Stairways with substantial hand rails shall be provided in factories, mills and manufacturing establishments for the better safety of persons employed in said establishments. The doors of such establishments shall swing outwardly or slide, as ordered by the factory inspector and it shall be neither locked, bolted or fastened during working hours. Failure to comply with this section shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 or imprisonment in the parish jail (parish prison in New Orleans) for not less than ten days nor more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 16. Every factory, mill or workshop in this State where women and children are employed shall be lime-washed or painted when deemed necessary and ordered by the health authorities. Failure to comply with this section shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 or imprisonment in the parish jail (parish prison in New Orleans) for not less than ten days nor more than thirty days or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 17. No minor or woman shall be required to clean any part of the mill, gearing or machinery in any such establishment in this State while the same is in motion. Failure to comply with this section shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 or imprisonment in the parish jail (parish prison in New Orleans), for not less than ten days nor more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 18. The opening of all hatchways, elevators and well-holes upon every floor of every manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile or public buildings where women or children are employed in this State shall be protected by good and sufficient trap doors of self-closing hatches or safety catches or good strong guard rails at least three feet high. Failure to comply with this section shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 or imprisonment in the parish jail (parish prison in New Orleans), for not less than ten days nor more than thirty days or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 19. In all establishments in this State wherein children, young persons or women are employed where any process is carried on by which dust, or smoke or lint is generated the inspector shall have the power and authority to order that a fan, or fans, or some other dust, or smoke or lint removing or consuming contrivance or contrivances be so placed as to prevent the inhalation of such dust or smoke or lint by the employees: *Provided*, That two mechanical engineers, one chosen by the inspector and the other by the owner or owners of the establishment, shall agree as to the necessity of such fan or fans or other dust or smoke or lint removing or consuming contrivance or contrivances. Upon the failure of said two mechanical engineers to agree, a third mechanical engineer shall be chosen to arbitrate. Failure to comply with this section shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 or imprisonment in the parish jail (parish prison in New Orleans) for not less than ten days nor more than six months or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 20. All accidents in manufacturing, mechanical or other establishments or places within this State where children, young persons or women are employed which prevent the injured person or persons from returning to work within two weeks after the injury or which result in death shall be reported semi-annually by the person in charge of such establishment or place to the inspector. Failure to do this shall be deemed a violation of this section and punishable by a fine of not less than \$5 nor

more than \$10 or imprisonment in the parish jail (parish prison in New Orleans) for not less than twenty-four hours nor more than ten days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 21. It shall be the duty of the city or town or parish employing an inspector or inspectors to provide a suitable office for same and pay for all necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of the duties of said office.

SEC. 22. There shall be an annual report of inspections made and all work and expenses in connection with said office forwarded to the commissioner of labor and incorporated towns and cities to the mayor and council of the cities and towns employing said inspector or inspectors.

SEC. 23. In the city of New Orleans, with the consent of the council, [the mayor] shall appoint a factory inspector, who may be either male or female, to see that the regulations of this act are observed and also to prosecute all persons who shall violate the same. Such inspector shall be paid a salary of not more than \$750 per annum.

SEC. 24. All fines collected through this act shall be paid over to the school fund in the parish where the fines are collected.

Approved July 9, 1908.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ACTS OF 1908.

CHAPTER 217.—*Employment of labor—False advertisements.*

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful knowingly to cause to be printed or published a false or fraudulent notice or advertisement for help or for obtaining work or employment.

SEC. 2. Whoever violates the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved March 14, 1908.

CHAPTER 273.—*Sunday labor.*

SECTION 1. Section three of chapter ninety-eight of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter four hundred and fourteen of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and two, and by chapter one hundred and twenty-six of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eight, is hereby further amended * * *

Approved March 25, 1908.

[Chapter 126 permits the digging of clams and the icing and dressing of fish on Sunday, and chapter 273 permits the performance on Sunday of unpaid work on yachts and pleasure boats.]

CHAPTER 306.—*Free public employment offices—Weekly bulletins.*

SECTION 1. The chief of the bureau of statistics of labor is hereby authorized to furnish weekly to the clerks of all cities and towns in the Commonwealth printed bulletins showing the demand for employment, classified by occupations to such extent as may be feasible, and indicating the city or town in which the employees are wanted, such information to be based upon the applications for employees made at the free employment offices under the jurisdiction of said bureau.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of every city and town clerk to post the lists received as aforesaid, in one or more conspicuous places in the city or town.

SEC. 3. A city or town clerk who fails to comply with the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars.

Approved March 27, 1908.

CHAPTER 325.—*Inspection of factories, etc.—Pure water for humidifying.*

SECTION 1. The water used for humidifying purposes by any person, firm or corporation operating a factory or workshop, shall be of such a degree of purity as not to give rise to any impure or foul odors, and shall be so used as not to be injurious to the health of persons employed in such factories or workshops.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm or corporation violating any provision of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The state inspectors of health shall, under the direction of the state board of health, enforce the provisions of this act.

Approved March 31, 1908.

CHAPTER 343.—*Sunday labor.*

SECTION 1. The provisions of section two of chapter ninety-eight of the Revised Laws, as amended by section two of chapter four hundred and sixty of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and four [prohibiting Sunday labor] shall not apply to the delivery of ice cream on the Lord's day.

Approved April 3, 1908.

CHAPTER 375.—*Factory inspectors—Age of eligibility.*

SECTION 1. A person who is not above the age of fifty years, if otherwise qualified, shall be eligible for appointment as an inspector of factories and public buildings, as a member of the inspection department of the district police.

Approved April 8, 1908.

CHAPTER 380.—*Actions for injuries—Special inspection of plant.*

SECTION 1. Any justice of the superior court may, upon petition setting forth in ordinary language that the servant or employee of a certain firm, person, corporation or association has been injured in the course of his employment, through some defect in the ways, works or machinery owned or used by the employer, and that it is necessary in order to protect the interests of the injured person that an examination of the ways, works or machinery through whose defect the injury occurred should be made, grant an order directing the employer or person in control of such ways, works or machinery to permit the person named in said order to make such examination, under such conditions as shall be set forth in the order; but the order shall not be granted until after such notice to the employer as any justice of said court may direct or approve, and a hearing.

Approved April 10, 1908.

CHAPTER 389.—*Inspectors of factories, etc.—Powers and duties.*

SECTION 1. The chief of the district police, the deputy chief of the inspection department of the district police, and the inspectors of factories and public buildings may, in the performance of their duty in enforcing the laws of the Commonwealth, enter any building, structure or inclosure, or any part thereof, and examine the methods of prevention of fire, means of exit, and means of protection against accident, and may make investigations as to the employment of children, young persons and women, except concerning health and the influence of occupation upon health. They may, except in the city of Boston, enter any public building, public or private institution, schoolhouse, church, theatre, public hall, place of assemblage, or place of public resort, and make such investigations and order such structural or other changes, in said buildings, as are necessary relative to the construction, occupation and heating appliances and conditions, except for ventilating and sanitary purposes: *Provided, however,* That they may order structural changes for any purpose whenever the necessity therefor has been reported in accordance with the provisions of section five of chapter five hundred and thirty-seven of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and seven.

SEC. 2. Any person who hinders or prevents or attempts to prevent any member of the inspection department of the district police from entering any building, structure or inclosure or part thereof specified in the preceding section shall be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. Trial justices, police, municipal and district courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior court to enforce the provisions of this act.

Approved April 11, 1908.

CHAPTER 420.—*Liability of railway companies for injuries to employees.*

SECTION 1. Section seventy-one of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws is hereby amended * * *

Approved April 21, 1908.

[The section named is amended by extending its application to elevated trains, elevated railways, and elevated railway corporations.]

CHAPTER 457.—*Liability of employers for injuries to employees—Actions.*

SECTION 1. Section seventy-three of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws is hereby amended * * * so as to read as follows:

Section 73. If, as the result of the negligence of an employer himself, or of a person for whose negligence an employer is liable under the provisions of section seventy-one, an employee is instantly killed, or dies without conscious suffering, his widow or, if he leaves no widow, his next of kin, who, at the time of his death, were dependent upon his wages for support, shall have a right of action for damages against the employer. If an action is brought under the provisions of this section by the widow of the employee, or by the next of kin, who may have such right of action, or if the action is brought under the provisions of section seventy-one by the legal representatives, such action shall not fail by reason of the fact that it should have been brought under the other section, but may be amended so as to provide against such failure at any time prior to final judgment.

Approved April 28, 1908.

CHAPTER 462.—*Bureau of labor.*

SECTION 1. Chapter one hundred and seven of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out section two and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the bureau to collect, assort, arrange, and issue from time to time reports embodying statistical information relative to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, and sanitary condition of the people, and to the permanent prosperity of the productive industries of the Commonwealth. It may also distribute at such regular intervals as it deems advisable a bulletin in relation to industrial or social matters. It may send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses under oath; and such witnesses shall be summoned in the same manner and be paid the same fees as witnesses before the superior court.

SEC. 2. The chief of the bureau of statistics of labor shall annually, on or before the third Wednesday in January, make a report to the general court summarizing the work of the bureau during the preceding year, and shall make therein such recommendations as he may deem proper. To this report there shall be appended a report or reports embodying such statistical and other information regarding labor as may be gathered by the bureau for annual presentation. These reports may be issued separately in parts in the discretion of the chief of the bureau and shall, when bound together, constitute the annual report of the chief of the bureau of statistics of labor.

SEC. 5. The chief of the said bureau shall annually, on or before the third Wednesday in January, make a report to the general court covering the work of the free employment offices, established in accordance with chapter four hundred and thirty-five of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and six. The secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause to be printed of said report, three thousand two hundred and fifty copies, of which two thousand two hundred and fifty shall be for the use of the bureau.

Approved April 28, 1908.

CHAPTER 485.—*Free public employment offices.*

SECTION 1. Chapter four hundred and thirty-five of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and six is hereby amended by striking out section two and inserting in place thereof the following: Section 2. The chief of said bureau shall appoint for each of the offices provided for in section one of this act a superintendent to discharge under his direction the duties hereinafter set forth or such as may be required by him. The said chief may also appoint an assistant superintendent and such clerks as he may deem necessary for the proper conduct of the business of said employment offices. The furniture and fixtures of said employment offices shall be provided by the sergeant-at-arms in the manner and under the restrictions specified in section

four of chapter ten of the Revised Laws for buildings or parts of buildings leased to the Commonwealth. The situation of each office established under the provisions of this act shall be plainly indicated by a proper sign or signs.

SEC. 2. Said chapter is hereby further amended by striking out section three and inserting in place thereof the following: Section 3. It shall be the duty of the superintendents of the employment offices established in accordance with this act, to receive applications from those seeking employment and from those desiring to employ, and to register the same in such manner as may be devised by the chief of said bureau, and to take such other action as may be deemed best by the chief of said bureau to promote the purposes of said offices.

SEC. 3. Section four of said chapter is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following: Any clerk or superintendent who directly or indirectly charges or receives any fee in the performance of his duties shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or to imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding thirty days. Such fine or imprisonment shall disqualify him from holding further connection with said office.

SEC. 4. Said chapter is hereby further amended by striking out section five and inserting in place thereof the following: Section 5. In registering applications for employment and for employees wanted preference shall be given to residents of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 5. Said chapter is hereby further amended by striking out section six and inserting in place thereof the following: Section 6. Each superintendent shall make to the chief of said bureau such reports of applications for labor or employment and of other details of the work of his office as may be required by said chief. The said chief shall cause reports showing the business of the several offices to be prepared at regular intervals and to be exchanged between the said offices, and shall supply them to the newspapers and to citizens upon request; and the several superintendents shall cause such reports to be posted in a conspicuous place in their offices so that they may be open to public inspection.

SEC. 6. Chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and seven is hereby amended by striking out section one and inserting in place thereof the following: Section 1. There shall be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth, upon the approval of the chief of the bureau of statistics of labor, for salaries and for contingent expenses in connection with the establishment and maintenance of free employment offices as herein provided for, such sum as the general court may annually appropriate therefor. The annual salary of the superintendents, and of such clerk as may be appointed in each office to act as chief clerk or assistant superintendent shall be fixed by the chief of said bureau, subject to the approval of the governor and council.

SEC. 7. The chief of the bureau of statistics of labor shall annually on or before the third Wednesday in January make a report to the general court covering the work of the free employment offices established in accordance with chapter four hundred and thirty-five of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and six.

Approved May 1, 1908.

CHAPTER 487.—*Inspection of factories—Appeals from orders of inspectors.*

SECTION 1. Whoever is aggrieved by the order, requirement, or direction of an inspector of factories and public buildings may, within ten days after the service thereof, appeal to a judge of the superior court for the county in which the building to which such order, requirement or direction relates is situated, for an order forbidding its enforcement; and after such notice as said court shall order to all parties interested, a hearing may be had before said court at such early and convenient time and place as shall be fixed by said order; or the court may appoint three disinterested persons, skilled in the subject-matter of the controversy, to examine the matter and hear the parties; and the decision of said court, or the decision, in writing and under oath, of the majority of said experts, filed in the office of the clerk of courts in said county within ten days after such hearing, may alter, annul or affirm such order, requirement or direction. Such decision or a certified copy thereof shall have the same authority, force and effect as the original order, requirement or direction of the inspector. If such decision annuls or alters such order, requirement or direction of the inspector, the court shall also order the said inspector not to enforce his order, requirement or direction, and in every case the certificate required by law shall thereupon be issued by said court or by said experts.

SEC. 2. The court may award reasonable compensation to experts appointed under the provisions of the preceding section which, if the order, requirement or direction of the inspector is altered or annulled, shall be paid by the county in which the

application for an order of the court was made; otherwise by the applicant. If the order, requirement or direction of the inspector is affirmed by the court or the experts, costs shall be taxed against the applicant for the order of the court, as in civil cases, and shall be paid into the treasury of the county in which the application for such order of the court was made.

Approved May 5, 1908.

CHAPTER 489.—*Compensation for injuries to employees—Plans—Contracts waiving employer's liability.*

SECTION 1. Any employer of labor may submit to the state board of conciliation and arbitration a plan of compensation for employees in his employ, providing for payments to said employees in the event of injury in the course of their employment, based upon a certain percentage of the average earnings of such employees, and without reference to legal liability under the common law or the employer's liability act. After examination of such plan of compensation, and a public hearing thereon after public notice thereof, the board of conciliation and arbitration may, if it considers the same fair and just to the employees, give its approval thereof by certificate to be attached to such plan.

SEC. 2. After obtaining the approval of a plan of compensation as set forth in the foregoing section, it shall be lawful for the employer to enter into a contract with his employees by which such employees shall release the employer from liability in case of injury in the course of said employment and accept in lieu thereof the compensation provided in said plan of compensation.

SEC. 3. Either parent of any minor employee or the guardian of such minor may agree to said plan of compensation in behalf of the minor. Such agreement shall be in writing signed by the employee, or, in the case of a minor employee, by either parent or guardian, in the presence of two witnesses, of whom one shall be an employee at the time of such signature.

SEC. 4. No employer shall require as a condition of employment that any employee shall assent to any plan of compensation or in any way waive his legal right to recover damages for an injury outside the provisions of such plan.

SEC. 5. No contract under such plan of compensation shall be binding for more than one year from the date thereof.

SEC. 6. So much of section sixteen of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

Approved May 5, 1908.

CHAPTER 547.—*Hours of labor of employees in penal institutions.*

SECTION 1. The hours of labor for officers, instructors and employees of the State penal institutions shall not exceed sixty in each week; and every officer, instructor or employee whose duties require his presence at the institution seven days a week shall be given at least two days vacation in each month, which shall be in addition to the regular annual vacation and without loss of pay. Nothing in this section shall prevent the warden or superintendent, respectively, from requiring the services of all his officers, instructors and employees to assist in recapturing an escaped prisoner, or in any case of extraordinary emergency involving danger to property, to life, to public safety or to public health.

Approved May 27, 1908.

CHAPTER 553.—*Liability of railroad companies for injuries to employees—Assumption of risk.*

SECTION 1. Section one hundred and sixty-seven of Part II of chapter four hundred and sixty-three of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and six is hereby amended * * * so as to read as follows: Section 167. An employee of a railroad corporation who is injured by any locomotive, car or train which is used contrary to the provisions of sections one hundred and fifty-nine, one hundred and sixty-one, one hundred and sixty-two and one hundred and sixty-three, shall not be deemed to have assumed the risk of such injury, although he continues in the employment of such corporation after the unlawful use of such locomotive, car or train has been brought to his knowledge. An employee of a railroad corporation who is injured by any locomotive, car or train by reason of the negligence of any other employee of the corporation shall not be deemed to have assumed the risk of such injury.

Approved May 28, 1908.

CHAPTER 605.—*Assignments of wages.*

SECTION 7. No assignment of, or order for, wages to be earned in the future to secure a loan of less than two hundred dollars, shall be valid against an employer of the person making said assignment or order until said assignment or order is accepted in writing by the employer, and said assignment or order, and the acceptance of the same have been filed and recorded with the clerk of the city or town where the party making said assignment or order resides, if a resident of the Commonwealth, or in which he is employed, if not a resident of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 8. No such assignment of, or order for, wages to be earned in the future shall be valid, when made by a married man, unless the written consent of his wife to the making of such assignment or order is attached thereto.

Approved June 11, 1908.

CHAPTER 645.—*Hours of labor of women and children.*

SECTION 1. Section twenty-four of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws * * * is hereby amended * * * so as to read as follows: Section 24. No child under eighteen years of age and no woman shall be employed in laboring in a manufacturing or mechanical establishment more than ten hours in any one day, except as hereinafter provided in this section, unless a different apportionment of the hours of labor is made for the sole purpose of making a shorter day's work for one day of the week; and in no case shall the hours of labor exceed fifty-six in a week, except that in any such establishment where the employment is by seasons, the number of such hours in any week may exceed fifty-six, but not fifty-eight: *Provided*, That the total number of such hours in any year shall not exceed an average of fifty-six hours a week for the whole year, excluding Sundays and holidays. Every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room in which such persons are employed a printed notice stating the number of hours' work required of them on each day of the week, the hours of commencing and stopping work, and the hours when the time allowed for meals begins and ends or, in the case of establishments exempted from the provisions of sections thirty-six and thirty-seven, the time, if any allowed for meals. The printed forms of such notices shall be provided by the chief of the district police, after approval by the attorney-general. The employment of such person at any time other than as stated in said printed notice shall be deemed a violation of the provisions of this section unless it appears that such employment was to make up time lost on a previous day of the same week in consequence of the stopping of machinery upon which he was employed or dependent for employment; but no stopping of machinery for less than thirty consecutive minutes shall justify such overtime employment, nor shall such overtime employment be authorized until a written report of the day and hour of its occurrence and its duration is sent to the chief of the district police or to an inspector of factories and public buildings.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of January in the year nineteen hundred and ten.

Approved June 13, 1908.

MISSISSIPPI.

ACTS OF 1908.

CHAPTER 93.—*Blacklisting telegraph operators—Membership in labor unions.*

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any telegraph company, telephone company, telegraph press association, railroad company, or any leased wire firm or private individual doing business in this State, and employing telegraphers for the purpose of transmitting telegraph dispatches for the general public, or any press association, or private business, or in the operation of any railroad, to discriminate against any such telegrapher in its service or out of its service, or to blacklist or refuse employment to any telegrapher only because of such telegrapher's affiliation with or membership in any lawful organization or trade or labor union of telegraphers.

SEC. 2. Any such telegraph or telephone company, telegraph press association, railroad company or leased wire firm or private individual violating section 1 of this act shall be liable in actual and exemplary damages to the person so discriminated against.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any two or more such telegraph or telephone companies, telegraph press associations, railroad companies or leased wire firms or private individuals doing business in this State and employing telegraphers, to conspire,

contract, mutually agree or cooperate to discriminate against, blacklist or refuse employment to any telegrapher merely on account of such telegrapher's affiliation with or membership in any lawful organization or trade or labor union of telegraphers.

SEC. 4. Any telegraph or telephone company, telegraph press association, railroad company, or leased wire firm or private individual violating section 3 of this act shall be jointly and severally liable in actual and exemplary damages to the party so aggrieved.

Approved March 7, 1908.

CHAPTER 95.—*Railroads—Backing locomotives at night.*

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation owning or operating a railroad as a common carrier of passengers and freight for hire in the State, to require or permit a locomotive engine to be backed on his or its line of railroad, in the nighttime, unless it is provided and equipped with a pilot and headlight on the rear of its tender:

Provided, however, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to railroads whose principal business is hauling logs, nor to locomotive engines running for coal or water, doubling hills, returning from trains when broken in two, going to or returning from trains in the yard limits of terminal stations, nor to engines engaged in regular switching service in yards, or road engines switching at intermediate stations; nor to any locomotive engines in cases of washouts, wrecks, or when going to the assistance of engines so disabled as to block the main track of a railroad.

SEC. 2. Any person or corporation violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, and in addition thereto any person giving an order, permitting or requiring an employee of any railroad to violate the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days.

SEC. 3. Any person or corporation operating a railroad in violation of the provisions of this act shall be liable for injury or damage caused to any person by reason thereof, notwithstanding the negligence of the party injured or damaged.

Approved March 16, 1908.

CHAPTER 99.—*Employment of children—General provisions.*

SECTION 1. No children under the age of twelve years shall be employed in or permitted to work in any mill, factory or manufacturing establishment in this State.

SEC. 2. No child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed or detained in any mill, factory or manufacturing establishment within this State for more than ten hours in any one day, or for more than fifty-eight hours in any one week, or be employed in or detained in any such manufacturing establishment between the hours of 7 p. m. and 6 a. m.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to employ or detain or permit to work in any mill, factory or manufacturing establishment in this State any child under the age of sixteen years without first requiring said child to present the affidavit of the parent or guardian or person standing in parental relation to such child, stating the place and date of birth of such child, and also stating the last school attendance of such child and grade of studies pursued, and the name of school and name of teacher in charge. The employer shall preserve such affidavit and keep a complete register of all such affidavits showing all the facts contained therein.

SEC. 4. It is the special duty of the sheriff of the county in which manufacturing establishments employing child labor are located to visit, at least once each month, each such manufacturing establishment, and see to the enforcement of this act.

SEC. 5. It is the duty of each county health officer to visit, without notice of his intention to do so, all manufacturing establishments employing child labor within his county, at least twice each year, and oftener if requested by the sheriff, and to promptly report to the sheriff any unsanitary condition of the premises, any child or children afflicted with an infectious, contagious or communicable disease, or whose physical condition renders such child or children incapacitated to perform the work required of them; and the sheriff shall promptly remove such child or children from such manufacturing establishment, and order the premises put in sanitary condition; and the judgment of the county health officer as to the physical condition of the children and sanitary condition of the premises shall be final and conclusive.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the circuit judge to specially charge the grand jury to investigate violations of this act.

SEC. 7. Any officer, manager or superintendent of any manufacturing establishment in which child labor is employed who shall fail or refuse to give true and correct information demanded of him by any of the officers hereinbefore directed to inspect such establishments, or who shall fail or refuse to obey any lawful order of the sheriff or health officer of the county in which such establishment is located, for carrying out the purposes of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 8. Any person, firm or corporation, or the superintendent, manager, or any officer of a manufacturing establishment employing any child or permitting any child to be employed by or to work in or to be detained in any mill, factory or manufacturing establishment in this State contrary to law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or may be sentenced to the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than sixty days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 9. The provisions of this act shall apply only to manufacturing establishments engaged in manufacturing or working in cotton, wool or other fabrics, and to manufacturing establishments where children are employed indoors at work injurious to health, or in operating dangerous machinery.

Approved March 21, 1908.

CHAPTER 194.—*Liability of railroad companies for injuries to employees—Fellow-servants.*

SECTION 4056 of the code of 1906 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. Every employee of a railroad corporation, and all other corporations and individuals, using engines, locomotives or cars of any kind or description whatsoever, propelled by the dangerous agencies of steam, electricity, gas, gasoline or lever power, and running on tracks, shall have the same rights and remedies for an injury suffered by him from the act or omission of such railroad corporation or others, or their employees, as are allowed by law to other persons not employed.

Knowledge by an employee injured of the defective or unsafe character or condition of any machinery, ways or appliances, or of the improper loading of cars, shall not be a defense to an action for injury caused thereby, except as to conductors or engineers in charge of dangerous or unsafe cars or engines voluntarily operated by them. When death ensues from an injury to an employee, an action may be brought in the name of the widow of such employee for the death of the husband, or by the husband for the death of his wife, or by a parent for the death of a child, or in the name of a child for the death of an only parent, for such damages as may be suffered by them respectively by reason of such death, the damages to be for the use of such widow, husband, parent or child, except that in case the widow should have children, the damages shall be distributed as personal property of the husband. The legal or personal representatives of the person injured shall have the same rights and remedies as are allowed by law to such representatives of other persons. In every such action the jury may give such damages as shall be fair and just, with reference to the injury resulting from such death to the person suing. Any contract or agreement expressed or implied, made by an employee to waive the benefit of this section shall be null and void; and this section shall not deprive an employee of a person, natural or artificial, or the legal or personal representatives of such person, of any right or remedy they now have by law.

Approved March 20, 1908.

NEW JERSEY.

ACTS OF 1908.

CHAPTER 25.—*Arbitration of labor disputes.*

SECTION 1. The act entitled "An act to provide for the amicable adjustment of grievances and disputes that may arise between employers and employees, and to authorize the creation of a state board of arbitration," approved March twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and all acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved March 25, 1908.

CHAPTER 156.—*Civil service—Labor class.*

SECTION 16. The labor class shall include ordinary unskilled laborers. Vacancies in the labor class shall be filled by appointment from lists of applicants registered in their respective localities by the civil service commission. Preference in employ-

ment from such lists shall be given according to the date of application. There shall be separate lists of applicants for different kinds of labor or employments, and the said commission may establish separate labor lists for various localities, institutions and departments. The said commission shall require an applicant for registration for the labor service before he can be registered to furnish evidence or to pass such examinations as they may deem proper with respect to his age, residence, physical condition, ability to labor, sobriety, industry, capacity and experience in the trade or employment for which he applies.

Approved April 10, 1908.

CHAPTER 231.—*Employment of children—School attendance required.*

SECTION 1. Section one hundred and fifty-three of an act entitled "An act to establish a thorough and efficient system of free public schools, and to provide for the maintenance, support and management thereof," approved October nineteenth, one thousand nine hundred and three, is amended to read as follows:

Section 153. Every parent, guardian or other person having control of a child between the ages of seven and seventeen years inclusive, shall cause such child to regularly attend a day school in which, at least, the common school branches of reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, English grammar and geography are taught by a competent teacher, or receive equivalent instruction elsewhere than at school, unless such child is above the age of fifteen years and has completed the grammar school course prescribed by the state board of education, and in addition thereto is regularly and lawfully employed in any useful occupation or service. Such regular attendance shall be during all the days and hours that the public schools are in session in the city, town or district in which the child resides, unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the board of education of the school district in which such parent, guardian or other person resides, that the bodily or mental condition of such child is such [as] to prevent his or her attendance at school. If such child be within the age of seventeen years and has completed the grammar school course and is not regularly and lawfully employed in any useful occupation or service, such child shall attend the high school or manual training school in said city, town or district in which such child resides, if there is a high school or manual training school in said city, town or district; if there is no high school or manual training school in said city, town or district, said child shall be transported to a high school or manual training school as provided in section one hundred and nineteen of this act.

Approved April 13, 1908.

CHAPTER 273.—*Factory inspectors—Female inspector.*

SECTION 1. In addition to the inspectors provided by the act to which this is a supplement, and the amendments and supplements thereto, the governor shall, immediately after the passage of this act, appoint two suitable persons as inspectors, one of whom shall be a woman, whose salary, powers and duties and term of office, shall be the same as the inspectors already provided for.

Approved April 14, 1908.

CHAPTER 284.—*Bribery of employees.*

SECTION 1. Whoever gives, offers or promises to an agent, employee or servant, any gift or gratuity whatever, without the knowledge and consent of the principal, employer or master of such agent, employee or servant, with intent to influence his action in relation to his principal's, employer's or master's business; or an agent, employee or servant who, without the knowledge and consent of his principal, employer or master, requests or accepts a gift or gratuity or a promise to make a gift, or to do an act beneficial to himself, under an agreement, or with an understanding that he shall act in any particular manner to his principal's, employer's or master's business; or an agent, employee or servant who, being authorized to procure materials, supplies or other articles, either by purchase or contract for his principal, employer or master, or to employ service or labor for his principal, employer or master, receives directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, a commission, discount or bonus from the person who makes such sale or contract, or furnishes such materials, supplies or other articles, or from a person who renders such service or labor, and any person who gives or offers such an agent, employee or servant such commission, discount or bonus shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Approved April 15, 1908.

CUMULATIVE INDEX OF LABOR LAWS AND DECISIONS RELATING THERETO.

[This index includes all labor laws enacted since January 1, 1908, and published in successive issues of the Bulletin, beginning with Bulletin No. 80, the issue of January, 1909. Laws enacted previously appear in the Twenty-second Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor. The decisions indexed under the various headings relate to the laws on the same subjects without regard to their date of enactment and are indicated by the letter "D" in parenthesis following the name of the State.]

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DIRECTORY OF BUREAUS OF LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

State.	Name of bureau.	Title of chief officer.	Location of bureau.
UNITED STATES.			
United States....	United States Bureau of Labor.....	Commissioner.....	Washington, D. C.
California.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	Commissioner.....	San Francisco.
Colorado.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	Deputy Commissioner.	Denver.
Connecticut.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	Commissioner.....	Hartford.
Idaho.....	Bureau of Immigration, Labor, and Statistics.	Commissioner.....	Boise City.
Illinois.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	Secretary.....	Springfield.
Indiana.....	Bureau of Statistics.....	Chief.....	Indianapolis.
Iowa.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	Commissioner.....	Des Moines.
Kansas.....	Bureau of Labor and Industry.....	Commissioner.....	Topeka.
Kentucky.....	Department of Agriculture, Labor, and Statistics.	Commissioner.....	Frankfort.
Louisiana.....	Bureau of Statistics of Labor.....	Commissioner.....	Baton Rouge.
Maine.....	Bureau of Industrial and Labor Sta- tistics.	Commissioner.....	Augusta.
Maryland.....	Bureau of Industrial Statistics.....	Chief.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts....	Bureau of Statistics of Labor.....	Chief.....	Boston.
Michigan.....	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Sta- tistics.	Commissioner.....	Lansing.
Minnesota.....	Bureau of Labor.....	Commissioner.....	St. Paul.
Missouri.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics and In- spection.	Commissioner.....	Jefferson City.
Montana.....	Bureau of Agriculture, Labor, and Industry.	Commissioner.....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Sta- tistics.	Deputy Commissioner.	Lincoln.
New Hampshire..	Bureau of Labor.....	Commissioner.....	Concord.
New Jersey.....	Bureau of Statistics of Labor and In- dustries.	Chief.....	Trenton.
New York.....	Department of Labor.....	Commissioner.....	Albany.
North Carolina...	Bureau of Labor and Printing.....	Commissioner.....	Raleigh.
North Dakota....	Department of Agriculture and Labor.	Commissioner.....	Bismarck.
Ohio.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	Commissioner.....	Columbus.
Oklahoma.....	Department of Labor.....	Commissioner.....	Guthrie.
Oregon.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics and In- spection of Factories and Workshops.	Commissioner.....	Salem.
Pennsylvania....	Bureau of Industrial Statistics.....	Chief.....	Harrisburg.
Rhode Island....	Bureau of Industrial Statistics.....	Commissioner.....	Providence.
Virginia.....	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Sta- tistics.	Commissioner.....	Richmond.
Washington.....	Bureau of Labor.....	Commissioner.....	Olympia.
West Virginia....	Bureau of Labor.....	Commissioner.....	Wheeling.
Wisconsin.....	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Sta- tistics.	Commissioner.....	Madison.
FOREIGN COUN- TRIES.			
Argentina.....	Departamento Nacional del Trabajo..	Presidente.....	Buenos Aires.
Austria.....	K. K. Arbeitsstatistisches Amt im Handelsministerium.	Vorstand.....	Wien.
Belgium.....	Office du Travail (Ministère de l'In- dustrie et du Travail).	Directeur General.....	Bruxelles.
Canada.....	Department of Labor.....	Minister of Labor.....	Ottawa.
Canada: Ontario..	Bureau of Labor (Department of Pub- lic Works).	Secretary.....	Toronto.
Chile.....	Oficina de Estadística del Trabajo....	Jefe.....	Santiago.
Finland.....	Industriстыrelsen (a).....	.....	Helsingfors.
France.....	Office du Travail (Ministère du Tra- vail et de la Prévoyance Sociale).	Directeur.....	Paris.
Germany.....	Abteilung für Arbeiterstatistik, Kais- erliches Statistisches Amt.	Präsident.....	Berlin.
Great Britain and Ireland.	Labor Department (Board of Trade)..	Commissioner of La- bor.	London.

^a Issues a bulletin of labor.

State.	Name of bureau.	Title of chief officer.	Location of bureau.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—conc'd.			
Italy.....	Ufficio del Lavoro (Ministero di Agricoltura Industria e Commercio).	Direttore Generale....	Rome.
Netherlands.....	Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (<i>a</i>).	Directeur.....	'S-Gravenhage.
New South Wales.	State Labor Bureau.....	Director of Labor....	Sydney.
New Zealand.....	Department of Labor.....	Minister of Labor....	Wellington.
Spain.....	Instituto de Reformas Sociales.....	Secretario General....	Madrid.
Sweden.....	Afdelning för Arbetsstatistik (Kgl. Kommerskollegii).	Direktör.....	Stockholm.
Switzerland.....	Secrétariat Ouvrier Suisse (semi-official).	Secrétaire.....	Zürich.
Uruguay.....	Oficina del Trabajo (Ministero de Industrias, Trabajo é Instrucción Pública).	Montevideo.
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